

Vol 6

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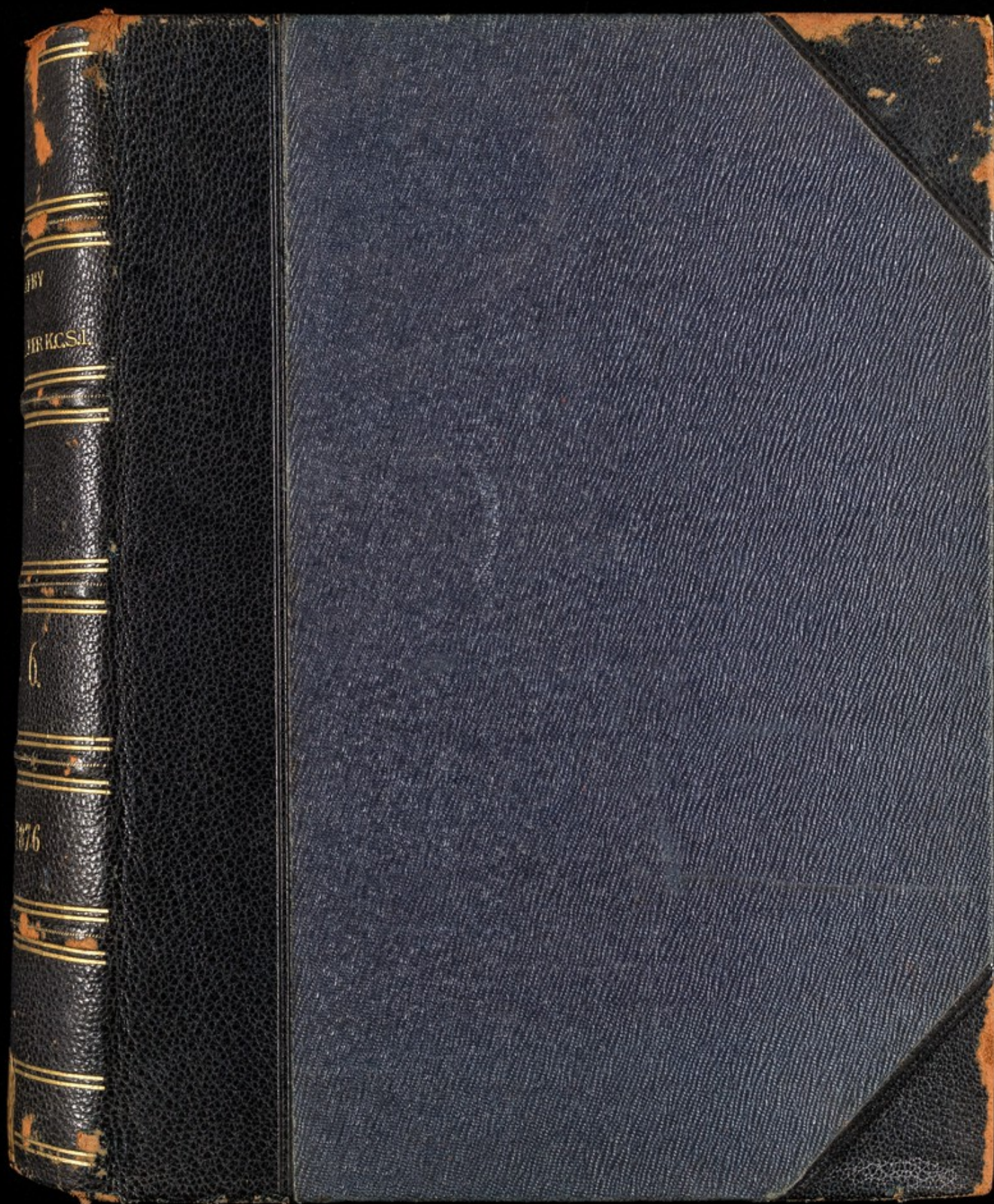
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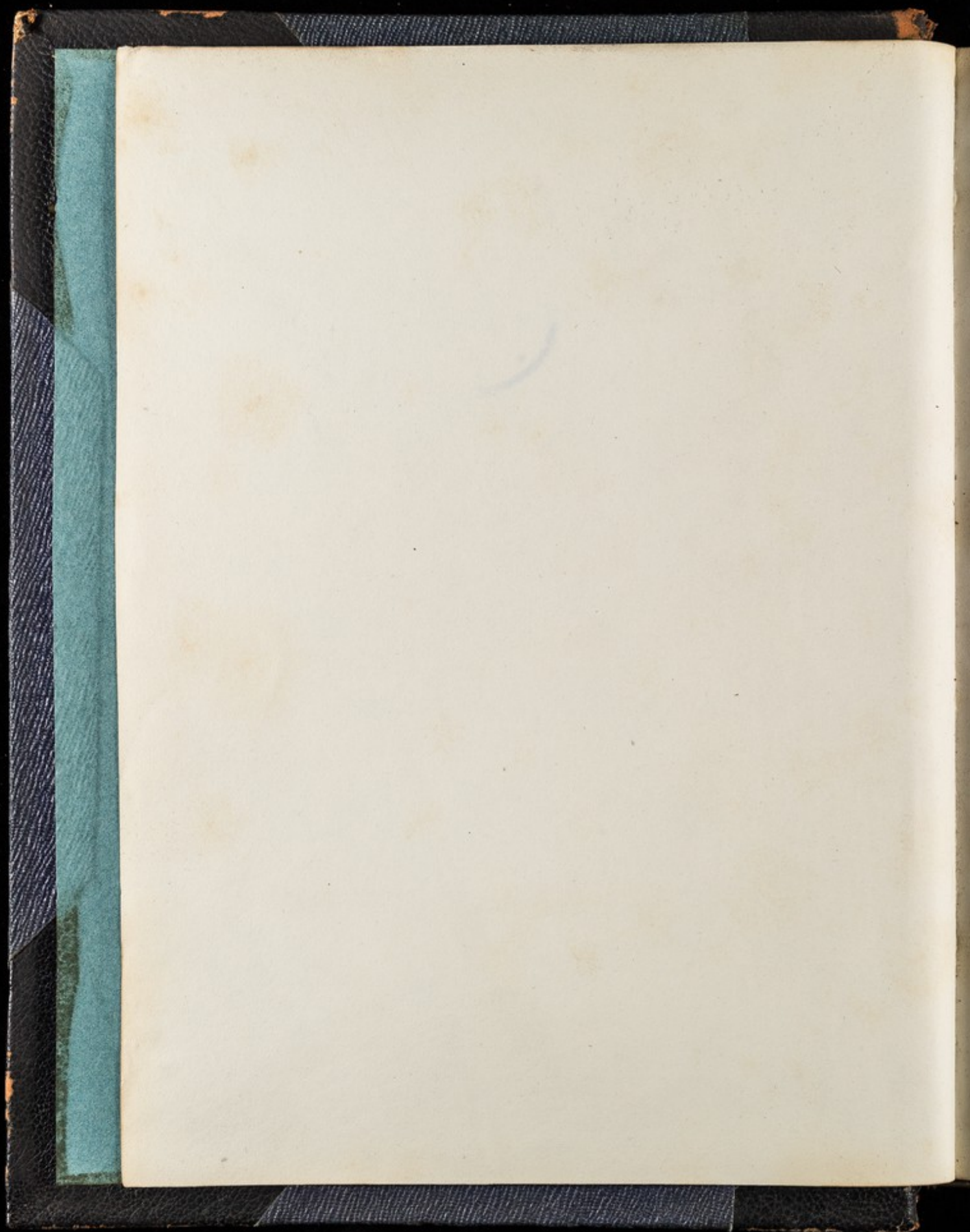
Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart.

K.C.S.I. M.D. F.R.S.

BOUND BY
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MANCHESTER S.W.

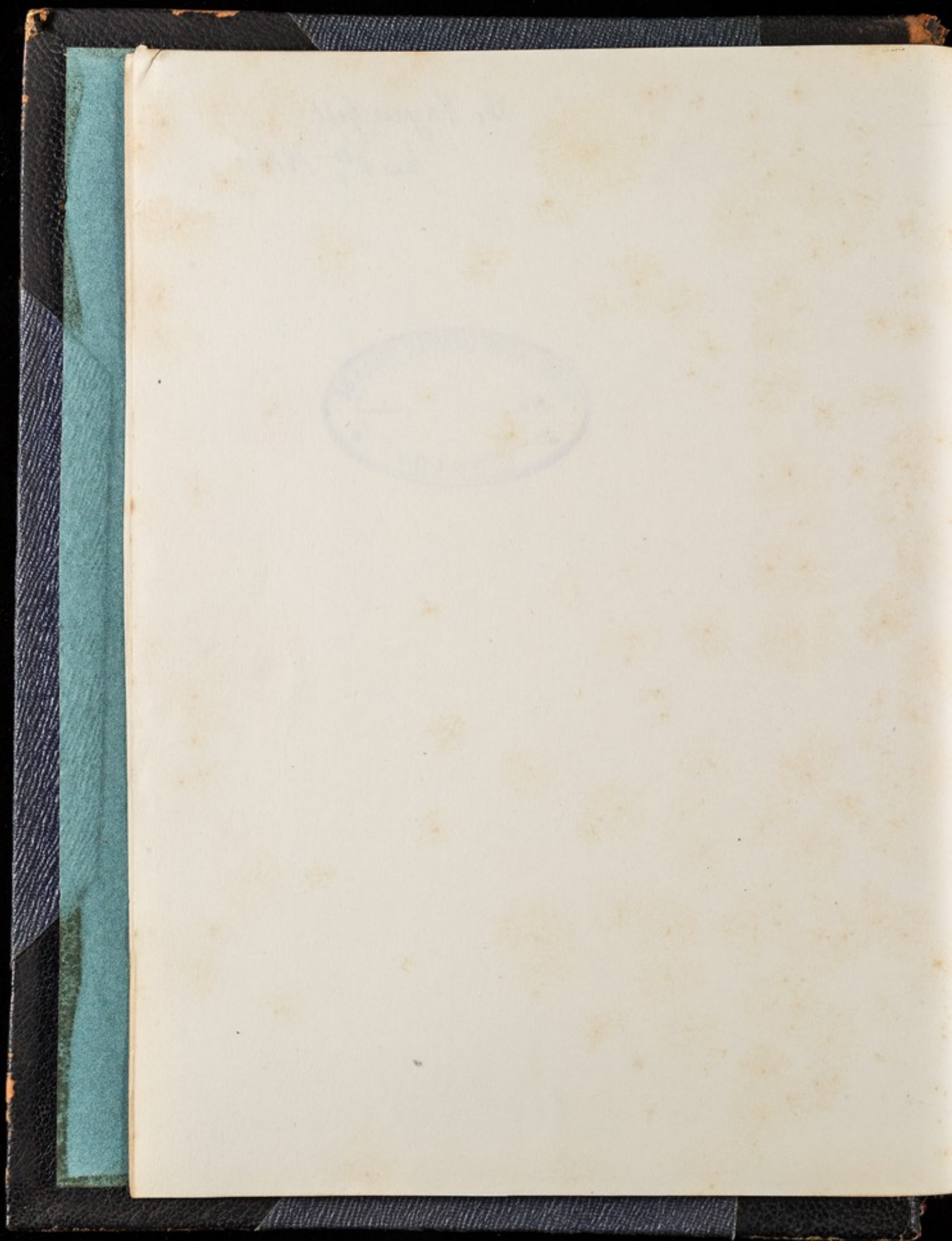
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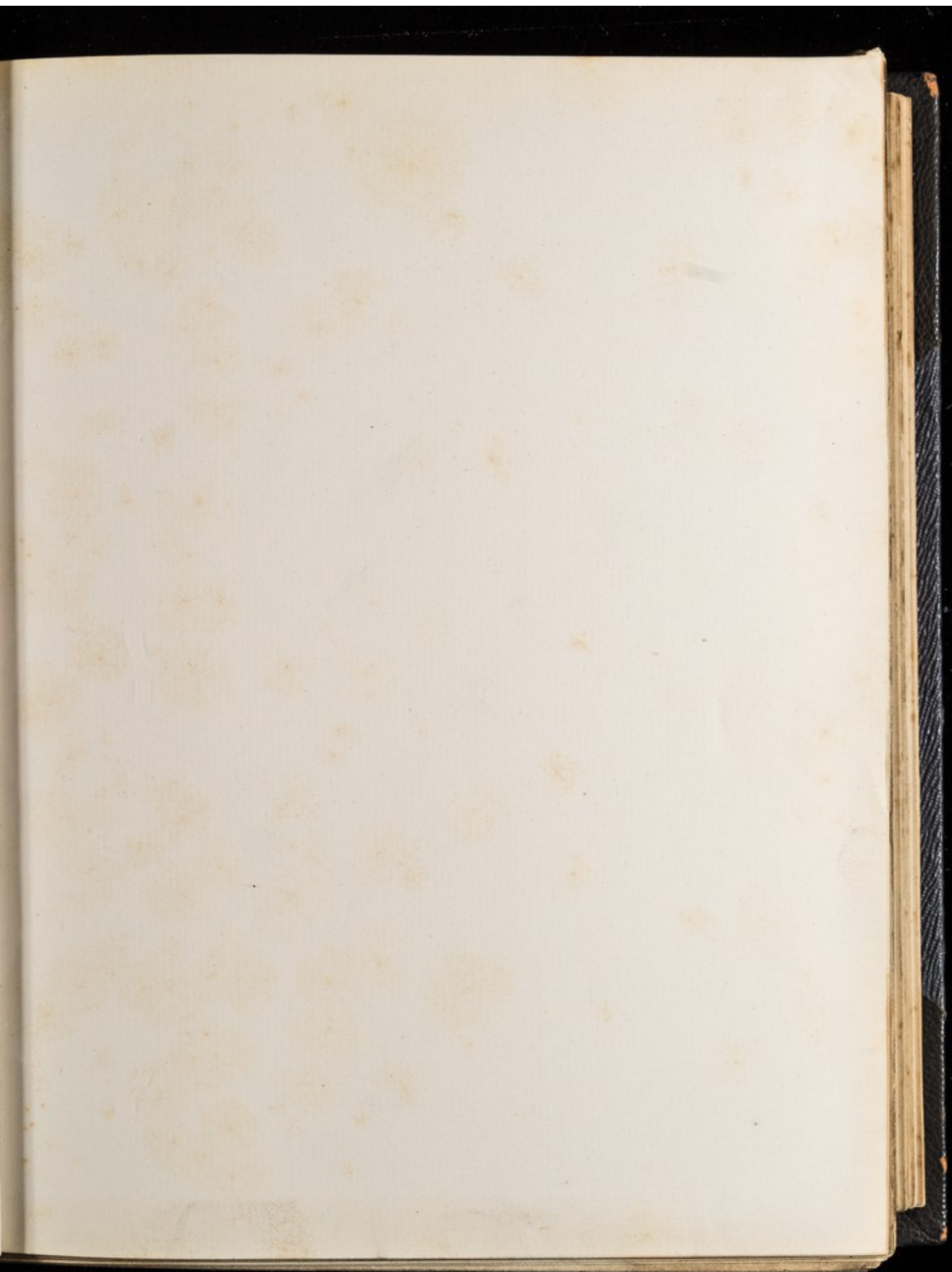


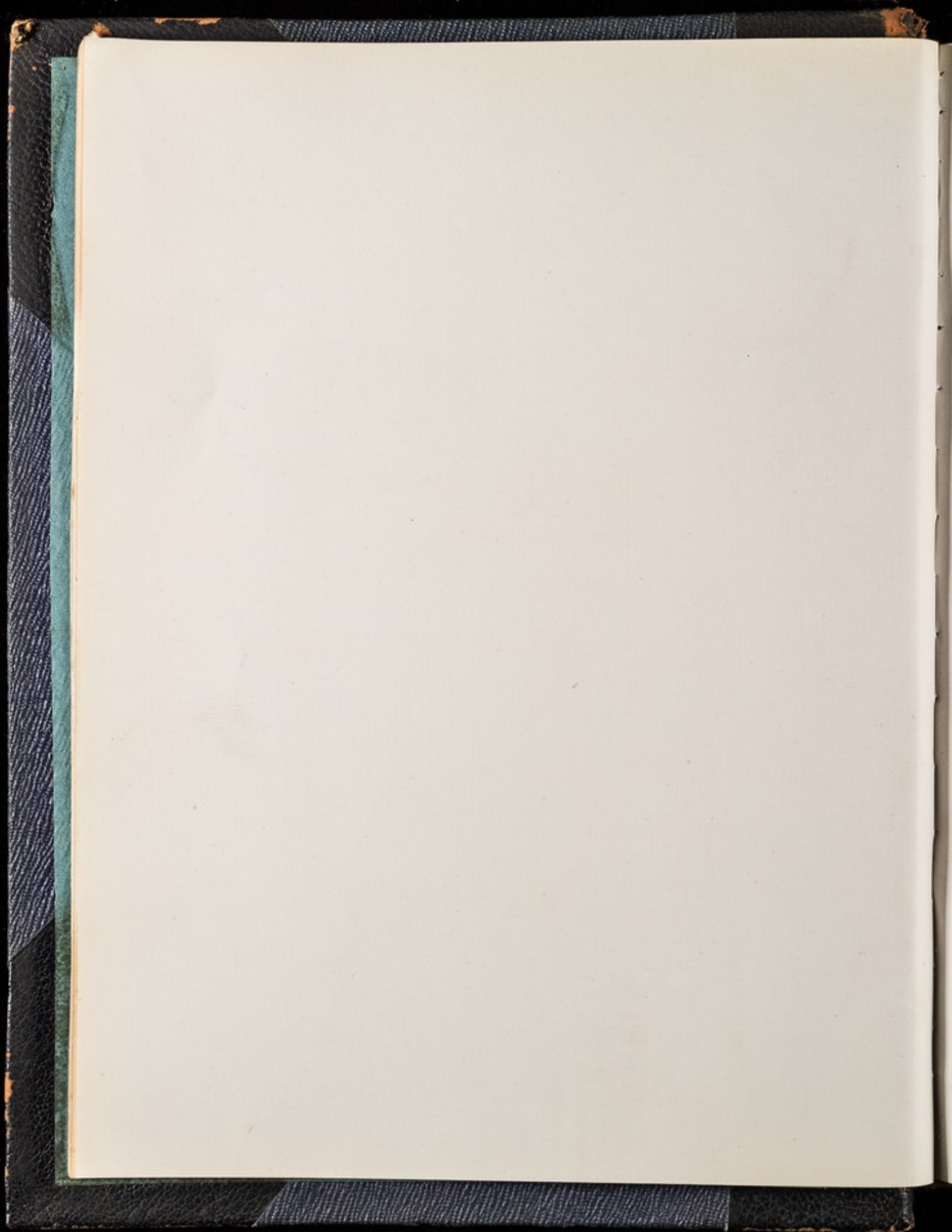


The Fayer Gift.
June 1st 1916.



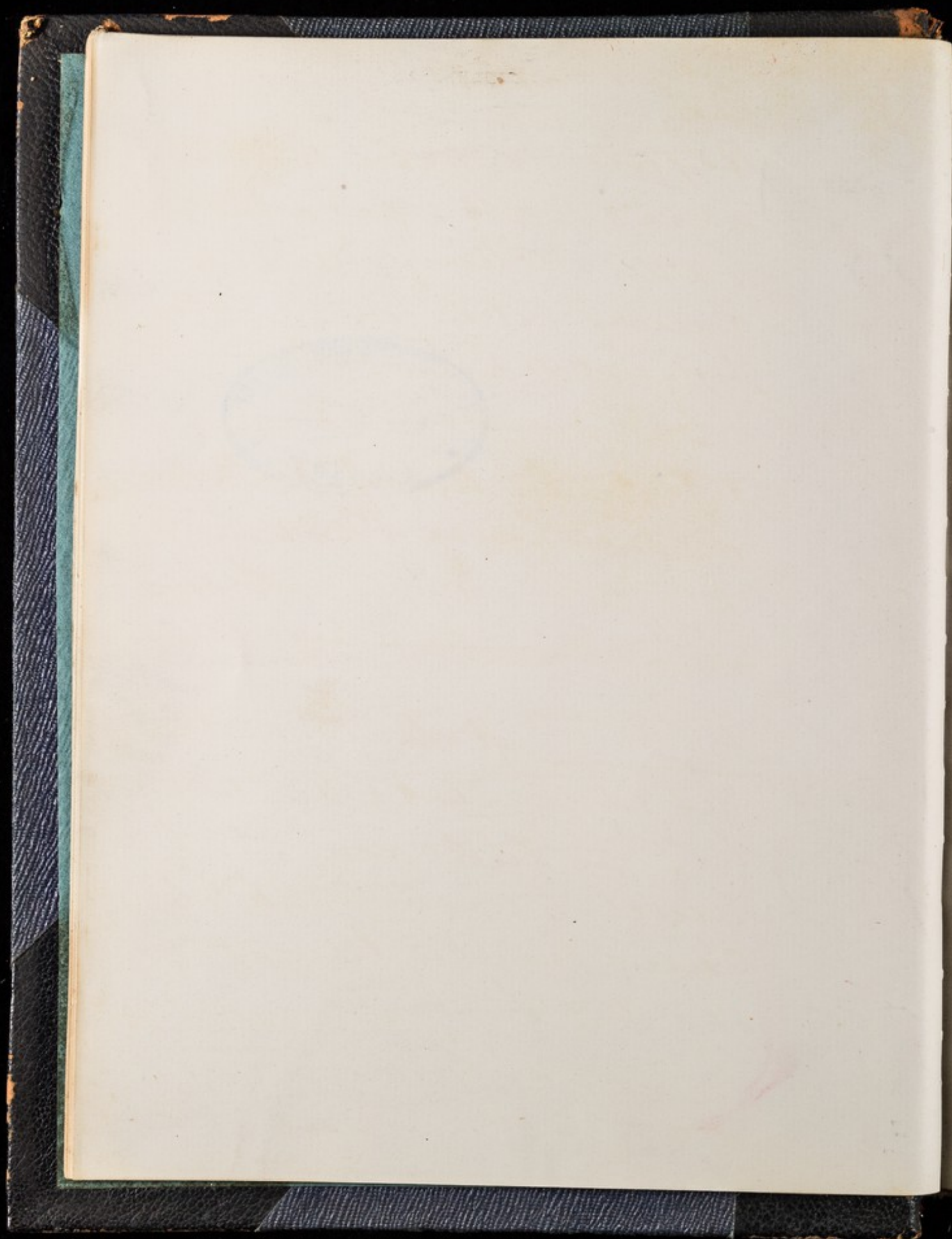








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with a gunner accident
having been thrown from
an Elephant on the 1st
I made preparations to
start at once in the day
time. but another
letter came some after
telling that he was dead
at 8 P.M. on Sunday
I was deeply distressed
he was one of the best
and truest friends I
ever had. —

It appears that he
was entering a native
Env. with the Rajah on
the same Elephant
very hard to pass under

Calcutta

1870
3510

an arch way too low to
give space for the head.
One Stephen (Kun) I met
Chase took great notice
through the arch kneeling
off the Howdah and
riding. He fell to the
ground - Pandurang
there was surprised
up. he was taken up
greatly paralyzed through
Panicum. The English
were serious but
not talked.

Dinner time till
the time of the party
I am not well at all
and need have been
had had - no further

better man or more
frank and able
of his own kind. He
was not just as he had
felt to put forth he
was so well fitted
and where he would
have done much
good. That this should
have happened - the
death was deeply deplored
and the friends and
his friends alike have
had in his death
a great & irreparable
loss - He left ^{the} ^{very} noble
example to his son!

3 Jan. Lecture 65: Dined
at the Bishop's - a minute
by the Govt on the late Mr
H. Durand.

7. Received official int-
imation that Govt has
accepted my book on
Snakes. - and Govt
may accept the dedication
to him.

8. Received particulars of
the death of Mr. D. A.
Fork. - The funeral services
were impressive.

9. Meeting at Govt House
about Memorial to the
Hon. Durand

went to a pantomime
with the children -

11. Saw Mallett
and the Vicar at my
the Grey house.

Dinner party at Shackel
Ball at Govt House

13. Mrs Macdonald
is going to Melbourne
and takes a large crowd
board to my sister Anne
and something to my niece
her daughter Agnes

14. Arrived at 12 o'clock
as usual. - went to
Barnackpore with a party

Calcutta 3514/871

7

to see the water works.
beautiful day. I & Duke
came to us yesterday and
off to day to Dargelling
I have heard I should
take 50000 rupees of
order - Rskulken & only
at the at. 5th present

18 Got first proof of
the photographs of Benares
for my book - published
by Messrs Churchill

20th Hospital. Work
as usual. Today I spent
in - Cunningham the
Savitary Cunningham

He had long been ill
with low fever. I examined
him as a consultation, and
found he had a deep
seated fever (chills,
abscess) - I thought of
a very difficult operation
and gave out to the
mother - I have
always looked on this
as one of the best cases
I ever had. - The
whitening of the urine
^{had} ~~was~~ not detected. The
difficulties of the
operation were great

Calcutta

3516/87

9

and the risk was doubtless
not unimportant. of opinion
as to what should be
done - It was perfectly
successful and arranged
in Nov, Jan 1883, Head
of the Medical Dept in
India -

January 73 lecture
done with a honey.

21. Jan. visited the
Mamaya Salt water
Lakes - with Mr Clarke
the Engineer & party.

23. Sent home MS of my
work on Graham & Churchill

3517 ~~1871~~

1871

26 May - weather
 May 26. - Dances
 will send me I
 am his executor
 - Justice. The Duke
 of Northumberland by
 the Hon. Sec^y. Justice
 Stirling came to see
 Nature Book day.

27. Work as usual
 Lecture 75 - Dine
 at Duff's - Look probate
 of the H. - Dances will
 Feb 1st want to see the
 thing of Order's managers
 at Green Road

Calcutta

3518 ~~1871~~

11

2 Feb - Meeting of
Social Science - Dr.
Everest gave the address
on the "New Starting point
with respect to the Opium".

6 Feb An old Edinburgh
friend Dr John Murray
who has been long in
China came to see me

10 - Giving my 80th lecture
Dined at the Romanians

16 - Two sharp shocks of
an earthquake today
at 5 1/4 am - Took all
the children down stairs
to fear of accidents.

1871

3519
~~1871~~

1871

19 - Examination
Cunning for writing

20 - Heavy shower of
rain today
Took Mrs. Stirling to
the Opera - Daytime
& Cool
Amputated part of
Mr. Salter's hand for
a gunshot injury

21 - Dined at Thielker

22 - Examination of
3rd candidate for University
C.R. - Mr. de la Harpe
Mr. Burnham passed came
to see me at 10 p.m.!

23. Feb. Hospital and
work as usual. Weather
glorious - Shellingford
and Bradshaw came in to
see. - I am going down
short with Shellingford. I
need change.

24 Examination
Still going on - work of
Hospital. Vento is wind
Dinner party at home
Meeting of Local Service
Institution.

25. Weather rather cold
Dinner at home - just the
usual work to day

27 July - The machinery
of Puttatchi - was
instated to day at
G. C. S. I.

Inhabited but the kind
the winter at some
house.

28th made preparation
for a short absence
My gun and
ammunition
and started for
Pune at 9 - ~~10~~ AM
by train via Thane

Calcutta

~~1871~~
3522

15

my sister at this time
are very busy and in-
tended. But as far as I
remember Elbridge was
with me or had preceded
me to the Shillings.
I remember a little mis-
deed - that I think must
have happened in this room
when I was crossing in
the steamer from Salisbury
to Calcutta that
a Mahomedan Zemindar
was on board the steamer
hearing from me he came
to me and said that he
had two Elephants which

16

3523

1871

he would like to land me
 in the shelter - I told him
 I would go to my camp & he had
 better go to his camp
 thinking him at that time
 true! - At breakfast
 the next morning the shipmate
 appeared in camp - a big
 Inker (Must.) and a
 small female - S -
 C. much not take the
 truck as they said he
 was dangerous. The little
 Dickhaut as he called
 was most amusing; he was
 often out & said - "he who
 can he do when I am here?"

Tiger-shooting trip
in Purneah

~~1871~~
3524

Notes of a tiger shooting expedition
in Purneah - from Lalcutta in 1871

Feb 28th 1871. Left Lalcutta at
9 P.M. and arrived at Sahibganj
at 9 A.M. next day - 1st March.
Left ^{Sahibganj} Calcutta at 10 A.M. in the
steamer and arrived at
Chaugachhat at 1.30 P.M.
long papers - Found Cane
and G. Stillingford waiting
with elephants.

Rode up to Bahora factory -
after dinner - at about 4 P.M.,
went out with 15 Elephants
Whisper of two tigers. Did
not find them - Got two Hog deer
weather cloudy and cool.
light rain in the evening.
F. H. Dodge with me.

March 2^d Beat on to Dancy
pore through several well
fenced. We shut-shut
and then - saw three or
four buffalos and some horse
tracks. but got no game.
Halted near the Joursen
factory and had supper on the
banks of the Bourne. At
Dancy - pore at 6 P.M. - I shot
an Eagle with ball. Fuzes
my servant picked it up.
It fixed its claws ~~in~~ deeply
in his fingers. - weather
fine and cool. but cloudy
and threatening rain -
There has been a blawt day

Singer shooting trip
in Pomerania

3526

19

March 3.^d Cold. Cloudy day -
a long heat. - Killed two
buffaloes, one Boar - one deer -
one alligator: sent his head
in pickle to Wood Mason.
Heavy storms of thunder and
rain and at night -
The muscles of the alligator's
jaws retained their vitality
for more than 16 hours after
he was shot - I brought
away the heads, and hung
it up to me by the tail when
in the morning it was
with feebly contracting when
invited - I shot him
on the bank of a small
creek - the bullet hit his
spine near the head, and

20

3526a

1891

he could not get away
into the water as they generally
do - He saw where the jaws
when we came near. Some
of the men put a log of
wood a fath or so
between his jaws as he opened
them - and he swallowed
the jaws with such violence
that the teeth punctured
deeply into the wood

^{wrote}
~~rescued~~ better no to be sure
to day - we were here
to day to try some other beads

March 4th Beatale Day
round Danyu pass: found two
tigers - saw a big buffalo
bull - that had had a
broken leg - two wild ducks

Leger shooting trip
in Burma

3526 B.

91

recovered me from a heavy
cold. - Sent off the
alligator head to Wood Museum
at Asiatic Society -

Weather hot, part of the day
cloudy: heavy showers at
about 1. P.M.

March 5th Beat some people
near Dany-pore found nothing.
Marched on to the banks of the
Boogy which is fuller than
when we were ^{here} two years ago -
Had tiffin: - Marched on to
Shoriah: where we crossed the
river - Elephants put able to keep
them feet.

Got a buffalo bull in the
Kirkpore mullah - 3 Boars.
a hare, and some partridges.

22

3527

1871

The day beautifully cool,
a west wind blowing.
A Dhanger wedding song
on at the factory - The
Dhangers, all very drunk
came and danced before
the factory bungalows near
which our tents were pitched.
Letters from Besie to Day.

March 6th Monday -
Ghorai. Clear day. weather?
hot sun. - Beat all day
through long grass. Kurrin,
and Gul - G.S. - started a
tiger. but we did not see
him and he was lost in
the extensive grassy plain.
Cried the Coon having

Tiger shooting trip
to Pineau

3528

230

Shot a buffalo and some deer.
Found a recent kill. but could
not find the tiger.

Shot a very fine bull buffalo
G.S. and K.P. killed him
after he had charged and
rather heavily wounded G.S.
Shepherd. The horn penchale
some inches. — Beat home
on the grassy plain. Shot
another bull buffalo. No
trace of a tiger. — Recrope
the Coony opposite the factory
here the Shepherds had to storm
we crope in boats — Shot
home by moonlight. found
letters from Bepie, Nellie & Hector
on bag to Kay. was 3 buffalo
6 deer. 3 Boar — I shot the

248

3529

1871

very large box. - and wounded
two very large buffalo bulls.

March 7th Cropped the
Coony at the factory; bear
for some time in long grass.
put up a large tiger,
but lost him in the grass.
Put up another. beat him
and after some time put
up another bear, or another
which at 3.30 he was killed. This
after a hard fight
when it got up I got a long
shot which appeared to take
effect. on following the tiger
into an extensive piece
of long silted looking swamp.
The tiger charged. I shot

Liger shooting trap
to Purneah

3530

25

the heads of two elephants
in rapid succession, incensing
them curiously, and
inspiring a violent curiosity
furthering the clumsy report
with his leg, and tearing
it in very deep wounds,
down nearly to the ankle
next to the hindquarters
of the dead elephant which
sank down and nearly
threw I only the howdah
finally she died with
the bullet - I had the
best shot and wounded
her and several as she
charged. Her (or her legs)

had just killed down
a buffalo calf. When he
started her. She was
very savage - action and
dangrous - She was weak
of feet in length as she
lay where she was killed
we worked the Stepmen's
heads. and I nudged
up the woman to leg. She
behaved very strangely
beating the tiger with
head in the his back
as she clung to the
Stepman's head & with
her claw in his leg

Siger-shooting trip 3532
to Purneah

we shot a bull buffalo
some other - a boar, a deer
and a faon which I killed
with a deer of small shot
The day was hot and bright
but the air was cool - and the
wind easterly.

Killed the Coon in boat,
the pheasant swimming, which
we cooked it in the morning -

The sunset is doing well

March 8th A cloudy day

S. wind, foggy and cold. -

Killed the Coon and the
the Bugwadia Deer, and
the Pindasaha Deer - the 8th

two tapers on 7-6. Ke
then 7-8. little changed well.

I threw the Ankum of my Fig. 243
how I shot her as she
crouched & wounded,
ready for a spring. She moved
it and tore it in pieces -
we beat through the one
of yesterday. but got no more
taper - SW - 2 Keel -

It dridge suffering from
rheumatism. did not go
out today - In P. of the
factory land up with
spleen - so we had only
4 men to the ft road. /
shot an adiant at the 3 shot.
and a 1/2 grown Keel - but the 3 shot

Tiger-shooting trip 3534
to Purneah

29

our bag today was 2 tigers
2 deer. - An assistant and a
furn - our bag yesterday the
7th was one tiger.

one buffalo - a boar - a
deer and a fawn -

Mande of the Khonds are

is still so paupish that he
cannot go out. so he went on
a palke direct to Dawaypore
where we halt to night -

we crossed the Coosy at the
same place as yesterday and
after beating for about an hour
put up a tiger in very nearly
the same place where we started
the first tiger and both Mr.
Shillingford had a shot and

wounded him - and after
a great deal of beating in the
long snaps an Elephant
scented a drop of blood - and
we soon after came on the
tiger - I got all the shooting
as the (another tiger) came
out on my side - hit her twice
killing her with a ball in
the neck as she charged.

Don't start
has the
skin -
Tiger

As she lay dead she was
8. 8 long -
we beat on the same
ground as yesterday, but saw
no more tigers - I called and
I shot a very big and
savage bull buffalo - he
charged, and took many

Tiger-shooting trip 3536
to Purneah

31

but before he fell. His
head was cut off - it was
convenient to see the thickness
of the skin on the back of his
neck - more than an inch.

He was well shot - and we
Harris partake. - we recrossed
the Coosy just after sunset -
at Dimeriah that about
3 miles above Danyore
and went home on pads
I met 2 - there. Letter -
Got three letters from Bepie.
Lail had come for three days.
a telegram from a Baboo
warning for the approaching weather
but in the jungle. knowing her

Truck
from her
hand
horns.

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32

3537

1871

subscribing the name after the
 from Davey here - As I had
 the so was coming with the
 aimed snipe - up to the
 I felt quite anxious for
 I feared bad news - I was
 relaxed - the father angry
 on hearing it -

clear hot day - cool breeze.
 on day to day.

One report
 one buffalo
 from Deer
 on Partide.

March 10th. Went on road
 to Badora - Shooting one
 I is better - Shelling and seed
 Came back with us - he
 had breakfast and then

Liger-shooting trip
to Purneah 3538

33

embarked in a budgeroo at
11 AM. - weather fine and
clear. Strong breeze blowing
we hope to catch the 3 PM
train from Sahibpur.
we had a long passage. &
did not reach until a late
train. Set home to Calcutta
by 5.30^{AM} on the 11th - reached
all well -

on bag. during the 8th days
shooting has been

4 Sigures - (9) (7-6) (7-8) (8-9)

10 large buffaloes - mostly bulls.

10 Boars.

15- 800 deer?

4 White Antelope

4 Ducks

1- Alligator (10-6)

1- Deer.

we saw very few black antelope

and only two or three hares
Plenty of Snipe and Small
Quail but the land is not short
as there —

It is strange what a large
population of Geese. There
seems to be —

Our party consisted of. Aldrich,
Fayser. C. Shuckford; his
deputy G. Shuckford — Case
lived for me & day Mr. Parson
the assistant in charge of
Shoria factory — he was very
richly from spleen —
We met Gould & family —

Inspector Hartman. I was
well read and informed
in all respects — at Bakora
on the 10th as we were leaving

Calcutta

Calcutta

3540 ~~1871~~

35-
78

11 March. Returned to
Calcutta by 5-30. Paid
a few visits went to see
Chester and others.
Weather fine but getting
hot.

12 - Eldred Ferguson
Borne done with us.

13th The Strangers are
going home we shall
miss them very much
Nellie also - will be
much missed - And they
take dear little Di with
them. Very hard for
Borne by tonight.
Eldred also goes

He is a dear young
little child - very sweet
gentle and good but
I shall miss him dreadfully
but it would be
wrong to keep him out
here longer.

17. We leave from
Bruckley. They have
left there all safely.
Leave by Can Chapoton

20 Sold by water.
not Volcan. (see 540)
Letter from McMe
from ~~San~~ Stirling
all well!

Calcutta

3542 ~~1871~~

37

22 - March - weather,
getting warmer. Dine
with Prince Ghulam
Mahomed.

23 - Farewell dinner
to Mr. L. Parkes - the
middle of it
was supposed to be a
child with the dysphasia
or Croup. Mr. Parkes
Operated rather long.
The child is going home
he is a great friend.
and I shall miss him
much.

24 Mr. Howell came

Came to stay with us.
 her said a good deal
 of Miss Mithun.
 Molly Mithun on the
 children - the Hobs.
 on the nature of the
 called her.

27. Cost-chaffer operation
 for Portugal. Had
 done all I could to
 from this as I believed
 him to be the best
 man

28. Received part of
 the upper jaw -
 Diverse part of bone
 Bone Beta to the base.

Calcutta

~~#877~~ 3544

39

30. March. General
Norman spoke to me to day
about the vacant app^l by
Henry Phymon to the Duke
vacant by Dr. Mc Brinn
death. — I supposed
am to be recommended
for it.

31. Hospital and route
as usual. — Weather
very hot. — Mr Carnac
sent Beta a beautiful
watch, chain and
locket. — Received 50 dollars.
April 1. Meeting of
Durand fund.
Weather very hot. — Called

400

3545 ~~1871~~

1871

therichting by. Bonke,
 It is all right - about the
 General Hospital for
 Grown. —

3 April. weather
 very hot - distant
 N. weather - then heavy
 Mrs. Nowell left
 us this morning
 for England.

4 Hospital and
 birth as usual.
 weather very hot - but
 rather cool to the effect
 a violent N. wind
 with thunder storm

Calcutta

35467877

444

during which two men
were killed by lightning on
the race course -

Examination of Bengalee
Clapal College going on

5 Hospital and rivets
as usual. - weather
sultry -

Dinner party at home
6th Lord Mayo is going
to make an expedition
to Oude. The Mar
or Shikar. and has
invited me to accompany
him. It is rather hot
at now. but I want
Champ and Meale &

1875

g. nava.

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act for
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42

~~1871~~
3549

1871

I long to see and know
and the old haunts
again - I am making
preparations to start
this evening. Arranging
for my patients to be
attended and my
public work to be done.
Then I had no great
difficulty in managing
and I do not recollect
that I had any special
cases of severe illness to
hand over - This is enough
the great difficulty in
getting away from work
to be none

Exp. to H. W. Provinces ~~1871~~
with Lord Mayo 3548

43

Notes of an expedition to the Orde
Lrai. Suknow. and other places
in the N. West. with Lord Mayo.
Tiger Shooting - in 1871.

at 9^{1/4} P.M. of the 6th April 1871.

Col: A. Wilson duly sent and I
left Howrah (Calcutta) for Campone.
Train crowded - 5 passengers in the
compartment & weather very hot

April 7th Travelling all day.
very hot wind after leaving
the Chak line. the night
with moderate cool.

Reached Akahabad at midnight
Heard that General Barrow (C.M.S.)
had a paralytic stroke -

Lord Mayo and Staff (Suite)
joined at here.

44

3549

1871

Saturday April 8th 1871

Arrived at Campore at 6.30
am. Comparatively cool night
Lord Mayo asked me to go
on to Suetsu before him
and see Barrow and send
him a report. - I went with
Mr B. & Mr. - found B. very
ill. unendingly returning -

9th April Had a sneezing
and swollen nose from
the change of temperature
and staying with B. to his
Cameron in the Kuntze
Kote - Had used keeping
all my way. - Dined at Cameron's

10th April. Went to see the
Residency. my old quarters in ~~the~~
/57

Exp. to N. W. Provinces 3550
with Lord Mayo

43-

with Mr Burne and Mr Barnett
Called on my old friend. Mooh
un-oot-doo-lah. - on Mr Raper
and Mr St. Arche D.S.G. - went to
see the Burhamphre Hospital
Dine at Camerine. Weather hot
and very dry.

11th April. Made some calls; went
to the Residency in the evening -
Telegraphed all week to Borneo
and wrote.

12th April Lord Mayo arrived
at 5 AM - with out state on account
of the C. C. staff. - I went with
him over the Residency and to
the Burhamphre Hospital - I
paid a long visit alone to the
Residency this morning. I have
always much to think of these
Southern Ocean Islands for Borneo.

our old home. - There has been
a little ceremony as respects
at least in accordance with the
Burman usage -

we left by date carriage for
Sectapore at 6 PM -

13th April. Last Mayo's Council
broke down on the road - Got
another from the Rajah at
Etowah. - Arrived safely here
to keep horses "Buff's" said
L. Spens - I drove with
Major Brooke and the brother in
law (see) to Lucknow.

we got there at about 10.30 -

The weather not now so very hot
except in the direct sun's rays.

Punkabs are only just beginning
out here - it is cooler than Lucknow.

Trip to N. W. Provinces 3552.
with Lord Mayo

47

14th April. Reached Camp at-
Soomaleh - 45 miles from Lucknow
at 6. AM - went out at 10.30
with a line of about 50 Elephants
Day hot but with a pleasant breeze.
Went rather of purpose in the
sail forest that we soon entered.
We beat along a nullah formed
by a sluggish stream with mud
all along its banks. Very
elephant sil into a ^{proportion} ~~proportion~~
so did we with an empty
howdah. but we soon got into
some after this a large war
flushed. She made for the
forest but was turned and
recrossed the ~~nullah~~ open
at a place where the cover
was light - I was on left flank
about 150 yards ahead of the

48 as she galloped a creek in front
 of us. I hit her at about 50
 yards with a rifle bullet. ^{Figure 2}
 through the loins - and about
 150 yards further on she
 fell dead. - This was at 1 P.M.
 She was 8 or 9 in length
 about 2. P.M. we killed another
 tiger he was 9 or 7. He took
 to the water trying to cross ^{Figure 3}
 once. Where Cape Grant
 Napribunka and I were
 he was shot in the water
 it was a grand sight -
 we beat on to Kewat. When
 where our next camp is -
 shot ~~some~~ generally in the day
 a strong S.W. wind blowing

Drift to N. W. Province 3554
with Lord Mayo

Our bag to May consisted of 49

1 Pig - 8.9

1 Tiger - 9.7

5 Hog deer

3 Sea fowl

1 Jungle Cock

2 Partisan - black

1 - Bone - Total 14 Head

One young cheetah (Killed)
deer caught and by me & the
Shepherd men -

Two letters from Preside - one for
Sunday write to Preside.

Our party consisted of
Lord Mayo - Viceroy & G. G.
Maquary Blandford - Secy & C.
Col. Clarke

Mr. Maquary Blandford - Secy & C.
Mr. Maquary Blandford - Secy & C.
Mr. Maquary Blandford - Secy & C.
Mr. Maquary Blandford - Secy & C.

Dr. Dyer.
Col. S. Knapton. Comd. of Khairi
Cape Secy - Dr. Dyer -
Cape Young Settlement Officer

Capt. Grant A.D.C.
 Maharajah of Bukampne
 Kirpa Kame. Eundar
 Jung Bahadon Sah - Do
 Surry deep Sah. Karamy Kyestha
^{Rampet Sah}
 There are from 50 to 100
 Elephants in camp

Part of the above party arrived
 yesterday. They went out and
 killed a deer in the
 jungle. Mungila Sah —
 So that we have now got
 3 species of deer taken before
 we came! —

15th April: Not clear day
 but there was a breeze
 went out about 11 - we
 had a large fire about 90
 Elephants - In a swamp
 that we beat last year with

Trip to N. W. Province 3556
with Lord Mayo

57

Page 4

Page 5
6

with the Dulce of Edinburgh,
we found a tiger, and killed
her. Lord M. seeing the fatal
shot - she was 8" 7". but
much shorter than any tiger
met before - The measure was
taken of her cub with a
skull in the head - The other
cub (she had two) was found
soon after and killed - but had
to turn the line to follow him
and make a general rush.
Both cubs were males, the
5" 3" - the other 5" 8 1/2" - They
had killed a cow the day before
we beat to camp through grass.
Jao (Damarillo) and set a good
bag of small game - but we
well. The heat is not so bad.
The nights are quite cool.

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Our Camp is on the margin
the forest, and the timber the
foliage of the Sal (*Shorea*
Roburta) are very lovely -

Our bag to day is as follows

- 1 One Piglet - 8" 7
- 1 One Cuck 5" 3 1/2
- 1 One Cuck 5" 8 1/2
- 17 Hoz deer
- 2 Spotted deer
- 5 Hares.
- 1 Main pasture.
- 4 Black do.
- 1 Pea fowl
- 3 - Pigs.

36 Total head

The climate is certainly very
different here to that some of
dunknow - we have had no
hot wind - temperature during
the day is high, but usually
there is a breeze which tempers
the heat - The nights are so cool

Exp. to N. W. Provinces 3558
with Lord Mayo

63

that a blanket is wanted. And
the water is so cold that it is quite
refreshing in the bath - but we put
on the Aprons of the Turki, among
the Sail, the Catechu and the Sissoo
Our camp is near a small stream
the Neerol hudda, and also
near the Sohel which we
expect to mark for heat. -
Griggs and Lord Blundford have
felt the sun a little today.
but it was in coming to
camp - not there - Griggs came
rode 45 miles to the sun
to the see better than any
I wrote to Beaufort every day. wrote
to Cherens today -
16th April - Cloudy cool day
we were out till late. - Went
through the Sail forest along

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the banks of the river and the
 for miles - found nothing.
 Came out on to a sandy plain,
 through which the bullock
 ran - saw a hopeya tiger
 and began general shooting -
 just as we had done to a
 tiger before from the bank
 ahead of us. - galloped across
 the plain - a volley of
 bullets after him - he
 entered a patch of ~~long~~
 forest. - emerged. recrossed
 the bullock and he came
 on him in the long grass
 He got two bullets from me
 and Wicheon - recrossed
 the bullock and in getting
 up the bank was shot dead.

Tiger
 shot

Exp. to H. W. Province 3560
with Lord Mayo

55-
it proved to be a tapers & long
on the way to Camp. 4 hog deer,
a florican and a black partridge
were shot. - It was after dark
when we got back to Camp
on pads. Letter from 'Bessie'
up to the 13th all well -
and B. & G. are better.

Webb's to May - is
1 Tigress - 8 or 6 ^{feet in length} long
4 Hog deer -
1 Florican. male
1 Black p.

No shooting took place till
about 5 P.M. when we
went to the forest. All day, beating
the bushes and expecting
the tiger. Day cool and cloudy.
A breeze ran in the forest.

There is much difference
in the climate here - owing
to moisture and vegetation.
The fires in the forest do much
harm destroying young trees -
Some deep. Some little one they
often occur spontaneously
when the weather is very dry
by friction of the paper in
the wind - and that fires
lighted in the Nepal territory
have spread as far as this
The face of the burnt ground
is black. The trunks of the
burnt trees are black -
The Nepalese feet kick
up a fine black dust
and it is sometimes rather
disagreeable. but am used

Irish to N. W. Provinces 3562
with Lord Mayo

all the the sal trees are ⁵⁷
blooming with their variegated
foliage - like the tints of autumn
and Spring combined -
"Whenever the rain runs there
is life" - and indeed, the
hills of the Mullagh are green
and fresh - The fallen leaves
in the lake the leaves of the lake
at home; and they say that
owing to the rotting of the
fallen leaves in the pools of
water - even now the soil
otherwise an unhealthy ~~soil~~
the water of Arunde will be
fresher - This is an interesting
fact in the history of the lake
and can make a wonderful
show of it - in certain localities
by ~~the~~ letting fallen leaves ^{be} ~~be~~ ^{water}

But the really unhealthy
time begins about October
when the rains are ^{very} ^{and the wind} rising
up. It also begins to be rather
unhealthy in the town
after ~~middle~~ ^{end} of March
in fact. There are only two
or three months. That we
enjoy - and some we quite
do for some may be caught
at any time.

Buckingham tells me that
the Chestnut Spotted Deer
do rearer the hills at the
time of the year - Last
year when I was ^{here} with
the Duke of Edinburgh they
were in great numbers.
Now they are comparatively few

Exip to H. W. Provinces 3564
with Lord Mayo

a herd or two have shown but
nothing compared to the number
last year in July.

The forest, when you get deep
into its recesses is still from
absence of life - where you do see
deer or birds. You are probably
near the outcrops - or there
is an opening, or shade on
a mountain - where you
often see on the border
and marking the front
of the term - Teral means
either moist. "tu" or it is
tukai. huanth - or it is
"outerai". The place where
one descends - such are
the reputed origins of the word

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It is a belt of sand
with ~~gravel~~ - ~~hills~~ - ~~scumps~~
in ~~run~~ and ~~hills~~
lying at the foot of the
mountain range of the
Hemlock - about 15 to
30 miles broad - beyond
it again and nearer the
lake is the Phatur

a belt of sand ~~scum~~
of ~~bricks~~ - ~~gravel~~ sand
broken by the clay.

Through this the water
runs down the mountain
sides - filtering through
the rock of this that
chests its sides. and

Scrap to H. W. Prentiss 3566
with Lord Mayo

Now by drilling much the
bell of clay. The deep
in the it and uses open
to the surface to form
the turn with its luxuriant
vegetation and numerous
trunks the climate,
cooling the air and repelling
the distribution of water,
then the plane below
unhappy it is a hollow
of unturned soil
perhaps happy so - and
would be cut down
the trees since the climate
would deteriorate and

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The hills rounded if regulate
the water would be high
but it would be high
distributed but would
not be in mounts. Making
all before it - a kind
of time being the
place and route
the physical advantages
of the term we in study
great and more than
compensate for its def
action in the matter
of healing -

Here I got a favorable
reply - and a friend!

Trip to N. W. Province 3568
with Lord Mayo

63

probably shook it out of my
pocket in sitting down from
the howdah — The Camp
moves tomorrow — wrote my
daily letter to Bepe — wrote
also to my boys. Boka in fore.

17th April I am riding
a very good Elephant, her
name is "Mote Matala" — she
belongs to my old friend
Mookomood Dowlah; ^{the} driver
is Khoda But, an old man.
This has been a blank day.
No tiger. we followed the
tracks of one but without
success — A Python Mollurn
18 feet long was shot in the
Punah Mollah — 8 Peafowl
8. Mollah. 2. Khami. 3. Haver. 2. Hog Keri.

1875

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The day was hot - Moved
Camp about 6 miles to a
place on the banks of the
Sohetie near some large
trees. Berquodiah -

18th April. Moved from
Berquodiah to Myrah.
on the way met Mr. R. Drummond
Comdr of Rohilkhand, Major
O. D. Burne. Major Denny
Rajah Shes. Raj Singh of
Kushpore and Nawab
Ali Akbar Khan of
Kushpore. - while here

of 35 or 40 Elephants.
just as we met them
we found a fine tiger
in a bush and killed

Swiss to N. W. Provinces 3540
with Lord Mayo

65

Tiger &
Qu^o 6
Lepus
cub

At the same good change
up the banks of the hulech
we got also a Lepus of
six months old. Three
Gorilla or Swamp Deer: 7

Hog-deer - 11 Black - 3 White
1. Mail - 6 Hares, 1 Otter

in all 110 head ^{besides} ^{miscellaneous}

The day was hot. - I have
caught a bad cold and
have a cough and pain
in my chest. -

The heat to day was very fine,
and we were the new camp
especially so. we ought to have
seen more tigers. we got many

the Bura-Singha (Scent here) -

are the only - except and B
pretty well. he is asking I have
a cold

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3571

1871

19th April. From Mughra.

Mughra to Soheli that is
the hepai territory. we heard
more part of the same ground
as yesterday - Found no tigers.

The party divided into two.

O. Burne shot a fine leopard
16 lbs - we (my party)

Leopard
746

beat out a very large swamp
called Calcutta, very

heavy and full of phusma
are the elephants stuck:

a tiger was seen ahead.

but in the extensive swamp

we lost him. The elephants

were necessarily very straggling.

The day was not very hot

Exp to N.W. with
Lord Mayo.

3572

67

we got a stay gone - boy seen
cheetah. Bladder - Khair. Phoebe
Hares - Pigs. we ended our march
at Sahakhat and are now
well in Nepal territory. The
butter was very visible the greater
part of the day - The morning was
still quite cool - almost cold!
My cold is better - two letters
from ^{Bennie} and from other today - I write
daily. Bag today is

1 Leopard 748
1 Goshawk (large stay)
1 Cheetah (smaller)
1 Boy deer
5 Hares
12. Bladder (white)
4 Purple fowl
6 Khair (a large y/p acture)
4 Pen-fowl
2 Pigs
1 Phoebe
Total 38 head

68

3593

1871

20th April. Col. Leslie and Capt
Young left us for Lucknow.
An Elephant threw a man down
and broke his leg. I applied skints
and we sent him to Lucknow
in a howe -

A long tedious march through ^{deep} ^{of}
the forest - we got a tiger and ^{8 or 10}
some small game - Porcupine -
The other half of the
party also went in another direction
on the 21st - We arrived at our
Camp at Ferozepore later in
the evening - The tents and
traps set all up have probably
dried the way - a westerly wind
has been blowing during the day
a storm came on Thursday
and rain - we got half - some of us

Scrap to H. W.
with Lord Mayo

3574

69

I was very uncomfortable all
night. My own tent and bed
came up and I put up in some
wretched thing. — Lord Mayo
has been feeling the heat so much
that he could not sleep. He
went out in a doke to the new
Camp. — I shall buy numerous
the horses of some of the other
side camp of Sinnickpore.

Bag to Kay -

1 Regent - 8th -

1 Horcaie

1 Leek

2 Porcupines -

Black.

21st April. Camp. Sinnickpore. It
rained nearly all night - very
uncomfortable and wet. It was
quite impossible to stay here and
I think dangerous. So Hunter

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Drummond who knows the country
cleared up at noon. we headed
for Wondyoh Shat - I and
Grant travelled together with a
few elephants - we put up
a tiger - but lost time the
jungle was so heavy - we
put up another in a wild
and beautiful place in the
forest. called the Amburish
mulla. - The scenery lovely
and wild - the tropical hills
in the background -
we did not reach camp
till 10.30 P.M. - mapped the
way in the dark. no wonder
how any one finds it in the
light is a marvel! -

Exp. to N. W. with 3576
Lord Mayo

The Camp, our and Drummond,
is on the bank of the Sarada in
a lovely spot. Drummond shot.
And Mr. and Smeley the party
had set in early. They had
killed two tigers on the way.

One fought and sent back the
elephant a two. he was 10 lb
The day was cool after the
rain - the clouds lying in the
hills were after dark illuminated
by incessant sheet lightning.
A storm threatening.

The Camp is on the bank of the
Chowka or Sarada -
weather still quite cold at
night -
The day to day counted up

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7th ³⁵⁷⁷ ¹⁸⁷¹
Muntjac li Muntjac shot
21 April

1 Tiger - 10 up

1 Tiger 7-

2 Green

1 Shrike - the first one killed

3 Song Sparrow (Parr)

1 Black

1 Plover

1 Horican

11 - 10 dead

22^d April. Camp on banks of
Saka - Suya or Chowka.
Lepal hills look quite blue
gray when the river comes out
of the hills - Burumdeo,
village. —

It is almost cold at night.
Clouds and rain seem to
hang constantly over the Lepal
hills - today a shower -
thunder storm came on

strip to N. W. 3548
with Lord Mayo.

73

Down into Keptain's, packed our
on heads. Giving us a night-bell
to the how-dah.

We beat about there we very fine.
we beat out a splendid mule
and then through an immense
swamp the Bomanie sat.

we killed a tiger cub & mule
and here we wiped it with
and the mule cub by bad beating
some of the mule killed a leopard

The bag to day is.

1 Tiger cub

1 leopard.

3 Goats

13 Hog deer

10 Hares

5 Pigs

1 Porcupine

13 Blacks

2 Khair

3 Peafowl

1 Porcupine

Total 53 head

1 Tiger cub

1 leopard
3

Gift to H. W. with
Lord Mayo.

3580

75-

23rd April. 1871. - To day a small
party went out shooting. The rest-
went to see fish caught in many
the many streams of the Sakka
The fish were driven into an
enclosed place by a line of elephants
flanking through the water side by side
The place received some three
hundred and about 500 fish of
all sizes taken out - including
Roach and Minnow - many were
skinned - as they were out of
the water some were shot - from
the bank by a line of elephants
due to the bank I shot down
the number of shot - and the
very large Roach fell dead in
the shot.

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At once most interesting
and amusing sight. Fully
charged by a herd of elephants -
A large ^{male elephant without tusks} buckskin. He became
mustard broke loose in
camp. he made his escape
and went into the broad
river. many many so
rapidly and lightly may
repeatedly and sank bottom
at this season. Finally
low in water -
He would not submerge
They then took my barrel
and took up a keel and
struck in the middle of the
river

Drift to N.W.
with Lord Mayo

3582

77

Some powerful tustars with
shear me in their backs and
sent to bring him in -

Lord Mayo in his ship
and I in mine were crossing
the river up the head of
below where he was standing
when he changed his mind
the water flying in cascades
at the time two tustars entered
and advanced up stream to
meet him. He would
not sail way and met the
first tustar. They struggled in
darked each other hand and
I think the tustars would

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3583

1871

have engaged - if the steam
were had within three
days and the other turbot
coming up, he would then
and he went off at a
rapid pace up stream
meeting the rapid current
flying in showers -
we were very glad to see him
turned; & he certainly
would have done us
much harm - we had our
rifles ready, but by the mistake
or such a big mistake - the
Sambour & the Stephani
were frightened and tried
then had to let us away quickly -

Trip to N. W.
with Lord Mayo.

3584

79

he was caught next day and
tied up. — The day was beautiful
cool - fine fresh - the scenery
lovely. — The view of the Camp
the beautiful Clear river
the rapids - the many streams
and the beautifully wooded
and rocky banks all made
a most picturesque and
charming scene to look on -
heard from Bepie today
up to 10th all well

^{4th} 25th April ^{Monday} - we went out the
two paths today. and heard
celebrated hukah called the
Bomani hukah.

and Standford is better. he has
been sitting in since day in the

1875
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1871

dependent symptoms - and
 the Majorbaker and Col^r W^m
 Thompson left us to day. They
 went to Bareilly. Thompson
 back to Seetapore -
 we had sent them to day
 bagging fine paper - one fine
 paper I killed with a musket
 bullet in the neck -
 I never before saw fine
 dead paper in the paper. They
 were actually lying dead
 within a few weeks of each other.
 I and Archeson and some
 others went in the direction
 and M - and the M^r
 in the other direction. We
 met in the Bazaar

*Ship to N. W. with 3586.
Lord Mayo*

Nullah. at about 4.30 PM.
having made a circuit -
then in her own domain
where the Nullah spread
out - and there were a
few small trees and a
well ^{deep} - just in the two
parties met - we got me
left them at last.

I was standing close to
the Nullah - when the Steamer
advancing to meet us put
out a fine light. The
bounded across the
channel in front of us
where the drop was
quite short - I took a

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3587

1871

snaps that at her. ~~and~~
she made a snout
and was dead. Her
tail had turned her
neck - with the other
barn had a shot
at a second heat
followed her. And landed
it - There with a snout
a snout. The left
than three legs were as
foot in the small place
and with snout had
being he bagged there
all - another left
had been taken, and

Ship to N.W. with
Lord Mayo

3588

83

944
844
644
644
644

making five, 5: hopes
to say - My trip, her the
weather of the other three
full grown cuts - Arthur
J. the Rajah of Capprone - he
the Imperial Captain who
is with us - sent by my
Bahadur - found track of
another tiger but the only
one found him - he saw
since good Sambar had
killed him -
The Rajah was not quite
in the white - he saw
a good number of small
snakes but being after the
he did not shoot much the
nature theatrical after manner

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84

2569

1871

Our bag today is

1 Tiger	- 9u 4	- Peafowl	1
1 Tiger	6u 11	Peafowl	3
1 Tiger	- 8u 11	Bladder	- 2
1 Tiger	- 6u 10	do deer	
1 Tiger	6-5		

25th April. I had my tiger
 completely skinned and took
 the claws. - I mean to have them
 all made into a necklace
 for Bessie and shall keep
 the skeleton of the skin.
 It is the Skopette he understands
 takes the Viceroy when he is out
 for he especially said I must
 keep him - He said we talk
 it with me about.
 It is the only time I have seen

Grip to H. W. with 3590
Lord Mayo

83-

a large vessel and left. as
I did this time. I would like
ask you to purchase the
the Shalvi. for me -
It rained heavily this morning
and felt quite cold - we
had all the Shepherds
purchased and were chafed
part in series in the head of
the river - Drums had
61 - we must have had close
as 100 -

we went out in three parties:

And Sir - H. Soer

- 3 Chestnut
- 5- Hay Kes
- 2 Peafowl
- 1 Black
- 1 Duck

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3591

1871

It cleared up after 1. M. &
 was quite cool all day. We
 forest and the lake looked
 lovely today —
 No letter from Bessie today
 Theatrical after dinner again

26th April we marched at
 7 am carrying the sacks on
 road lay along the bank
 the hills. We were near where
 the proposed ^{Alexandra} Canal ~~to be~~

begin! Beautiful morning
 Burhanpore & Capri me left
 us here to return home
 26. ~~Beautiful morning~~

Ship to H. W. with
Lord Mayo

3592.

87

At the very clear and looking near
Munda Day 24000. My District
Breakfast tent pitched at
same spot. After breakfast went
on path to the Mala Swamp
where we encountered howdahs
here Lord Mayo and killed a
tiger - and soon after he put
up and mortally wounded
a very large tiger. He gave
some very good sport but he
shot the same Katavala where
we could not follow him as
as he had to pull as he
left him. He was found dead
next day. The Rampore
people. I am shooting to now

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over and ~~near~~ the tree got
into canoe and drove us
to Pithul - but we had
a long march to the mountain
front and did not reach
there till 6 - we then drove
on through Pithul to Burilly
where we arrived at 10:30.
My wife - I met my
Shakti (at 5 pm) who is
the police in the road -
Sawant and baggage all
came on to Hatak -
we go on to Burakore early
in the morning and then
I return to Calcutta. It is very
much hotter here.

Ship to H. W. with 3594
Lord Minto

89

27th April - Ritcheson and
I left in an Indian Carriage
for Budaon at 6.30 am. We
drove fast and got there
breakfast at about 9.30
30 miles - After breakfast
with Mr Melville C.S. Collector
Grant and Brooke joined in here
and we drove into Hattasi
12 miles an hour. The only
delay being in Company the
Sandy led of the Ganges -
The we used with bullocks
arrived at Hattasi at 6.30 pm
Stations. He wanted and I wanted
in the Viceroys who arrived with
Bonne at 9 P.M. - we had dinner

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and here I left the Viceroy -
he saw me to Delhi and I
to Calcutta - On "The real"
left for Delhi at midnight.
I got by train to Allahabad
at 2 am. 28th

The day was not so very hot
the wind w. strong and dusty
but it was scarcely a hot wind
Rain has fallen lately and
it is consequently unusually
cool. - During the whole
trip we really have suffered
very little from heat - I have
been very well except for
bad cold in my head, more
better - I arrived at Allahabad
at 8 o'clock ^{P.M.} on the 28th April

Trip to N. W. with
Lord Mayo

3596

91

The following are the daily bag
during the expedition.

April 14th Soorma to Newal Khar

1 Tiger 8 " 8. I killed this with me shot

1 Tiger 9 " 7.

5 Hog deer.

3 Pea fowl

2 Black Par.

1 Jungle hen

1 Pig.

14 Head.

April 15th Newal Khar.

1 Tiger 8 " 7.

1 Cub 5 " 8 1/2

1 Cub 5 " 3- } Males.

17 Hog deer.

2 Cheetal

5 Hares

1 Khari Par.

4 Black "

1 Peafowl

3 Pigs

36 Head

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92 April 16th - Newal Khar

3597

1871

1 Tiger - 8" 6
4 Hog deer
1 Florican
1 Black

7 Head

April 17th Newal Khar

1 Python 18 feet long
8 Peafowl
2 Hog deer
8 Black
2 Khair
3 Hares
} to Bagud dead
} well
} dropped
} 18 years
} 18 years

24 Head.

April 18th

Bagud dead to Mayra

1 Tiger 9" 6
1 Leopard cub.
3 Goats

7 Hog deer
5 Pea fowl
6 Hares

1 Quail
11 Black
3 Khair

1 Grey Partridge
2 Pigeons
1 Ostrich

42 Head

April 19th Mayra
to Sakali Ghat
Vernal

1 Leopard - 7" 8
1 Sooty Stork
1 Crested
1 Hog deer
5 Hares

12 Black
4 Duck fowl
6 Khair par
4 Pea fowl
2 Pigeons
1 Phoenix

38 Head

April 20th Sakali Ghat

to Dimile pue li

1 Tiger 8" 8
1 Porcupine
1 Florican
1 Duck
44 Head

17 Tiger 10" 6
1 Tiger 7" 6
3 Goats
3 Hog deer
1 Black
1 Phoenix
1 Florican
11 Head

Trif to N. W. with
Lord Mayo.

3598

93

April 22^d Murrelet Hunt-

1 Tiger cub
1 Leopard
3 Soer
13 Hory Keer-
10 Hones
1 Porcupine
13 Kluks
2 Whani
3 Peafowl
6 Peys

1 Horse

52 Head

Do 25 April.

4 Soer
3 Cheetal
5 Hory Keer-
2 Peys

2 Peafowl

8 Purple fowl

1 Kluks

1 Head

26 Head

Do - 23^d April

Sunday Small party

500 fowls Caught.

1 Chee Khor Ghor

1 Hory Keer-

1 Peafowl

1 Deer Caught in net

4 Head

Do - 24th April.

1 Tiger Qu 4

1 Tiger Qu 11

1 Tiger - 8 u 11

1 Do - 6. 10

1 Do - 6. 5

1 Peafowl +

3 Purple fowl

2 Kluks

11 Head

April 26th Do to Pilibet

1 Tiger -

1 Tiger Murrelet (killed)

2 Head and Head killed

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Total 3599

1871

Tigers -	19	² 7 9+9
Leopards -	3	2+1.
Sambar	1	
Goat	134	By them 1
Chital	7	Other $\frac{1}{2}$
Hog deer	56	
Bone -	16	
Pronghorn	2	
Hare -	29	
Florian	4	
Deer	1	
Khaki Pheasant	14	
Black & -	55	
Grey - "	1	
Peafowl	28	
Single foot	16	
Plover	2	
Quail	2	

Head $\cdot 270 + 2 = 272$

Shooting from 14th to 26th April = 13 days
 The total of the King's bag is really

271

Say 270 head of game
 in 13 days
 & chiding Cuckoo
 Heron & the like

Scip to H. W.
with Lord Mayo.

3600

85

We did not manage well as
Mundale said - or we ought
to have got many more tigers
and been out in my opinion
any previous in selecting heads
and lost opportunities - There
were divided authorities & Council
above had no Indian parties

At Mahabud I called on
the Durum and other friends
went to see the dear little Sam
grave in the Churchyard -
started for Calcutta at mid.
- night - wrote to Lord Dalhousie
30 April Sunday - In the
train all day - heat intense
saturated with perspiration

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Mumkay. 1st May. Arrived
at Lalanka at 4.30 am.
Found all well. - Paid a
number of visits to friends.
Resumed my duties
at the office and Workshop
to my private work next
day —

Our party. I should have said was
Lord Mayo Mr. Arthur C.
and Blundell
Mr. Col. Leslie
Mr. Major E. Brindle
Col. E. Munro. Mr. Sedgwick
Capt. Gregg - D. C. M. D.
Dr. Fayer.
Capt. Grant M.A. & D.C.
Mr. Chapin
Capt. Young Settlement M.A.
Maharajah of Bahrampur
Rajah of Khyeghun & Co.
Lieut. Ram Zunder
Jung Bahadur Sah. - Khyeghun

Exp to h. W. 3802
with Lord Mayo.

97

2 Surrydeep Sah.

Rampet Sah. - at Mowrah
Shah Sah was joined by the Hon
R. Drummond Esq. of Dairly
Major - Bourne.

Major Denny.

Rajah of Kachipore

Mr Nawab of Rampore
Wazir - Ally Akbar Khan
and Mahomed Yar Khan

we had a 5000 head of
Elephants and all the
arrangement were good
It was working a breeze of
Hindustani but. I think it
was better like but
were there a parade.

we little thought what
was impending over the
Wazir noble - Sumner
he called Ching!! —

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[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]



1871

3603
~~1671~~

Calcutta

May 2^d — Begun my usual
hospital and routine work

3^d Dine at Bullen Smith's
Children party at Blampied.

4th Examination going on
at College. — Very cool day
with cold evening. Much
at this time of year. —
Capt. Wm. Henry sea
Capt. died with me in the

5th Paid 4000 Rs L. S. S. S. S.
Subsistence on account of one
Robertson's share. —

6th — Dine to Baky Singh to say
good bye to the white.
Dined at Belvedere.

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3604
~~1871~~

1871

May 13. . Had a case of
diphtheria cervical and trachea.
Cut the pharynx and a trachea
tube today. —

Heavy rain in the evening

16. Disturbance of prices
at College of St. Gorman.
Capt. Parnsey and
Mr. Gubbins came to stay
with us. Letter from
Mr. Eldridge

20. Heavy rain last
night.

22. Letter from Duke of
Northumberland about the
Ducal estate and
from Churchill about
very poor

Calcutta

3605
~~1811~~

101

24 Sent Churchuk £605.

28. Improved an Opeka
P-section today.

June 2 - Heavy rain, thunder
and lightning.

4 - Heavy rain. Redde
femur. Crates and
catch the time with us

5 - I was attacked with
fever last night -

6 - Laid up with fever all
day.

7 - Laid up with fever.

8 - Better but still ill
violent thunder storm.

Heavy rain all night.

9 - Better. Able to get about a
little

10²

3606 #871

1871

10 June. Better salup
a little

11 went out for a drive
this morning —
weather still wet.

12. Hospital and rest
but had to come home
as fever came on again

13 Laid up all day
with fever and pain

14 Laid up all day
with fever and pain
but a little better.

15 - Rather better but still
ill. best relation

Dr. J. Anderson gave
introductory lecture at 11 AM
I could not go —

Calcutta

~~1871~~ 3004

102

4 July, went to the
Joshua Mearns to see the
Viceroys presents for the
Ard and Rohilkhand people
Lecture 5 —

7 Completed payment
for 500 Names Outlets
Rohilkhand Railway &
Sikander Arbutnot &
Kangra very much done
Apting.

8 wrote to Duke of Northumberland
about Ducal Estate —

11 Good news from home
photographs of Dr. Meier
with Mr. Shreeve at
Munster

22 July Hospital and
visit as usual. Mrs
Chenoweth. Ewart. And the
Coke to the Mr. Kuyper's
latter about land for
new Hospital

We have present some
patients on 22. Col. Dyer
who was afterwards
killed in land ship on
Myra Island. - Cracker
Major Penman died
at the war.

Mr. Schiede sailed
for New-York on 31
June. had a letter
from her. She had been
at a seaport. While
she sailed for America

Calcutta

~~1577~~ 3609

1035

16 June. Better but still
confined to the house

17 Better. but unable to go
out.

18. Better. Took a drive
in the evening.

19. Went out and saw
a patient today. - I am
better - but weak

20 Hospital and some
visits today. - weather
very sultry -

23 Hospital and visits
as usual. I am better,
but weak. gave my notes
- during lecture -

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25 - I am better but
still weak. weather wet.

26 Received a long
telegram this morning

27. Lecture 2:

28 Lecture 3 - Dined
with Mr. Greenham. Talked
about the Hospital. He
is not so liberally disposed
as the Vicar.

29 - Dr. White. died
of Cholera today at Ben-
hampton - He is 21
years today since I
first lunched in his room
dined from his house

Calcutta

#87#3611

107

July

24 Major Howell
came to his home Assam

25 The question of
new hospital again
before us. Lecture 153

26 Had slight fever
again this afternoon.

27 Hospital and
work as usual

30 Operated on Mr. C.
for scalp tumor. Antelope
and Charles present.

3 August. Went to Howard
house to see a case of
Anthrax with Smith.
Then Journal entry.

108

3612
~~1871~~

1871

5 August - wrote to Duke
of Northumberland about
Down and Estate

6. Called up at night
to formal history case
at hospital

9. Experiments with
By dropped.

11. A man admitted
into hospital body
killed by a knife. There
was Mr Kennedy. (I think
was the name, I think
his brother had been in
the house before. My

Calcutta

1871 3613

109

went out on foot after
the tiger which had
been destroying cattle
for some & cutly jungle he
suddenly lay on the ground
and hit him in the knee
crushing the joint —
The tiger dropped him
and disappeared —

K. was brought to the hospital
he would not submit to
amputation there or
at any other period
though he was urged to do
so — He suffered long
and died though with
highly respected reputation.

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was gradually relieved
the truth he wanted and
useful him. I may
conclude the story by
saying that the time
came when he could
he put on board a
steamer to go home -
in weak & exhausted
but with the kind doctor
& the nurse waited -
He caught cold on
the passage home and
died probably of
Pneumonia -

Calcutta

1871 3615

111

15 Aug. - Hospital is
better as usual - health
General Hospital has
examined a case of
called Madura foot
with Dr Lewis
In the Gazette of 22 July
1871 - I am appointed
Honorary Physician to the Queen.

16 - Lecture 22

Dr Day - of fish market &
~~Dr~~ Mr Cutcliffe & Co
dine with us

18 - Signed an acknowledgment
of £74 left to Bepur
J

112

~~1871~~ 3616

1871

21 Sept. - Alex Dushard
 Only the children of
 the Sept. in my house
 came to see us he is
 a young Sucker with the
 machine service.

24 Meeting & Justice
 work - Antislavery
 as usual.

Brought £1000 home
 On the Robinson

2nd way stock - this
 making up £6000

6 Sept. - Mr. Vernon
 Richmond who has
 given me valuable
 aid about snakes

Came to me to day.
 Letter from St. James about
 journal etc. I had written
 to him objecting to some
 remarks he had made
 in a manuscript on the
 subject in which he ap-
 peared to recommend
 the Doctor.

8. Another anticipatory
 letter from the St. James
 on the above subject.

Lecture 31. —

I must have begun to
 anticipate the receipt
 for my or leave for 10
 and that I read the letter

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has my friend's beating
on 16 Sept. - in which he
declined my offer that
he should operate for
me.

18 Spoke to Hunt about
doing some of my work
during my absence

19th Dear Bepie 37th
birthday - Gave her a
tiger Claw necklace
18 Claws of the tigers
killed at Monmouth
Gave her the one better
I had at home
Gave my 35th birthday

20th Sept. - On my return
from Hospital this morning
Mr. A. Chapman one of the
Judges of the High Court came
hurried to me - at 11 1/4 he
told me that Mr. Norman the
acting Chief Justice had
been stabbed on entering
the Court by a Native
who rushed on him from
among the people who were
at the door of the Court.
There being held in the Court
Hall - during the building
of New Law Courts - he
had stalked him in
front of these places

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116

3620
~~1871~~

1871

with a long A/Song
Knife I went and
found him in the
sprink. When he had
been carried - He was
mortally wounded. The
knife had entered his
abdomen & stuck
against the spine.

In the place: in which
I had punctured
behind the shoulder
and pressed down into
the chest - He was
fast & as he died from
the shock & bleeding

Calcutta

#8743621

117

and back considerably
suffering - I remained
with them till 9 PM
I was watched for many
self about twenty
with some red marks
which caused me
I sent for Dr. Groot who
came and released me
he said I had
home I was very ill
suffering - intense pain
in the head he gave
some medicine and
again. And next night
I was the same - I was
completely paralysed

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118

3622

~~1871~~

1871

and unable to move
 out of bed all next
 day - I never saw
 my poor old friend
 again - he died that
 night, I was with
 him - Heese
 and the old mother
 all decorated in my
 home in Chicago
 Pathological Museum
 in Berlin - The assassin
 who is free since then,
 he was captured
 and returned there
 and executed.
 The poor old C. I. - when he was
 blind, when he heard his

Calcutta

3623
~~7871~~

119

21. 22. 23. 24. Very ill
in bed. Completely prostrated
by fever, swelling and pain

25. Rather better. but still
confined to my room.

In the evening sat out on
the veranda for a little
Had a kind letter from
the Duke of Cambridge,

and from Miss Sney
that Mr. has interested
himself about an appeal
on his at the Madras Office

26 Improving. but weak
able to write letters in
pencil. no fever. but
tremble weakness

27. Slightly improving
Rains have ceased

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3624 ~~1877~~

1871

Went for a drive with
Mr. Duff - wrote to
Mrs. Stirling -

28th The number
of Mr. Norman returned
to death.

29. Archibald and
visits again. His
very weak.

Found Mrs. Archibald in
her blue brooch

30 Performed the
operation, private.
Unwound a large tumor
The in a very weak state
/ Q. ch. - Severe temperature
of both to day.

Calcutta

~~1877~~ 3625

121

3 Oct Hospital and
Clinical lecture. also
gave my 38 lecture

4 Oct. one 16th wedding
day -

6 Oct. said good bye to
Mr. R. Norman.
Lecture 36.

12. Ill again with pain in
face. pain teeth.

14 Day bad with my mouth
- asleep in jaw. Dr. Sherrin
Smith & Dr. Howard came
to see me.

16 - Day ill all day
- I am regularly thrown by

192

3626 ~~1871~~

1871

power of the - maternal
a climatic influence.

17. I am better at keeping
Fed but Wednesday. her
very weak.

18. Hospital and visit
as usual. - Donga people
holidays have begun

20. Did three operations
- this morning. - In the
afternoon my face being
home again. Sweet and
then Smith put me under
chloroform and removed a tumor
both - It was the third in succession
+ a few at rest?

Calcutta

~~1871~~
1872

123

21 Ode' Laid up all day
having had a severe Choke
attack in the night. I was
very weak - and my face
still very painful.

22 Better but unable to do
any work.

23. Better. Col. Brownlow & B
Jarnett. and Mr. Duff - and
others.

24. I did an operation for
Strangulated hernia.
I wonder - as I look back
(1843) how I did all these
things - in my broken down
state of health I was suffering
far more than the best order

724

3628
~~1871~~

K871

Some an idea of

28. Dr. Hany came to
stay with us. —

Went to see some Elephants
being and embarked in
Joshi for Chittagong.
It was a curious and
interesting sight to see
the great brute shaggy
in the air.

30 Donga Poyah Sari.

Nov 1 Lecture 42.

Able to ride again the
quarry.

Nov 3. Evening spent
in the Smith Hotel & the Prof of
Physiology in Med. Coll. compared

Calcutta

~~1877~~ 3629

125

Nov 9. Grace Murray
returned from Bangalore
she has had some thoracic
symptoms. (hemiplegia)

10 - a case of Strangulated
hernia. - Lecture 46.

went with the Bishop to see
the Rani of. Kinnaird.

I am able to take my
rides. Not very satisfactory
I am better - but much
weaker! -

17. Bought a black water
towel from Hunter's for 650 Rs
or five bottles - made a handsome
Shang Annuaire. partly a Cote.
A good hack!

126

3630 ~~1871~~

1871

19 - Mr. Cutcliffe remained
3 turns this morning
One weighed 53 lbs.

Pearce & the Cornell
dine with us.

20 Hospital and visits
as usual. I received
a turner 78 lbs weight
this morning - hard work
in dry state! but it was
sweaty & successfully done
Robt the black mare
& liked her!

Dine at home and went
to the theatre in the evening
weather fine & cool.

Calcutta

1871 3631

127

Hospital and wrote the usual
Her near operated on yesterday
died of exhaustion last night
be interested in it. Though a
prominent affair - her
life was a burden -

Her weight when put on the
spring scale was 15st 8^{lb}
on arrival it was 7-10.

Next to say 110 lbs weight
were removed 108 lbs weight of
her - The solid tissues
weighed 78 lbs. The difference
between that and $\frac{110}{78} = 32$

being accounted for by fluid.
Had my usual work
today - Native yesterday as
in lecture - Rode in evening

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I only refer occasionally
to my professional work
sometimes just to keep
up ~~the~~ a record of my
daily life. So with these
things - all this is the
briefest sketch - with
a few land marks showing
the road over which
I traveled! —

Dec 6. I am 47 years
old today. — better in
health than I have been
but still very weak and
not vigorous. —
Dined with the Bishop

8 Dec. Same reg 53th to Calcutta
 9. Mr. Broughton died
 at 9.20 AM aged 76—

11 Monday - Chander died in
 on a horse at the hospital

12. News of the arrival
 of the Prince of Wales
 by the India Mail - Drawing room
 put off in consequence.

13th Same as the 12th ride
 again. There was a
 partial eclipse of the
 Sun at 5 AM and an
 earthquake at 10 PM.
 Dinner prep at 8 AM

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particular on account of the
Pine-knives

14. Better news of the
Pine - I gave my 50th lecture
I am able to take my
ride - pretty again
now. - Go out to dinner
and do my work but
I am very much damaged
and in a way I need
not detail here.

20. A painful accident
as usual - made work
very poor at first
house. - Choking
prevents -

22 Dec. Xmas holiday.
Tepin. I have much
work at present.

24. Rain threatening.
There is always or often
some rain about this
season!.

25. Xmas day - Church.
usual decoration. weather
fine - high & cold.

Dinner party at home
Fren Doffin. Taylor.
Percy. Miss Clarke
Miss Harte Mrs. Newman
Saw a good deal of the
country about this time

132

3636
~~1871~~

1871

Dec 27 - Dined at
Gour House - went
to a Saxon Company
with Pepie - at
Prinsep's Shop.

28 - Hospital and
visit as usual. -
weather fine cold
& bright. -
Dined at the Bishop's
Par. Folkard and Mr. Thomas
- self in his Office to
day. - No Church
Service

Calcutta

3637 ~~1871~~

133

29 Dec. Archdeacon
Pratt died of Cholera
at Ghazepore this
morning. He was an
excellent man &
great mathematician
and had written works
on Demonstration of Science
& Scripture! — He will
be much missed — I
do not know where Mr
Pratt is! —

I have much work my-
self. — There seem things
to be made of but

1871

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3638
~~1871~~

1871

more cheap in the
cold as in the hot season

30 Dec - work as
usual. - I am going
today to Banaclepne
to stay with the Vicaroz
till Monday next.

31 Dec - At San Amos
Banaclepne. Hunter is
camping there. Have
some very nice deer
burgers. One to the house
there is the way the Greeks
are recommended

Calcutta

~~1877~~ 3639

185

Dec: 31 - I walked about
great part of the day with
the family of Schank who
were visiting Lord Mayo
and commenced the
friendship which has
continued up to the
present time 1883
and been a great delight
and advantage to me
in every way. A letter he
sent me this morning
hopeful: - Please keep
these sheets. Lord &
Lady Dargheda - The West

130

~~1871~~

1871

3640

Robert Brooke - then
 At 10 P.M. after ^{drunk} lunch
 he started for Pangloss
 on a boy hunting
 expedition - but
 fell sick and did not go. he
 woke up then & came
 from a bad fall
 from his horse at
 Akhafad. When
 he had used his
 head a good deal.
 He was riding with the
 W. M. at the time

Calcutta

³⁶⁴¹
~~1871~~

137

Our party consisted of
Lord Mayo
and Dargheda
Mr R Brooke
Lafayette and C
Mr. St. Clair and C
Dr. Fisher
Mr Bonchard C. I
and the Messrs. of the
Ind. Club. — I suppose
where the meet was
is 130 miles up the
S-Bengal Railway —
a rather good place
for a mile. —
I took two horses with
me. — So ended the

138

~~1871~~
3642

1871

year 1871 - we began
the year 1872 in the
field hog-hunting
and I shall relate in
my notes next year
that had been true
another beautiful year.
I had but my great
friend Sumner - and
I had become very sensible
that my residence in
Calcutta had done
great mental injury
and chronic had
seriously compromised
my health. I found

Calcutta

3643
~~1874~~

139

the close of the year 1873
I became very ill and
suffered great pain as
well as great mental
distress -- wishing
from whence I could
quite remove the effects
I became convinced that
the time was approaching
when I must leave rest
and change -- I hope I
think I may say it
without fear of misunderstanding
or of being thought to
exaggerate. pretty well
at the top of the tree

1875

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If I could only have
managed these a few
more years to reap
the fruit - I should
have returned well to
do - but it was my
expenses had been
so great that my
savings, which indeed
had only recently
begun - were gone.
I was making a good
income - over 5000
a month, it fell
precipitously during
70 - when I lost it.

Calcutta

3645
~~1844~~

141

The Duke has in this
year I was waiting at
up again and would
soon have been added
but no doubt, had
with him those ones
we need permitted me
and rendered it necessary
for me to proceed to
England. -

I find during the
year 1872. that my
professional receipts

were as follows at
Calcutta. Rs 1375-^{at} Surgeon Major
Myra Poon 400.

Amount monthly
Rs 3777

Rs. 5552

De deb. paid 120

Rs. 5432

1875

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1871

3646

This the rather about the
 proceeds of 1870. did not
 come up to those of 1869
 but the rice would
 no doubt have continued
 and probably have
 exceeded 1869. had my
 health continued &
 been able to stay a few
 years longer in Calcutta.
 I find that very little
 receipts in 1871 from private
 produce were Rs 47188
 Decided. Rs 1514

12) Rs 45824

Rs 3777

The amount actually
 realised. - making a total
 with the usual pay of.

5432

Rs 65884 in the year

1872

3647

1872 - Return to England /

Jan 1st 1872. I was staying
with the Vicar of Llandudno
at Bannockburn - Lord
and Lady Drogheda and
Selkirk & Mr R Brooke
were visiting him also
we went out on a big
stocking party near
Pungwa 130 miles from
Calcutta - we shot only
one Boar. - I returned to
Calcutta as my work
was heavy next day.
Here I made Lord Selkirk
a acquaintance - we

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3648

1872

walked and talked
with him in the park
at Bucklestone
on the 7th January
Mayo went to Delhi and
invited me to go with
him, but I could not
on account of my letters
& work.

There were two of us at
Calcutta to which I
occasionally went with
Kupie

I was receiving money

Calcutta

3649

3

at the time to Comdr
G. making preparations
for a visit to England
during Feb. Admiral
Cockburn who commanded
the Fleet in the India
came to stay at Govt House
in Calcutta - and a short
time and some attack of
dysentery he died on the
10th Feb. I attended him
throughout the illness.
And Mayo had some way

to visit Burma and
the had some ideas
and had especially
committed the Admiral
to my care - He had
invited me to accompany
him on the expedition
but I was unable to as
my work was very heavy
and I was making preparations
for my visit to England.
It was a strange fatality;
the Admiral came to find

From Calcutta to the And
Mays went aboard the
Flag ship the "Magon" and
on the 12th Feb. met with
his death in the Andaman
islands. being killed by
a crocodile just as he was
about to embark on the
launch of the Flag-ship
His death was almost
instantaneous. and when
the boat reached the ship
the doctor was dead &
his body was taken on

6

board. Poor Lady Mayo
was there quite ignorant
of what had occurred.
The names of the murderers
were John Alby - and
Alphon. The sad event
occurred at 7 P.M.
The news when it reached
Calcutta caused the
greatest sorrow and
consternation for Lady
Mayo was universally
loved and respected

Calcutta

3653

It was on the 24 July 1872
that Sud Mayo left Calcutta
on his expedition to Burma
In Feb'y. I held the 11th
anniversary for the burning
decease of L. M. S. M. B. - In
the last time. It was
the 10th to that the ^{cremation} ~~admission~~
check at 2.50 P.M.
and at 4 P.M. on Sunday
the 11th that he was buried
on Monday the 12th came
the sad news of Sud Mayo's
death on the 8th the news

8

3654

1872

came by a steamer.
Mr. J. Stucky became
acting Mayor. by the
San Mateo Council.
He came into San Francisco
the 11th November &
came to ask my
assistance in getting
Mr. Mayor & his family
up to Calcutta. - I
cannot learn what the
and the following was
the result. I attended
a meeting of the San Mateo Council on
14th

on 14 Feb. and told them
how they might be prepared
and sent home to England.

on 15th Feb. Lady Mayo
arrived at the house at the
"Daphne" and Mayo is
on board.

on the 16th I and Dr. John
Cunderton ^{and Mr. Brown} went on the St
"Norman" hired at my dis-
cretion to Port-Blair
to meet the "Daphne" - we
had a flat boat - the boat
alongside the Corvette and

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I had the only and
had case in which the
body was placed in spirit
(balm). twisted on board
the flat & then opened
it - took out the body
and examined it. - It was
too much altered to be
met by a cork of the
face being taken - as I
hoped and intended to
have done. but I prepared
it by injecting Carbolic
acid - and then immersed

a real fire engine
one formed the wheel
I took a prominent
part. The body was
carried thus to Great
House to be in state.
The keepers were wonderfully
cool all the time.
I found by my notes
that Lord Napier the
Comd was under my
care all this time like
has an attack of Gout.
I was completing my house
preparations

Calcutta

3659. 1872

12

Poor Lord Mayo's body lay
in state at Soul House for
some days - The great Mass
shaped the black and
the some darkened - It was
very sad to see the poor
widow who came in
to the room with men
two of her ladies. Chased
in deep mourning

The Corvette Dupuis
had come up to Calcutta
to take Lord Mayo's body
on board - and most
unfortunate of Chatterjee

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appeared among her
Officers and crew - one
officer and some men
died. On the 21st Feb
I ~~from~~ took part in
another ceremony and
proposed thaty money
and Mayor money
in return to be given
the Gov House to the
Daphne - the night
there had been a
violent hail and

Calcutta

3661

1842

15

thunder storm. The
Chokea meeting the small
game an additional addition
to the whole proceeding!
I find by reference to my
notes that I was busy
at this time making my
arrangements for being
in England. I have not
wondered much about
my health, but I
was very much depressed
and took a fancy
much for the month

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3662

1872

of the Lovers. it was
I had recently made
me.

On the 22 Feb. we
left our house 42
Chouringhee and
went to stay with
the Piri Duff in
^{Sowden} Sowden St.

On the 23. Feb and
before 7 months
at home from Madras
to get the recovery until
the arrival of the
Northbrook

Calcutta

3663

1872

19

He was received and
entertained with the usual
ceremonies —

He had packed up all my
books and things that
I wanted to send home
and sent them to my
agents Messrs Goud &
& Co. Calcutta. He
promised to send them

There were many packages
on the table nearly all
my books. and a good
many other things.
My name was called

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and I must leave
all to be well by
action of the people
by all & Co. —

Some winding up my
personal work
paying visitors and
making all arrangements
for a long absence for
months to be a permanent
I find that I must still
intermediate Sunday may
be a state of health

Calcutta

3665 1872

19

Carrying on my duties
and opening a new
Office and Hospital
on Sunday the 25th
Jef - I find that I did
three Capital operations
on Saturday and two
tumours - and then
also seeing a number
of patients - my duties
will be carried on in
the office of Purchase
Patents. ^{Am he return for public} my private
practice. Over to which are

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3666

1872

The present shown to
select - Dr. Snow with
Mr. Lang & Mrs. V.
Dr. Charles & Mrs.
a good deal.
On being taken I asked
J. H. Ferguson who who
had also acted as
my agent to pay
£40 a year to my
brother William in
South Africa.
On the 26th Feb. the
Amherst & my property

Calcutta

3667

21 24

took place. Some things
and he left the body.
on the 27th of July the thanking
for the recovery of the
Prince of Wales & Queen
that in the days I did
nine operations & 5 minor
amputations among the
operations. There was a
farewell dinner party
in at the kind friends
the Duff.

On the 28th of July I bade
to my good bye to many of
my friends among the

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to poor Lady Mayo.
She was very kind and
thanked me for what I
had done for her and
the family. - She gave me
me of poor dear Mayo's
giving a heavy sack
one for working lunch
gives -
my heavy luggage was
sent in boxes the steam
in which she died on
the 29th of the English

Calcutta

3669

23

On the morning of the 29th
July 1872. Spent a few
momentary farewells
visits and said many
pleasant words to many
friends who came to see
us off by. - and in the
morning came down
with the Duff to the
P. O. - Got at the river
bench to embark we
boarded the "Indus". Capt
Stewart. - There were
many of our friends
at the ship. and we
boarded the steamer to

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1872

say farewell. You old
Jewrie and old Munday
were there before my
and he packing for them
and other women too.
It was a very unpleasant
striking ordeal to
think and I felt
the packing was so
many friends and
giving up my useful
and active work, my
mule. But I knew that
my health was too much

Calcutta

1872

25-

broken to - Mrs. M. to
it any longer. Indeed many
thought I had given up
work too long! —

It was very unfortunate
for me that my health
broke down. I had still
large practice. I had the
confidence of the people
and was much respected
in all cases of disease &
surgery. I was very
fond of my work, and
having large experience and
constant practice here

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3670

1872

equal to all my previous
my life had been an
active and I hope a
useful one. my friends
were numerous. I knew
many men. nearly all
Calcutta. and my
name had become well
known throughout India
and people often came
from great distances to
consult me. I was
receiving a good income
and the very expenses

Calcutta

3671

27

were happy - I have
calculated that the
average was about Rs 3000
a month. I had this
by a considerable sum
of money - Had 70
shares in the Bank of
Bengal - bought at
an average of 17 1/2 Rs
each. $70 \times 17 \frac{1}{2} =$

Rs 120400;

Had £6000 in India
and sold them at the Bombay
Market for Rs 120000
5 per cent. - & had

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3672

1892

Thousands in 4 per
cent. but purchasing
notes and \$500,000
ready money mounted
to \$1,000,000 in 1892.
Had I been able to
go on working for
a few years longer
I should have rendered
myself independent
pecuniarily for life;
but it was not to be
my health and quite
sufficiently and I was
obliged to go. - I regret

on sick leave for 2 years
but it was. I know an
certainly I should have
known -

My receipt showing
that last year 1871 had
been any sort. The I
had not quite made
up what I lost by going
away write the Duke,
I think. The 'Hence'
no doubt I should have
done so - On making
up my accounts at the
end of 1871 I find that

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3674

1872

I had received in
less Rs: 45324 or
an average of Rs 3777
a month. —

my real receipt had
been Rs 47138 or a
monthly average of Rs
3928. but I had returned
Rs 1814 — leaving the
net ~~sum~~ sum as above
mentioned

my pay had been
College pay Rs 1375
my maintenance 400

Private Practice 3777

Rs: 5552

Calcutta

3675

A very good memorial
on the 29 Feb. 1872
showing I left Calcutta
I received the following
sums. Rs. 29683—
That is in January 1872
I received Rs. 10263
in Feb. Rs. 19420
Rs. 29683

I doubt if large fees
were ever before received
in the same time of
crisis than have been the
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came in to the lady
the year -
I received many kind
letters and many
satisfying tokens of
the friendship and
affection of those among
whom I had worked
I left Calcutta on
the 29 Feb 1872. Having
arrived there in April
1859 - nearly 13 years
my professional knowledge
had ~~no~~ increased

in Medicine and Surgery
I have well experienced.
I had become a member
of the College of Physicians
of India and was also
a C.S.D. my husband
then being well so. In
the hope of I found it
necessary to run a
house that I might
have a fair chance of
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I was now 47 years
and nearly 3 months
of age. - I was terribly
shaken in health
and intensely annoyed
but having a fortnight
rest I hoped
that the rest had
chased the ill and
would make me
quite well. which
indeed it apparently
did.
Dear Mother was in very

fair health. and the
 two children ~~the~~ Beta
 and Reddie were also
 well - he had written
 as a Portuguese nurse
 began to look after the
 children - Reddie was
 now 2 years old a
 pretty light haired little
 fellow just beginning to
 speak. It was summer
 now in the way home
 his Hindustani mother
 thought he heard more of
 her as she had been

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stood up in his
nursing only wanting
them to be sure to
give it to him - He
some joyful women
and English ladies
came in to place
Beta was a pretty
little thing of 4 years
old a bright child
and a great favorite
with all who knew
her - He had had
unusually much in
the voyage home

we left the Champal Garden
 Reach about noon. and I
 will remember the advice
 of my friends to leave as
 we gradually glided out
 into the stream and the
 sad and misfortunate
 figure of poor old Monrie
 on old and faithful
 snout who stood boldly
 as long as we could
 see him in the sun.
 I could see Monrie
 never see him any more
 as he was old & feeble
 I would have taken him
 to England but he had

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he was devoted to the
sons and to the children
and had long been in
our service. He had
been originally with
the father and had
come with her and
her mother when she
was a child. He
came to us soon after
we went to Calcutta
and as I was much
interested in him I made
him an immediate
on 22/11 1872

Calcutta

3683

and from the Bank
taken him in the
same capacity. He paid
Rs 10/- & the other Rs 10/-
his pay - from which
take the very small
from Prince Kumar
shall be the same
with the 10/- per
45/- a month -
we went on to the
Steamer and anchored
at Calcutta in the
afternoon and started
at 1 P.M. of 1st March

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The Chief, the Pilot
 took us to the Sandheads
 and at 8 PM I handed
 my report of departure
 of India - the last
 official one - as it
 vehemently proved to
 be. I also sent
 some letters to home
 by him. He then the
 next day - he had a
 short rest night we
 found before starting
 with head winds
 upon middle of the night
 night for Morris K.

Calcutta
Return to England

3685

41

we steamed away from
the Speedwell on 1st Decr
1872 - with a nice party
here and there only
my old friend Mr. Dalry
the pilot. When people I
had anticipated some
time ago on account of
a gunshot wound had
had a fine note read
in the presence of Mr.
on the 2nd Decr here
was in the water in
the Bay of Bengal. The
person (nature of the)
like before the children

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getting reconciled to
 the ship and their
 new position - we
 were keeping up our
 spirits in the midst of the passage.
 We found good - the
 ship ^{as} comfortable
 possible under the
 circumstances -
 3rd March Sunday
 Beautiful weather.
 but very hot - service
 at 10-30 - writing
 letters to Mrs. & children
 from Madrid. —

Return to
England

3687
~~1870~~

I ought not to omit to notice
that before leaving I received
a very kind letter from Mr
John Shackley. Acting
Gov: General. thanking
me for such service as
I had rendered me & and
to join Mrs. May & send
a company the letter
on the part of the Gov:
India he presented me
with a beautifully
engraved silver 2
cups & a letter with
Gov: with an inscription

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a copy of the letter
and the inscription
are appended. And
the Vase & Goblet
and cups all now
have at home.
The plate & the
with some other
valuable things
presented to me
from time to time
I also appended a
copy which I had

Return to
England

3689 1872

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I got home. of ~~some~~
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1850 1/2 1/2

the first of the year
I have been very
much occupied in
the business of the
office and have not
had time to write
to you as often as
I wished. I have
been very busy
and have not had
time to write to
you as often as
I wished. I have
been very busy
and have not had
time to write to
you as often as
I wished.

Statement of the Services of Surgeon-Major JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Fellow and Member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta, Companion of the Order of the 'Star of India,' Honorary Physician to H. M. the Queen.

Year.	Date and Authority.	Appointments, Employments, &c.
1847	Commission dated 12th August	Acting Assistant-Surgeon R.N. H.M.S. <i>Victory</i> , for service in Haslar Hospital.
1847	Volunteered for this service in December. My Naval Commission had been cancelled, by permission of the Admiralty, at my own request ...	Served in the Military Hospital of Palermo during the siege of that city from December, 1847, to March, 1848, during which time I performed many capital operations, and had the care of many wounded.
1848	In Rome, during the Siege by the French Army ...	Was present during the Siege of Rome in 1848, and saw much of the wounded in the hospitals of that city.
1849	Letter from Director-General, O. M. D., dated 12th December ...	Was appointed to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery (Ordnance Medical Department). Served from 12th December, 1849, to April, 1850, when I received an Appointment to the Honorable East India Company's Service.
1850	Resigned appointment in Royal Artillery for Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service	
1850	29th June ...	Sailed from England on the 29th of June, 1850, in the ship <i>Camperdown</i> , in medical charge of a large detachment of recruits for the Artillery and Infantry of the Honorable East India Company's Service.
1850	9th October ...	Reported arrival in Calcutta on the 9th October, 1850.
1850	20th October, G. O. ...	Appointed to do duty with the Artillery at DumDum on the 20th October, 1850, and remained there until appointed to do duty with the troops at Chinsurah on the 30th October, 1850.
1850	30th October, G. O. ...	On the 2nd November, 1850, was appointed to the medical charge of a wing of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, and the Civil Station of Cherra Poonjee, where I remained until
1850	2nd November ...	Appointed on the 10th October, 1851, to the Medical Charge of the 74th Regiment British Native Infantry at Dacca, the regiment being at the time prostrated by fever. Went in medical charge of the regiment, all sick, in a fleet of native boats on the river, during which expedition they were attacked by and suffered severely from cholera. Remained in charge of the regiment until the 24th of March, 1852, when I was
1851	10th October ...	Appointed to the Field Hospital of the Burmah Field Force. Served throughout the Burmese War; was present at the taking of the stockades on the river side, and was in charge of the Field Hospital for the greater part of the operations in the vicinity of, and at the capture of Rangoon.
1852	24th March ...	Appointed Officiating Medical Storekeeper Bengal Division of Army of Burmah, and was appointed Officiating Civil Surgeon of Rangoon on the 2nd of February, 1853.
1852	10th December ...	Remained in these appointments until removed to Lucknow as Residency Surgeon and Postmaster, 19th August, 1853; the appointment being conferred on me in an autograph letter from the Governor-General, for services during the Burmese War.— <i>Vide copy.</i>
1853	2nd February, G. O., G.-G. ...	
1853	19th August, G.O., G.-G. ...	Appointed Honorary Assistant Resident at Lucknow on the 8th September, 1854.
1854	8th September, G. O., G.-G. ...	

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<i>Year.</i>	<i>Date and Authority.</i>	<i>Appointments, Employments, &c.</i>
1856	20th March, G. O., G.-G. ...	On the Annexation of Oude I was appointed, on the 20th of March, 1856, to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Charitable Institutions in Lucknow, and continued in these offices until the Mutiny, and until the fall of the Residency, throughout which I served, and was a member of the Council of War, convened by Brigadier General Sir H. Lawrence, to consider the question of holding or abandoning the Residency. My house in the Residency was one of the chief garrisons, and in it I lost sixteen killed and had forty wounded during the defence. I had medical charge of General Sir H. Lawrence, who died of his wounds in my house, and of his staff and all the civil department. I was subsequently present at the relief of Cawnpore by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, having made a forced march of more than thirty miles to reach Cawnpore.
1858	20th March	Went to Europe on Medical certificate 20th March, 1858.
1859	29th April	Returned to India 29th April, 1859.
1859	12th May	Was then appointed Officiating Professor of Surgery and ex-officio First Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on the 12th of May, 1859, and confirmed in these appointments on the 27th of June, 1860.
1860	27th June	On the 2nd of June, 1860, was appointed to the Medical charge of the Mysore Princes.
1860	2nd June	On the 15th March, 1861, was appointed a Fellow of the University of Calcutta and Member of the Senate.
1861	15th March	I served two years as President of the Medical Faculty, and received the public thanks of the Faculty. I have also been University-examiner in Surgery since that period.
1863	28th July	Promoted to substantive rank of Surgeon.
1865	11th November, <i>Bengal Gazette</i>	I was appointed by the Government of Bengal to be Consulting Surgeon to the Howrah General Hospital on the 11th November, 1865.
1868	27th February	I was President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal during the year 1867. In February, 1868, I was appointed Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.
1869	13th January	Was appointed Government Trustee for the Indian Museum.
1870	7th January	Officiated as Surgeon to the Viceroy from 13th January to 18th February, 1869. By request and order of his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in his tour through India, from 7th January to 10th March, 1870.
1870	29th June	Promoted to rank of Surgeon-Major.
1871	22 July	On the 22nd July, 1871, I was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen.
1872	29th February	On the 29th of February, 1872, I received, when leaving India on furlough, an autograph letter from the acting Governor-General of India, and with it some silver plate presented to me by the Government of India.
1872	1st March	Returned to England on furlough from 1st March, 1872, to 1st March, 1874.
1872	25th July	On the 25th July, 1872, was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
1873	21st February	Appointed Member of the Indian Medical Board, London.
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Date and Authority.</i>	<i>Honours, Medals, &c. &c.</i>
1852	2nd November	Received the public thanks of Captain Latter (in special duty as Magistrate of Rangoon), for services as Civil Surgeon of Rangoon during the first settlement of that city after its capture.
1853	19th July	Received an autograph letter from the Governor-General, Marquis of Dalhousie, acknowledging my services during the Burmese War, and giving me, on that account, the appointment of Residency Surgeon of Lucknow.
1852	8th May	Was one of Medical Staff (being in charge of the Field Hospital, Rangoon), thanked in General Orders by Lieutenant-General Godwin.
1854	5th December... ..	Received from Captain Fletcher Hayes, Officiating Resident of Lucknow, a letter of thanks for services as Assistant Resident during his incumbency of office.
1855	12th November	Letter of thanks from Sir James Outram, Resident of Lucknow, thanking me for service as Assistant Resident.
1857	26th September	Honourably mentioned in Sir J. Inglis's Dispatch from Lucknow.
1857	8th December, G. O. G.-G. ...	Received the thanks of the Government of India, on above
1857	25th November	Medical Department of Lucknow honourably mentioned by Sir J. Outram, in his despatch.

Year.	Date and Authority.	Honours, Medals, &c. &c.
1857	22nd December	Thanks of the Government of India, on above. Have received War Batta six months, and prize money for Burmese War. Have received War Batta twice (12 months), and prize money for Defence of Lucknow. Am allowed to count a year's service towards retirement, for Defence of Lucknow.
1858	7th September	Promoted to Brevet rank of Surgeon, for services in Lucknow Residency during the siege. Have received a Medal and Clasp for Burmah. Have received a Medal and Clasp for the Defence of the Lucknow Residency. Was recommended by the Head of the Medical Department, and by His Excellency Sir H. Rose, Commander-in-Chief, to be made Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. This recommendation was re-opened by Sir H. Rose, on leaving India.
1868	22nd December, <i>London Gazette</i>	Was made Companion of the "Star of India."
1871	22nd July	Appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen. Appointed Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, July, 1874.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

I have published a work entitled "Clinical Surgery in India," and a variety of papers, monographs, addresses in the European and Indian Journals.

Have written a work on the poisonous snakes of India, which I presented to the Indian Government, from whom I received thanks, and by whom it was published in August, 1872. A Second Edition has been published. For copies of this work I received the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and from many scientific and learned Societies.

I have published also another large work, entitled "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India;" papers on "Disease in India;" "European Child Life in Bengal;" "Malarial Splenic Cachexia of Tropical Climates;" "Bronchocele in India;" "Liver Abscess;" On the "Physiological Action of the Poison of Naja Tripudians" (in conjunction with Dr. Brunton); two parts in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of London;" On "Some of the Physical Conditions of the Country that affect Life in India;" a Paper on the "Claws of Felidae;" "On the Anatomy of the Rattlesnake;" and other papers.

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From Colonel MAYHEW, Deputy-Adjutant-General, Burma Field Force.

Rangoon, May 8th, 1852.

MY DEAR FAYRER,

An order from Government has been received granting to you and White a Staff salary of 200 rupees monthly. I am very sorry the enclosed order* was not issued in time to be sent to Montgomerie, who will be very vexed at the omission of your department in the despatches. I trust your having a *Gazette* to yourselves will make up for the disappointment. Everything was done in such a hurry that I am surprised more errors were not made. Such things occur in every despatch that I have ever seen, but they are not the less galling on that account.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

W. MAYHEW, Col.,
Dpty.-Adjt.-General, Burma Field Force.

P.S. What is the present strength of your Guard?

* The order alluded to was one respecting the services of the Medical Officers during the capture of Rangoon.—J. F.

From Captain THOS. LATTER, on Special Service.

To Dr. FAYRER, in charge of Field Hospital.

Rangoon, November, 2nd, 1852.

SIR,

I cannot take leave of my duties in Rangoon without conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very great assistance you have been pleased to accord to me, whenever your professional acquirements were called for, from the time of our occupation of Rangoon up to the latest moment.

During this period, whilst you were in executive charge of the Field Hospital, and often in arduous times, I have had almost every day to request your professional assistance, whether for the care of the sick who have been brought from the town and its neighbourhood, or of men wounded in affrays or in battle, or the examination of bodies which have met their death under suspicious circumstances.

In fact, since the occupation of Rangoon you have, unaided, carried on its entire civil medical duties, and have accorded me an assistance for which I have cause to be grateful.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOS. LATTER, Captn., (On Special Service.)
Magistrate of Rangoon.

Government House, Calcutta, July 19th, 1853.

SIR,

The Residency Surgency at Lucknow has been vacant for some time. I have purposely reserved it that I might bestow it, as the best medical appointment in the gift of the Governor-General, upon the Assistant-Surgeon who should be found to have rendered the most approved services during the war with Burmah.

The testimony that has been borne to your professional skill, exertions, and character by the Superintendent Surgeon under whom you have served, has determined me to select you for this office, and I have much satisfaction in thus bestowing upon you the reward which your merit has won.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

(Signed)

DALHOUSIE.

Assistant-Surgeon FAYRER, &c. &c., Rangoon.

3694

Rangoon, August 17, 1853.

To J. Fayrer, Assistant-Surgeon Burmah Field Force.

DEAR SIR,

Your promotion to a higher grade of your profession, rendering your departure from among us necessary, we feel that we should be greatly wanting did we not offer you an acknowledgment for all the valuable professional assistance you have at all times so cheerfully afforded; frequently, we feel convinced, at the risk of your own health, and at the sacrifice of much personal comfort and convenience.

Of your professional abilities it would of course, even if within our province, be superfluous to speak, the appreciation thereof being evinced by the circumstance which is just about to deprive us of your services and society. But our warmest thanks are due, and we thus publicly tender them, for your unceasing desire to serve the cause of humanity by hurrying at any time of day or night, in any weather, to the bedside of the afflicted, to distances of miles from the post of your own immediate Military duties, which were doubtless themselves very arduous through the trying Burmese campaign.

We beg your acceptance, as a permanent record of our esteem and high sense of your services and goodness, of a trifling testimonial,* which we will order to be forwarded to you in India by one of our Agents.

And now, wishing you continued health and happiness, and still further reward of your Professional merit, we remain, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. W. GRANT.
ROBERT B. JOHNSTONE.
RICHARD BIRRELL.
ROBERT HANNAY.
CRISP & CO.
H. W. LEWIS.

R. S. EDWARDS.
CHARLES BERRY.
L. CHISHOLM.
H. GODFREY.
E. FOWLE.

From Captain F. HAYES, M.A., Officiating Resident at Lucknow.

To Dr. J. FAYRER, M.D., Officiating Extra-Assistant-Resident, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow Residency, December 6th, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour to make over to the Assistant-Resident the duty of signing all Registers of the transfer of Government Securities, Mooktarnamahs, and Life Certificates assigned to you in my letter, No. 2914, of the 16th September last, reserving to yourself that of attesting copies of letters and other public documents received and despatched from the Residency Office.

2. In making this communication to you, allow me on public grounds to express the highest sense of my satisfaction at the zeal, diligence, and ability with which you have discharged all the duties entrusted to you; and to assure you that I shall always consider myself very fortunate in having been associated with you in the discharge of public duties. To an officer of your very high character, it will be needless for me to say more than that I feel sure that the interests of the Government can never suffer when entrusted to your hands; and that whatever duties you may have to discharge will invariably be performed with much advantage to the State, and will ever reflect the greatest credit on you.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. HAYES, M.A. Oxon.
Officiating Resident.

From Major-General F. OUTRAM, C.B., Officiating Resident at Lucknow.

To JOSEPH FAYRER, Esq., M.D.,
Residency Surgeon and Officiating-Extra-Assistant-Resident.

Dated Lucknow Residency, November 12, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, dated 7th instant, requesting me to relieve you from the duties of Officiating Extra-Assistant to the Resident, which you have been performing for the last fourteen months. . . .

* A valuable Gold Watch and Chain.

In now relinquishing your aid as an Assistant, I beg to tender you my very sincere thanks for the able and cheerful manner in which it has been afforded to me for so long a period, at considerable trouble to yourself, while you received no remuneration therefor; and at the same time I have to express my gratification with the obliging offer you now make of your future services when they can be rendered in a new official capacity, of which I shall be most glad to avail myself at all times when occasion offers. . . .

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

J. ^{OUTRAM}
Resident.

Extract from Brigadier INGLIS'S Despatch, dated Lucknow, 26th September, 1857.

I BEG particularly to call the attention of the Government of India to the untiring industry, the extreme devotion, and the great skill which have been evinced by Surgeon Scott (Superintending Surgeon) and Assistant-Surgeon Boyd, of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Bryden, 71st N. I.; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant-Surgeon Fayer, Civil Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oude Irregular Cavalry; Assistant-Surgeon Greenhow; Assistant-Surgeon Darby, and Mr. Apothecary Thompson, in the discharge of their onerous and most important duties.

From Major-General OUTRAM'S Despatch, Camp Alumbagh, 25th November, 1857.

I BEG to recommend to particular notice the excellent arrangements made for the care of the sick by the Medical Department, under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott, whose energy and zeal have been unremitting in the performance of his arduous duties.

Extract from General Orders by the Governor-General in Council, dated, 8th December, 1857.

Fort-William.

THE Medical Officers of the Garrison are well entitled to the cordial thanks of the Government of India. The attention, skill, and energy evinced by Superintending Surgeon Scott, Assistant-Surgeon Boyd, Her Majesty's 32nd Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Bryden, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant-Surgeon Fayer, Assistant-Surgeon Partridge, 2nd Oude Irregulars; Assistant-Surgeons Greenhow and Darby, and of Mr. Apothecary Thompson are spoken of in high terms by Brigadier Inglis.

Extract from General Orders by the Governor-General in Council, dated, Fort-William 22nd December, 1857.

In reference to the Lucknow Garrison, Dr. Scott was Superintending Surgeon.

THE Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the excellent provision made for the care of the sick by the Medical Department under Superintending Surgeon J. Scott, &c. &c. &c.

From R. SIMSON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

To Assistant-Surgeon J. FAYREER, M.D., Edinburgh.

Dated Allahabad, the 19th January, 1859.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th November last, applying for an extension of leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, and further requesting that you may be allowed that indulgence without forfeiting your appointment as Civil Surgeon of Lucknow.

73696

2nd. In reply I am directed to inform you that your application for an extension of leave will be considered in the Military Department, in which the original leave of absence was granted: but with regard to your second request, the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in consideration of your services and sufferings at Lucknow, is pleased to determine that you shall retain your appointment as Civil Surgeon at that place for the further period of three months.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. SIMSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the
Governor-General.

Dr. FAYRER was Civil Surgeon of the Lucknow Residency during the time I was Resident, and subsequently while I was Chief Commissioner, throughout which period I had frequent occasion to remark the zeal, ability, and assiduity with which he performed his medical duties, which were of a very extensive and important nature. And I can positively testify to the implicit confidence in his professional skill held by all classes at Lucknow—European and Native.

Again, on joining the Lucknow garrison in September, 1857, I found Dr. FAYRER there, and I can most heartily subscribe to the testimony in his praise officially recorded by Sir John Inglis in his despatch, having seen a great deal of Dr. FAYRER during the Siege, and personally witnessed and admired his conduct throughout that trying time—especially trying to Medical Officers, to whose very arduous professional duties were added those of the soldier.

(Signed)

J. OUTRAM, Lieut.-General.

Calcutta, June 3rd, 1859.

From General Sir J. INGLIS, K.C.B., who commanded Lucknow Garrison during the Siege.

Cawnpore, June 22nd, 1859.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zealous manner in which Assistant-Surgeon FAYRER performed his duties during the Siege of Lucknow.

(Signed)

J. INGLIS,

Major-General, Commanding Cawnpore Division.

The GAZETTE of August 26th, 1859, contains the following:—

General Order No. 734.

Horse Guards, August 26th, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to command that the under-mentioned Assistant-Surgeons of Her Majesty's Indian Army be promoted to the Brevet rank of Surgeons from the 7th of September, 1858, in consideration of their services during the Siege of Lucknow:—

Assistant-Surgeon JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D.

Assistant-Surgeon SAMUEL BOWEN PARTRIDGE.

Assistant-Surgeon HENRY MARTINEAU GREENHOW.

Assistant-Surgeon ROBERT BIRD.

By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.

(Signed)

W. F. FORSTER, D.A.S.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Resolution of the FACULTY OF MEDICINE on electing a new President for the year 1865-66.

WHILE electing a new President for the Faculty, it behoves us to return a most warm vote of thanks to the outgoing President for his zealous and able exertions in the Syndicate. Perhaps, as the University plans are pretty well settled, it may not fall to the lot of a future President to have to undertake so much in the Syndicate as Dr. Fayrer has. Should, however, troublous times for the Faculty arise in the future, we who have worked during the last two years with Dr. Fayrer as our representative can wish our successors no better good fortune than to have as theirs, a man who possesses his ability, firmness, and discretion.

(Signed)

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Officiating Registrar.

3627
(COPY) No. 35, A.P.

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

To Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I.

Dated Fort William, the 7th January, 1870.

(*Foreign Department, Political.*)

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to accompany and to be in Medical attendance on His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, during the tour which His Royal Highness will make in Upper India.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. U. AITCHISON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(*No. 35 C.P. and No. 35 C.P.*)

Copy forwarded to the Financial and Military Departments respectively for information.

(*No. 35 J.P.*)

Copy also forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information.

From H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Beypore, 21st March, 1870.

MY DEAR FAYRER,

I must write you a few lines to thank you for accompanying me during my trip in the Bengal Presidency. I am afraid it must have been a great inconvenience to your leaving your work for so long, but I only hope you enjoyed the shooting half as much as I did. I received your letter of the 14th at Bombay, and I am glad to hear that the ships are all right. I enclose a list of some of the shooting, but I have mislaid the records of that in the Maldah district. I will send it when I find it, but in the meantime you could get it from Lewis at Maldah, to whom I sent a copy. Hoping we may meet again before long, and perhaps be together at the death of another tiger or two,

I remain, Yours very truly,

(Signed)

ALFRED.

From General Sir N. B. CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B.

To the Hon. Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

MY DEAR MR. GREY,

Dr. Fayrer took leave of H.R.H. yesterday on our leaving Jubbulpore for this camp, and returned with the Viceroy in his special train.

Happily there has been no occasion for Dr. Fayrer's services as far as H.R.H. is concerned, and with his tour so soon coming to an end, and with little in prospect but ordinary travelling, H.R.H. did not like to, as it might seem, unnecessarily detain Dr. Fayrer from the important duties he discharges in Calcutta.

H.R.H. intends to convey personally to Dr. Fayrer his acknowledgment of his services. I can assure you that the Duke and the whole of us are sorry to lose so well informed and agreeable a companion.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

N. CHAMBERLAIN.

From A. P. HOWELL, Esq., *Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

To the Inspector-General of Hospitals, I.M.D.

Dated Fort William the 7th January, 1871.

(*Home Department.—Public.*)

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 931 and 942, dated the 19th and 22nd November, 1870, to the address of the Military Department, submitting a communication from Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., tendering for the acceptance of Government, on certain conditions, his work on the poisonous snakes

3698

of India. It is noted that the cost of publishing the work, as estimated in your letter under acknowledgment, will be 6540 rupees.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to accept, on Dr. Fayrer's own conditions, the valuable work offered by him, and I am to request that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to Dr. Fayrer for his proposal. It is understood that Dr. Fayrer will arrange for the publication of the work in accordance with the sanction hereby declared.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 107.—Copy forwarded to Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., for information.—By order,

(Signed)

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, February 23, 1872.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,

Before I cease to act as Governor-General there is one duty which I must perform, and which I am anxious to perform in person. It is to offer to you, on behalf of the Government of India, our heartfelt thanks for the devoted services which you have lately rendered, on the occasion of the great calamity which has fallen upon the country in the death of the late Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo.

A Government can make no fit acknowledgment for services such as yours. You have already received a higher reward than any which I could offer, in the consciousness which you must feel that you have done all that it was possible for you to do in token of the deep respect and regard which you bore to him whose loss we are now lamenting. It is for our own sakes rather than for yours, and because we feel that we cannot remain silent, that I ask you, on behalf of the Government of India, to accept our thanks, and to accept with them the piece of plate which accompanies this letter. It has little value in itself, but it will serve as a token of our gratitude.—Believe me, my dear Dr. Fayrer, yours very faithfully,

(Signed)

JOHN STRACHEY.

Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I., Honorary Physician to the Queen.

On the Plate.

PRESENTED TO

SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH FAYRER, C.S.I.,

HONORARY PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN,

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS INVALUABLE SERVICES

ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAMENTED DEATH OF

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P.G., M.S.I.,

LATE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FEBRUARY, 1872.

To Sir W. Baker, K.C.B., Indian Council.

Calcutta, February 26, 1872.

MY DEAR BAKER,

I beg to introduce to you my friend Dr. Fayrer, whose acquaintance I first made during the siege of Lucknow.

As we arrived much exhausted from a week's marching and fighting in rain and sun of September we stood in need of assistance; and I may say literally we, the Staff, were hungry, and he fed us: wounded, he wound up our wounds: weary, and he comforted us, depriving his family of much that was the remnant of their own comforts.

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3699

Throughout the siege Dr. Fayrer's exertions never abated, either for the relief of individuals, or for the general health and safety.

Since then he has been Presiding Surgeon at Calcutta, and has possessed the entire confidence of the whole community as a very able Physician, and particularly skilful surgeon. May I beg you to lay this character of Dr. Fayrer before the Duke of Argyll, in case of any opportunity offering to appoint him to some post connected with the India Office.

I am sure that my opinion would be heartily endorsed by all Calcutta and all in India who know Dr. Fayrer.

Believe me, Yours ever Sincerely,

(Signed)

NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

[Copy given me by Lord Napier.]

From Dr. J. C. BROWN, C.B., Head of the Medical Department.

Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department,
Fort William, 28th February, 1872.

DEAR FAYRER,

A line to say goodbye. You will be much missed here, but as climate and work have lately been telling on your health, you are beyond doubt right in seeking change and rest, of both of which you stand much in need. May they speedily set you right and enable you to continue working for many a day to come in the able and useful manner you have hitherto been doing.

You won't, I trust, mind my volunteering a bit of advice to you regarding your future. It is, that you should, I think, establish yourself in practice in London instead of returning to this country.

The leading position you have made for yourself here, and the respect and estimation in which you are held, hold out every temptation to you to come back, but bear in mind that climate, as I have said, has begun to tell on you; if you come back it will be at the risk of losing your health altogether. With your abilities, experience and reputation, and the connexion you have formed, there would hardly, I should say, be a doubt of your succeeding in London, and there you would have a good climate to work in. You are well fitted in every way to take a first-class position anywhere, and you should seek one at home. I would be glad to see you in one there, feeling sure as I do that you would fill it with credit to yourself and our service.

For whatever you do you have my best wishes.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,

(Signed)

J. CAMPBELL BROWN.

September 15, 1872.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Queen commands me to return you many thanks for the copy of your work on Snakes which you have had the kindness to present to her Majesty.—Yours very truly,

(Signed)

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I.

DURING the time that I was Commander-in-Chief in India I had the best means of being acquainted with the importance of the professional duties discharged by Dr. Fayrer in Calcutta, and with the very high estimation in which he was held in that city.

It is not too much to say that, at the time to which I refer, there was no medical opinion so eagerly sought for in India as that of Dr. Fayrer, confidence in his powers being observed among his professional friends to the full as much as in the public at large.

(Signed)

SANDHURST.

Dublin, December 10, 1872.

January 20, 1873—26, Queen's Gate, S.W.

I HAVE known Dr. Fayrer for the last nine years, and have a very high opinion of his abilities and character. He was one of the leading medical men in Calcutta when I was Governor-General, and was very highly esteemed and trusted. During the mutiny he formed one of the Lucknow Garrison, and attended on my brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, in his dying moments.

(Signed)

LAWRENCE.

11 3700

MEMO.

47, South Street, Park Lane, W., January 28, 1873.

As late Private Secretary to the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I wish to record what I feel sure would have been done by Lord Mayo himself had he lived, viz., the very high opinion which he entertained of Dr. Fayrer's merits and qualifications.

The distinction attached to Dr. Fayrer's name in India, both in a professional point of view, and as an officer whose services were specially prominent in the defence of Lucknow in 1857, is a matter of notoriety requiring no comment on my part.

But I can personally testify to the fact of how truly Lord Mayo recognised that distinction, and how much he endeavoured on every possible occasion to give effect to his opinion.

The late Viceroy availed himself of Dr. Fayrer's services and experience on all important occasions. Apart from the personal esteem in which he held him, he consulted him officially on all weighty professional questions, and placed the greatest reliance on his judgment and opinion.

It is right to mention that, when the Duke of Edinburgh visited India in 1869-70, Dr. Fayrer accompanied his Royal Highness throughout his tour to the Upper Provinces and Bombay at the Viceroy's and H. R. H.'s special request. It was an all-important matter, in Lord Mayo's opinion, to select the most experienced medical officer he could find in India for such a responsible duty. Dr. Fayrer loyally acceded to the wishes expressed; and I hope he will pardon me for adding my personal knowledge that he did so at serious temporary inconvenience and loss of practice contingent on his absence.

Dr. Fayrer is held in the highest estimation, publicly and privately, by all classes in India.

(Signed)

O. T. BURNE, Major.

DR. FAYRER, C.S.I., having informed me that he entertains an idea of resigning the appointment of Professor of Surgery of the Calcutta Medical College and Senior Surgeon of the College Hospital, I testify that during the thirteen years in which he has occupied these posts, the manner in which he has performed his duties has invariably received the expressed approval of the Government and of the Head of the Medical Department; while his vast ability, great judgment and noble personal character have won for him the admiration, esteem and affection of myself and our Colleagues. His loss to the Institution is an event which I am unable to contemplate without the deepest concern.

(Signed)

NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.,
Principal Col. Med. College.

London, August 26, 1873.

63, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W., December 30, 1873.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

To those acquainted with your high scientific acquirements, the position you held in India, and the very large experience you have had, it seems almost absurd to have to bear testimony to your fitness for appointment as Physician to a Hospital. But since you think such testimony may be required by the electors, I have the greatest pleasure in stating that I entertain the highest possible opinion of your merit as a Physician, and of your qualification for the post. Any hospital, might, I am sure, be proud of ranking you among its staff.—Yours very truly,

(Signed)

WILLIAM JENNER.

1872

3701

Return to England

4 March 1872. Fine
 weather, nearly calm
 land in sight. at 11 PM
 arrived off Madras
 12-30. Masoolah boats
 came alongside. The
 crew make a hard time
 the weather fine
 but very hot —

5 March landed at
 Mr E Jackson Esq. Mr
 Benedict & Dr Furness
 and dined at the Club &
 to the house to breakfast
 then went with Dr Paul
 to the Medical College

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It is on a smaller scale
than mine in Culcutta
Emigrated at 11
precisely 11-30 in a
hassleboat and
went to the boat - we
dined at 12-30 - weather
hot - we took tea about
2 o'clock at Madras.
I was pleased with
what I said at Madras
tho I had a little time
but it seemed very
short is always so!
I prefer Culcutta.

Return to
England

3703

45-

We had fine weather and
smooth water and arrived off
Salle Harbour at 4.30 PM
on the 7th March. There we
found the China and Australia
steamer waiting -

I should mention here that
Lord and Lady Mansfield &
Chief had come with us
in the steamer from Calcutta
and B. here left me to go on
board the China Steamer
and B. gave me to Capt. Braden
under an care. The whole a
very pretty delicate looking

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My lady and had a dear
little child with her. They
were most charming & gave
all the warmest welcome
of the sea & more with great
generosity —
I landed at Sals and
was escorted to the owner's
house. I went to walk
with the keep. Basil
Suffitt — who called at
in Sals. I met and
saw that he was also exploring
the place. It was very
steamy and disagreeable

Return to
England

3705

and the under the shade of
trees. My lot - I returned
to the ship in the Outrigger
by 12.30 - we sailed at
5.38 P.M. - having taken
on board some Chinese and
Australian passengers. We
to the accompaniment of
the ship was already
full. There were no
old men residing with
the same. None found.
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about 70 adult first
 class passengers. And 40
 children - The dear
 little ones were there
 ready with the big
 stiles. How kind was
 my much-admired and
 beloved mother a summer
 morning little boy! He
 was helping to charter
 handkerchiefs with much
 freedom. One of the English
 sheep salesmen had not
 thought the time ripe yet

Return to
England

3708

469

latit. he was a little relaxed
at first - I was released here
and he thought it great fun
and came and told his
history. "Sheepy keek-hanna
in tal Bhotta tha"!! -

The weather was fine the
water smooth. The fishery
weak and disabled. In-
able to M. M. C. & my
health seemed gradually
improving - I had some work
a cabin up the back of the
ship - with M. Benedict

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not room in the
cabin aft. - The weather
was hot. And the Cabin
in the ^{port} side of the
ship was nothing at
night.

It was so hot that I sometimes
slept on deck - The weather
was fine and the water
smooth. - I was still
suffering from frequent
neuralgia ~~pain~~

On the 13 March I was
attacked with severe
paroxysms of neuralgia

Return to
England

3710

gunting and all the
gunpowder had in the
cabin

14 March I was rather
better

15 March had to go
deck but could not
manage it. Then took

16 March. But
better. Port Capt. Green

a surgeon, Commander

Y. May the 1st the

she had been 2 days

at the 1st in the "Hutch"

in 1858. is very old

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1871

1872

with heart disease

17 March 1872. We
arrived at Rotterdam during
the night of 16th -

Some Dutch passengers
came on board - from
a Rotterdam Canal
steamer. - We got
our home letters. -

We sailed for Suez
in the afternoon. I was
better. had not been
able to go on shore
on the 18 March. The
machinery broke down

Return to
England

3712

53

at 11 P.M. a connecting road
way: the ship under sail would
not steer. it was blowing fresh
and we came to the anchor
off the island of Perim. near
the narrow passage of the
Bab al-Mandeb Strait.
It was an anxious night the
wind was blowing hard and
the ship was near the shore
intimated the anchor held
and by daylight next day the
men with the working hands all
menet managed to patch up
the connecting road & the vessel

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were able to get up steam
as to get the engine
in motion andy now
of the 18th March we
passed through the straits
before a heavy gale. every
moment we had to have got off
as we did. Had the
anchors not held we
must have gone ashore
and seeing the rocky
nature of the coast we
must have lost the
steamer. Thank - we
passed through the water

Return to
England

3714

Hearts - with the old soldier
and the young working
It was a curious thing
that the three women
pale pink and white
did not see the could do
nothing as it was impossible
to be done, and the soil
with all the hard work
seemed to move her
back of her day. Such
hugs - a fact in fact -
all the parts of the world
a considerable amount of
sea - as he passed the
Island of Sibal-tu. the

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and stacked, we again
broke down, seed again
lay help for the hour
while the supervisor
were repairing the
mucking. - I am 2 days
before we were able to
move again.

The weather was now
fine. The Sunday mail
"Sumatra" delivered us
passing. She told us to
wait and keep us company
to Suva. The weather was
very hot.

Return to
England

3716

37

we had to keep the port closed
as the sea was rough the
ship pitched heavily. In the
afternoon of the 21st Sunday
I had another violent sea
sickness - I was very
ill - I had a headache & I felt
that it became worse -
I was very ill. I
had some small things with
Dr Bennett at the Dispensary
the shop - B. is a son of my
old friend & a doctor. Paper
at Bennett of Edinburgh -
The "Emulation" is very
in sight - but we need

g. nava

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3717

1892

again be enabled.
 on the 23^d Saturday -
 John Graves died early
 this morning - he had
 a P.M. of large
 Antic Aneurism with
 much Atheroma - Great
 hypertrophy especially
 of right side -
 He was buried as
 1 P.M. in the July of 1892
 the weather then being fine
 and clear.

at about 3 A.M. of Sunday
 before Sunday 24 March

all night. how soon
 sweet & kind Lady Blount
 and dear Mrs. Keene.
 How remarkable. & early
 in the morning. in
 evening from Mrs. Keene
 in the morning and to go to
 it was but a piece of
 land in my eye at the time
 that remained there
 all night & nearly
 drove me frantic -
 we stopped at 3 o'clock
 & went to bed. during the
 night in a fever - we
 reached Alexandria

Return to England 3720.

61

at about 7 am. The children
had kept pretty well except
Freddie. He was somewhat
sore and fretful. I shall
never forget the bustle and
confusion in arriving and getting
out of the house to the small
steamer and then to the
small steamer & the large
one - we managed it all
well - and found ourselves
on board the "Marsilia" a
paddle steamer. Captain
Christians - The cabin
was good. but the water
was crowded. and I found
that I had not the accommodation

I had arranged for
some things to leave before
and went in a private
cabriolet with Mr. Deetham
from Calcutta —
The Duke of Sutherland,
Sir & Lady Dudley, and
Esfield - Sir & Mrs. Ford
Lady & Miss - Dr. Russell
of the "Times" - were also
passengers for Brindisi.
I think of the fact that
some fine and the other cabriolets
were hired that day
and have to make two places.

Return to
England

3722

We had rough weather
before. High water running
and redoubt were all taken
I was not. Some taking
rather things but still
suffered considerable pain
in my back & limbs & headache
The Island of Candia with
Mount Ida in sight on the
27th March. Drove then
crossed with snow in sight
weather fresh & cold
28 March. Snow heightening
Albania in sight - made
Otranto - entered the
Adriatic: beautiful weather

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but a strong head wind
 arrived at Honolulu at
 about 4 P.M. of 28 March
 and into harbor at 5 P.M.
 the ship. - At 6 P.M. we
 were. - went to the
 to the Oriental Hotel.
 Packed luggage though
 the Custom house. & I
 shall never forget the
 bother all was there on
 my week & my wife
 had had the ship left
 as a Currier had come
 to meet them & to take charge

Return to
England

3724

65-

I then to go on to England
I made acquaintance with
the Duke of Sutherland
and Sir Philip, and also
Dudley & Dr Russell with
some of these distinguished
persons. My acquaintance
was renewed with the Duke of
Sutherland because a visit
was paid. — I further
much interested the
very noble person mentioned
and that I have a copy of
my book when I came
out shortly afterwards as
expected — Because I took

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leave them all in the
present school as of
some other papers
with which he had
much more pleasant
work. —

As there was no school
to the hotel and he
had to be away from the
camping & overrunning
of his friends - he
was all delighted to go
down to home at last —
he went out for a time
in the old part of
the mountain. To sell

Return to
England

3726

67

of attraction - in the night
the winds in fact blew
the town is heat and clear
and comfortable to work
in - I have found reading
impossible to find that my
studies come back of
rice - or find myself
talking it with ease (the
of course it must have
been rather rusty after
making my extremely
disastrous - There was
a great success with
the work in house of the
day Good Friday -
we went off to the harbor

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where I had put the trunk
 and was about the
 baggage. getting the
 tickets - and nearly
 finished my paper and
 baggage. he put
 at last (sat) all settled
 and my party, myself
 and baggage into the
 train. It was dark
 but - and at 3-40 PM
 we started intending
 to change at Topeka where
 we then proceeded to
 Linds - we reached
 Topeka at about 11 PM

Return to
England

3928

64

The night was fine clear
and cold - but had a few
hugs of it - Riddie was
so restless & crying & people
about all night from the
house was nearly worn
out. They were eventually
be reached Napier at
7.30. - Amongst us by
to see the friends & the
servants & many old
familiar sights of past years
we found the Hotel full
at last found rooms in
the Hotel d'Amerique
Col & Mrs Dury. In the
house Mrs. D. & Mrs. D. were
also here

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In the afternoon we took a
 carriage and drove to Pozzoli.
 Saw a pretty Orka. The Villa
 Nocca Romana - visited the
 Grotto del Cane. Saw the dog
 & thought his appearance. The
 Grotto Annunziata - St. J.
 Lago d'Aprano - Grotto of Ponillio.
 Grotto Lepore. Villa Reale -
 Virgilio tomb - went to some
 shops - Dined at table d'hôte.
 Dear Bessie had a sick head
 ache from fatigue - Children
 well - Giovanni is pouring
 out volume of smoke. The
 volcano is tranquilly in a state
 of unusual activity.

Return to
England

3730

71

we had secured the services of a
confidential old Lapu de Nace. who
showed us to all the places
we went to. Church on the 31st of
March it was Easter Sunday & I
chose the service of the Assumption
Mignon which took place in the
Cathedral on Sunday — The Bishop of
Sibuyan preached — It was a cold
wet morning — we then went to
the O. Smith to the Cathedral. Saw
the Shrine in which the image of
St. John is kept & did not see the
San Sincero. where there is the
famous piece of sculpture of the
Dead Christ — and the dead
Christ — Then we drove to the
Cape de Monte — through the

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Grounds of the Palace where
 choral song Easter Sunday
 to the Chiesa San Maria in
 Carmine. A beautiful choir
 met afternoon. At the table
 a hot pudding. Dinner
 here feeling rather better.

April 1st 1872. Naples.
 Cloudy morning. but clear up
 we went with the Smiths to
 Pompeii - we took a carriage
 and went through Porta
 Remia - Gate del Gesù -
 Gate de Annunziata - we
 saw all the Pompeii and
 saw most of the most interesting
 objects - we were there about

Return to
England

3732

73

4 1/2 hours - Had lunch at tea
+ Amphitheatre - visited Duns
house. Dated Inquis. Inquis.
His. Town hall other various
places and some very excellent
recently discovered houses with
pictures quite fresh in the door.
Yesterday - we heard of Lapraugh
Chute - had had dinner before
fruit - I know we were very
tired with walking but the
hard snow I remember in
worse than in walking than
at the time!
On the drive home we saw
ravines. throwing up two jets
of flame - whilst a stream
of lava came down the side
issuing from the recently
formed crater (of 2 years ago) -

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we sat down at the table
to take a little dinner
There was a most amusing
and well thought out
American gentleman I
have forgotten his name
but he talked much & clearly
after leaving the table and
he paid me the great
compliment of inviting
me for an American
even I might have been
a Southerner - I know
his conversation is much
more political than I
deem quite acceptable to

Return to
England

3734

75

Some of her Northern Countrymen
who were at the table -
However we passed the time
agreeably - she was a very bright
amusing person! —

It was a very cloudy cold
day - we. In the P.M. I
came to the Old Lane where the
boat drove among the
reeds and saw what there
is to be seen of the theatre.
The two accidents there
being carried on. It is
totally different from the
theatre where we were
of the last day. The people of
church and school - we
saw the Palazzo Reale - the

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The Church of San Juan del Carmine
 The Parveta. The Palace of
 Portici - we then went
 to table d'hôte dinner as
 usual with the K. & the
 Countess - Children & others -
 met Dr. Wyatt an English
 Physician practicing here - he
 told us he had two children
 from Siphonia here last
 summer - he seemed very sad
 poor fellow! -

Wednesday was cloudy but
 otherwise fine day - and we
 are old - we went to the
 Museo Botánico - and I had
 as much of it as we could
 stand - I saw some very
 fine specimens - & I saw
 some very fine

Return to
England

3736

77

There was a curious collection of
Surgical instruments from Japan
we lunched at the hotel then
drove to San Martino - San Elmo.
Saw the beautiful pictures
marbles of the Old Carthusian
monastery - the only view
of the City of Naples below.
Vesuvius was totally hidden
by cloud - Dined at table d'hôte
as usual.

Thursday 4 April 1872.

Friday we started at 9 am. &
visited again the Giustolli Case
Proppoli. Solfatara - Campi Flegrei
C. St. Gennaro saw the stone on
which he was beheaded - and
that turns red (it is said) in the
8th of each May. - Had some

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sweet wife at a country
 house. Saw three pretty girls
 Marianina. Marmuch,
 Theresina - daughter of the
 keeper of the house - went to
 the Temple of Esculap. and
 then to the Baia. Saw the
 ruins - Temple of Ceres, Temple of
 Stuffed of Nero - saw an egg
 broken - I saw that the
 said daughter in temple of
 Diana - Temple of Mercury
 and of Venus - Saw the ruins
 of the Temple of Esculap (Facilis deus
 Asinus!!) - Home to the ruins
 all lived in the strong days
 work - he ate of the fruit
 Lake Lucrine. Home

Return to
England

3738

79

Friday 5 April.

Fine morning. Went for
Lectures. Rep. J. Keay &
Mr Smith. Dine to dinner,
there we hired horses & took
drive up to Hermitage. Saw
the same scenery 1858-59
It rained heavily and all
was obscured in mist &
cloud - and it was very cold
we found the Hermitage
crowded with visitors ^{and guides} who
could not get in on account
of the rain & mud. Poor
Mr Smith was quite knocked
up he came hysterical and
faint - he could not get

much beyond the Barnstable
for Smith & I went to the
Ostrander, Palmer's, and
had the instruments fixed
and had indications of the
needles & the unknown.

That showed the existence
of the mountain caused
by submarine waves
acting going on actually.
we walked part of the
way towards the center
- came on the edge of
a heavy red hot lava
but the heat was so
strong & the smoke so heavy
that we could not proceed

Return to
England

3740

81

we returned to Durban. The
Bowie walked nearly the
whole way. The wind and
rain prevented her from riding
we got back by 6 PM. I did not
before not so very much
tired. The sun was very much
intense! —

Saturday 6th April — Durban
Cold wet day. - Coffee is
always crowded & makes
unpleasant to be there in such
unpleasant weather.

Dr Wyatt kept me for
exam. and I went to see
the Hospital which is a small
which has over 100 beds
and the operations performed

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on the 1st by Prof. Calabrese
went to San Carlo and saw
the Opera of Manfredi in
the ballet. Since then
at 50. from the Italian Academy
Dr. Moore accompanied
me to the Hospital.

Frascati. With a luncheon
arrived to day

7 April. Fine weather. Went
to the Hospital Pellegrini with
Dr. Deure - hospital for accidents,
to the Gesù Maria. Clinical
hospital. - Saw Professor Sabatini
and several others. all would
see very politely. Before went
to Church (Sunday) after
we were driven to Botanic Garden
& Campo Santo. Saw the pit

Return to
England 3742.

33

In the head of the day opened -
after dinner called on Dr Wyatt
and gave him a Cashmere Cap.
Telegraphed to Rome for some
sent some boxes to his house
to be sent to England; paid
hotel bill and commenced
our ride - an excellent man
and good bye to Dr Wyatt &
his sister Mrs Chambers
Hotel bill was 100 francs.

Rail at 1/4 to 1. Great confusion
about the baggage - Beautiful
day. Vesuvius very clearly
seen - Papad Caserta looks
common rather beautiful places.
Scenery glorious. Snow on
Appennines - Arrived at Rome
at 8.30 P.M. After great

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Confusion with the baggage —
Went to Hotel d'Europe in
Piazza de Spagna. I was
here 24 years ago. Found
Mr & Mrs. M^r. Dacosta of
Lombardy here
9 April Tuesday —
Fine morning. Rome is still
very full of visitors. The
Prince of Wales went yesterday
^{Went} to the Fontana di
Trevi. Pantheon, University
asked to see my name on
the list as one of the doctors
and said it there all right.
Saw Pasquino's statue. St Maria
della Pace, Ponte Sant'Angelo

Return to
England

3744

85

St Peter - Sancti - Ponte Sisto,
Fornarina, window view a lake
shop - Lateran - Scala Sancta.
St. ^{St. Peter's} ~~St. Peter's~~ Rotondo - Home
by Cress. + via Cinedotti - went
to some shops and to a restaurant.
Table & wine at 6.30 P.M.
In the evening there was a
heavy shower but it cleared
up and then the luminous
blue - the weather rather cold
10 April. Wednesday
brave luminous - fine clear blue
weather - beautiful view of the
appennines - Albano + Tivoli
Mount Celio - visited the
Caserta. Repier + K. + S. + the
carried up on the other side of

the valley - Lunch in the
Hotel of the Sabil - Villa
d'Este - Villa of Hadrian
beautiful view of the
Campagna - Drive of
Placentia - Home to dinner
at 6:30 - - The Campagna
seems much more cultivated
than it was in 1849.

11th April.

Visited the Santo Spirito
Hospital with my old
friend of 1849, Dr. Pantalone
The Franciscans; both
are in good order. The
wards of S. S. are too large

Return to
England

3746

87

containing 200 patients in
one hall. - Military and
civil are together. - Dr
Solfanelli showed me the
the museum - ^{well} then went
to the Capitol. Some of the
sculpture in the interior. - A
Cath. Church. Saw the
Bambino - I saw,
the ancient prison
where St Paul was confined.
Simplest of Virtue. Festive
Vine - ~~Amphitheatre~~.
Saw the Rock. - Went
the Avenue to San Paolo
from the house. - Saw
Cardinal de Succi in walking

1875

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Home to dinner at
5-30. In evening
came through the
Shuttle. The President.

12 April Friday.

Beautiful clear day
Barranca blowing.
Started at 8:30 AM
for Albano - and Larici
and the new Viaduct
finished since 1849 - went
to Genzano - Lago di Nemi
and the grounds of the
Villa Cesiaria Sforza,
Lunch at Hotel de Paris

Return to
England

3748

89

in Albano - in the very
room in which I lived with
Lord Pitt. S. in 1849. I went
to see the Villa Doria - I
was feeling very unwell
here with the rheumatism -
we drove along the old
drive of former years,
under the olive trees to
Castel Gandolfo - saw the
villa - but not the palace,
as it was closed - Had a
good view of Albano - where
I used to boat & bathe in
former years - how the
old days & associations
came back! & brought

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Rocca di Papa. -
 Monte Cane. The
 hills around with the
 drove back to Rome
 in the evening, about 38
 miles altogether. -
 took a walk in the
 morning. The high pine
 forest ^{in the hills} of the
 and the pine in the forest.
 The ships were beautifully
 lighted up in the
 evening.

13. April Saturday.
 Fine day. Mountains,
 blowing - the sun
 in the distance. Delicate

Return to
England

3750

to Court & about money.
visited the Cassini.
Sciara. Columna. Barberini
Rospigliosi & Quirinal (Saw
my old house, the the
villa Aldobrandini &
palazzo Spinola in
Via del Corso Custode
Amich. — Then the villa
Borghese. Saw the
Prince and Princeps
Maymiste driving the
Prince when the King
was playing — then to
the Capucin Convent
& Church. And then

1875

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Saw the dead bones
 of the dead hunk
 arranged in series
 after dinner we
 went to Leathers-belle.
 The Mart in Campagna!

Sunday 14 April
 Repie - Kemp & the Smiths
~~and I~~ went to the English
 Church - I went with
 Dr Pentakome to the
 hospital San Giacomo
 the Maternity, and
 to his house - Saw his
 other decorations

Return to
England

3752.

93

Respi and I went with the Sign
and the Mulcher to St Peter
It was curious how hard
from Shiga - ~~to~~ kept the trap
for y. St Peter -
with the Smiths we went to
the palace of the Casari the
father of Chacabbe. The Church
of "Domine per Indes" in
the Via Appia. Catacombs
of St Sebastian - Tomb of
Cecilia Metella - The Sully
Egyptian - ~~Let~~ ^{Let} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~temple~~ ^{temple}
Bacchus - Bona Sacro -
not some Cardinals walking
they were dressed in black

They always do so now
on ordinary occasions I
hear. - Weather fine
and clear. - These Mrs
and Lawrence are now
in Rome! —

Monday 15 April
To day I engaged a Swiss
named Carl Wenzel as
Courier. I was so weak
and frequently sleeping
and suffered so much
in getting after luggage
at Bremen & Naples

Return to
England

3754

95

that it appeared better to
do so. He had got some
recommendations and spoke several
languages well. —

I went today to the Surgical
Hospital. Saw Giacomo and
saw the Surgical Clinique
of Prospero Corradi. —
Went to the community
with Dr. Pantaleone and
saw certificates from the
committee there of having
taken my Dr. Short's paper
by examination in 1844

1875

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The moments now
 seem to be thining
 and perishing - The
 Museum and School
 are good! —
 went to see Lord Laurier
 at ~~the~~ Lady Laurier
 at Hotel de Russie
 went to see the Vikar
 Pampkiki-Doria, there
 was a beautiful view:
 went to see the Pictor
 in Montorio, - where St Peter

Return to
England

57 56

97

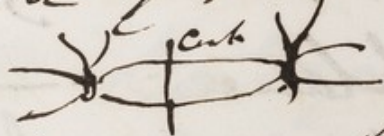
was crucified with his
head downwards. They
threw him the hole in which
his Corp was placed &
dig out of it speed he the
Garden of sparkling metal
the substance. —
churches the Jesuits
San Pietro in Vincoli where
he said the bones (with
bones) of St. Angelo! — and
some others — he then went
home to dinner — the
Fuggerian Cheese in the dinner

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3757

1872

Tues day 16th April Rome
 went to a clinical lecture
 at San Giacomo by Professor
 Conadi - he had the
 humeral artery & cut in
 two & then trying it - I wrote
 a note of this -



Drove to 100 at Bonabes -
 we went to Vatican to see
 pictures, statues & such
 Codex Vaticanus. Original
 of Jesus. Petrus - small
 palm-leaf - Vatican
 collections. - Then went

Return to
England

3758

29

Mr St Peter and the
Juro. —

Keay I hear the Committee
is on his way home —
we went to St Martin's
then home to church looking
Ferguson - H. H. & the Barne
left for Florence —

we are making the most
of our time and doing as
much as possible.

17th April. Went to the
San Giacomo Hospital and
it was to say I saw the
General who had been
by Canada. He seemed

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3759

1872

the usual instrument
he has invented - and
seems to be a very clever
and able surgeon. -

Got a copy of the book
later at a shop -
went to some studios
Lunch at Restaurant -
went to see Palazzo Titus
Casa de Nerone - the
church of St. Clemente
and went down into the
subterranean church. -
had returny neuralgia -
weather fine! -

Return to
England

13760 Continued

101.

Wednesday 17 April. Rome.
We leave Rome tomorrow
morning by the Monte
Marsa railway to see a great
deal during our stay here.

18th April. 1872

Left Rome at 9 AM by train
for France - The scenery on
the way beautiful & wonderful
engineering - Saw Spoleto & Foligno.
Arrived in Florence at
7 PM - went to Hotel de Capod
Lungo. Arrived - weather beautiful.
I was feeling better - but a
cough troubled me a good
deal - & made me feel
unwell. Let hernia surgeon
examine me.

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19 April - 1872

Cloudy weather. Rain
went to the churches &
San Lorenzo. Capella di
Merici - Biblioteca is
it fine old book - Saw
an original map of Petrus
Tarso - a map of the
4th century Napoleon
took to Paris - went to
the Pike - saw the headman
de la Sepulchre, a great master
of mine. - Uffizi. Saw the
Venus de Medici - Dore
to Cassini - thought the Venus
some to take a hot bath 68

Return to
England

3762

103

20th April Saturday
wet day - went with the
Dorset & Pisa 2 1/2 hrs
by rail - saw the Campo
santo - entered the city from
Jerusalem - & monument
the Campagna. (Leaning
tower - saw it -) Dura
where Gathies watched the
prisoners - Baptisteria
- Dura through the
street to see the Wren
church at the Railway
station. The day long
very hot - returned to Home
Before heard from Mr. Stoddy

1875

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21 April Sunday Florence.
very cold day. went to the
English Church 11 to 1-
Dome in Casone and through
the other. Saw Chessa
Annunziata - beautifully
decorated - Santa Croce
tomb of Dante. and the
Angel. See Chessa and
others! - Statue of Dante
in front of Church. Very
Heavy rain. Arno much
swollen -

22 April. Another wet and
cold day - went to see the
Anatomical Museum

Return to
England

3764

105

Tubine of Gallies - saw
Pachyderm Schiff - performing some
experiments on digestion in
dogs - he had made large
fortuitous openings - the dogs
seemed very well - and not
then at all bent, to suffer
Did some shopping - saw the
Portoli - the door - Museo
di San Marco - saw the
amphora pueri - some
Savonarola's picture - Colla
To day when crossing the
river had pain and trouble
in my right groin - although

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felt so nervous and taken
down - that I could hardly
leave me to the town kept
me a trap - I put it on
and it gave me relief.
in doubt. had I not done
so. I would have been
less complete - as it was
I had nothing to write
for now. I was very
nervous - I cannot well
detail in an ordinary
journal all my feelings

Return to
England

37.6.6

197

but suffice it to say that
I had no third any sense
from Beaumont and
deletion of the report
comals - & that the
resulting the machine
then had been very
meagre - breaking me
down completely. I
was coming slowly. but
so much heartbreak
ensued that I had
hoped I could have quite
recovered; then had been

1875

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of my weakness caused
me great trouble. As
I don't say it was
quite much better - as
soon as we leave Calcutta
I had the return of
hernia - The wife gave
me support and was
and most day was
able to remove my
tightness. I was well
on the 10th of April
had passed a full of
tears -

Return to
England

3768.

109

23 April. Tuesday.

Fine morning. In the afternoon
The Smiths left us yesterday.
We went to see the Cornish
palace. ^{very small} Murren & Whitaker,
Bette Art - Kiffin - and
L. Fieck - went to the old
church and talked to the
old parson there. - K. & I had a
very disagreeable drive
and the view spoiled by the
weather. - we heard from
Mother & Bob today. We
wrote to them. Mr. P. & Mrs. D.
who is at home at Looe at
present. - Did Miss W. & Miss J.

Wednesday 24 April 1872
we left Florence for Bologna
by rail, and a wonderful
rail it is - The scenery in
the line before the approach
is wonderful - the travel
and cutting. Bridges & viaducts
are a marvel of engineering
we passed through about 40
tunnels - There was rain during
our journey - at 12 we reached
Bologna and went to the Hotel
Brun - we went to see the
Racine - Accademia delle
Scienze - the old
University which was
very interesting to me we saw

Return to
England

3770

of the Royal Medical
Schools - where many great
men, taught. - St. Dunstons
the learning towers. The
Canton-Camps sent with
its beautiful monuments
and a table of 18th & 19th
C.C. Dear little Riddle
who has been ailing for some
days is better -

25 April went to the old
monument. Saw monuments
to the people. Versaries & others
The monument the he takes
very taught with its cedar
pulpit from which the lectures
have given - Saw the monument
Route of home on the 26th

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of former students of all
notions including English
at the Academy bought
a small Madonna
and to be a guide for
60 francs. — The Hotel Bruni
is very good. — We left it
at 12.30. and took train
for Venice. Leaving at 1 P.M.
We met Capt.
Fagnola one of our officers
on the train. Who was
shot on the mouth and
swallowed the bullet on
his way home. — The
weather was very hot
we passed through Ferrara
Padua where we changed
cars.

Return to
England

3772

113

Reached Venice at 5.30 PM
we went to Hotel Danieli
and found that the Prince
and Princess of Wales were
there. — The weather cleared
up —

26 April. Riddie in Cup
but better. — We went out
right away. Palazzo Marc
Palazzo Reale. P. Ducale. Ponte
~~de Sophia dei Sospiri~~ — Saw
the Pope. Prince Charles &
many have suffered so
much even in recent times,
went through the Grand
Canal in a gondola;
and other Canals — and

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several partners - On
returning to Danvers
to lunch we saw the Pine
and some of white gray
out in the distance in the
Grand Canal - we saw
a large shark brought
to the hotel that had
been caught in the Atlantic
Ocean at 6 PM.

In the evening we went to
the top of the
Campanile & met
there, ^{the} Perkins and befriends
from Calcutta - we went
to walk in the Park
Museum - closed in the town.

Return to
England

3774

115

and had coffee at Storins

27 April Saturday.

Fine weather - we went
in a Sudda - went to the Sudda
at the lake and the

River. Sharp water - where
we saw sharp flowers made

and made some purchases

After lunch we went to the
Lido - walked across the

Val of land to the Prince

the Adriatic - where they

were busy making a bathing

house - we saw two welcome

returned by Sudda to the

Hotel - saw San Giorgio's magazine

on the way - after dinner

we went to Piazza San Marco

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had coffee at Thomas
Bryce's some photographs
Fredie is better

28 April Sunday. Went
English Church at 11.30
Palliser's Antislavery - a good
service of the hurry weather
after lunch we went to
a garden through some
of the narrow courts -
San St Maria del Oro
good picture of Antislavery
& Bandyk - returned to
Museum at 6 PM -
Sunny weather - my eyes
were painful - I wrote
to Miss Milner - Fredie

Return to
England

3776

117

Got a fall and hurt his head.
but otherwise he is better.
I wrote my name in the Prince
of Wales book

Monday 29 April 1872
we left Munich at 10.30 AM
but before leaving we
heard that Hermann had
been in great excitement
and that several hours had
been lost: probably the
account is exaggerated—
Three weeks have passed
of the Alps - and he had
passed the Lago de Garda
passed Solferino & Pieve
The Prince of Wales wrote the
the names in the Verona

1872

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The weather was fine
until evening when there
was a thunder storm
we arrived at Milan
at about 6 P.M. - Here
I met my old friend John
Clark who was with us
in the Duke of Edinburgh
suite - we tried to get
into Hotel Carnar but
as it was full we went
to Hotel de Milan - we
dined at Salle d'Hotel
during the terrible eruption
of Vesuvius confirmed -
we sat to dinner here at the
Post Office. The rooms of
the hotel were comfortable

Return to
England

3778

119

30 April. Milan.

Cloudy cold day. Went to
from the Banker. Which —
went to the beautiful Cathedral
and from the top of it had a
stunning view of the snowy range.
We went down into the

crypt and saw the remains
of San Carlo Borromeo in the
beautiful church —

We went to the out house
where I saw a fine Last
supper — is seen in the hall

It seems a pity it is not
better cared for — the place

can now be used as a stable
and the picture can be

worked — it is a wonder it has

1875

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have passed a tall - Boy
 they might take me
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 think. — we thought
 had the look of a man
 and the appearance of
 a man of business. — Took
 a long drive to see the
 city & surroundings
 made some purchases
 of food & other trifles
 After dinner we went to
 the Scala to see the
 Lucia — and then
 and then home and
 a friend. Henry. The day
 Saturday —

Return to
England

3780

121

May 1st 1872 Milan.
Went to the Opera - here left
Milan at 10th Keen and Cammalleri
at 3th - took omnibus
at Cino in Cadorna's
army at 5.30th - went to
Hotel Beckers - in the
evening before bed went for
a drive in the Lake of Cino
The Alpine scenery beautiful
a huge army in the
country becoming more dense
as I went to the west -
The height & shade in the
hills were very beautiful
We had made acquaintance
with Red Mr Saunders
who was travelling alone and

May 2^d Cademabbia -
we went to see the lovely
villa Carlotta - the garden
and the grounds are very
beautiful - There was
some rain in the early
morning - At 9.30 we
left by boat (motor) for
Muggio and thence went
on by carriage to Polzella
where we had lunch -
We then embarked in a
steamer on the lake of
Lugano to & to Lugano
where we arrived at 2.30 PM
and went to the Hotel
Windsor, Lugano, where
we took a walk in the

Return to
England

3982

123

town - The surrounding
scenery is very beautiful,
went out in a boat on the
lake with Pepie after dinner
the lake is most beautiful
and the weather very fine.

May 3^d

Started for Soriano at 9 am
reached it a little after 12
passed the small lake of
on the way
we then went to Bassano. 4
Lake Maggiore to Hotel de
Lake Ise. Beautifully situated
on the border of the lake.
At 3 PM Pepie and I went
in a boat to the Lake Ise -
and admired the beautiful
scenery - watched a red dragon

1875

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Here we met the Hump
He is holding a beautiful
Ika - the Ika Clara
near Banna - the
Mallons & the Eyes.

The Hump was also happy
at the Hotel - we did not
know them then, but
did later -

The Mallons were beautiful
and we all were joyful the
children and the
Coring of the Mallons
In the time, we the trees
were all over the
body of the Mallons. I looked in
at the Mallons - Behind
at dinner at 6-30 PM

Return to
England

3784

125-

Saturday 4 May —

we engaged a betturino to
take us over the S. m. p. h.

Brieg — and at 9. am we started
for Dronne & Orsola —

The weather was cloudy & wet
unfortunately — we reached

Dronne & Orsola

~~Orsola~~ at 12.30 and had lunch

we started again at 2.30

and arrived at Isella at 5.15

Dinner of trout and asparagus

at 6 — Took a walk with

Bepie after dinner. The

rain had ceased but it

was very hot & the

sky was blue & the

some snow lay on the

side that had fallen
down a ravine
we spent the night at
Jukka and at 9:30 AM
of Sunday 5th May we
started in heavy rain
gradually ascended the
mountain. The rain ceased
we went through deep
cuttings in the snow ~~and~~
a walk on the road side
we had much as Skiphin
stopped in the Huske
and went over it a few miles
St Bernard dogs. - We
are now cold - but it was
still so we did not feel it

Return to
England

3786

129

disagreeably — The cutting
in the snow was 10 feet
deep at this part of our
journey — The thermometer
at Anvers was 35° below
on descending the river
it looked very dangerous. We
knew well but he knew
much to my disgust —
we had to stop once & clear
away the snow on the all
avalanche that had fallen
across the path — we got
down safely and arrived
at Bruges at 7:15 P.M.
at Hotel Godefr. We
went to bed after having
the 10 species

1875

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had been all day here
and camped in the valley
so long in the canoe
We had had 15 rapids
for the trip to Surre

6 May. Left Big at 9 am
the canoe & some horses
took us to Surre - Passed
Vesp. - Lusk. Had lunch at
the hotel - and then we
passed the canoe and got
into the train for Beavay - It was
a wet cloudy day. Found the
alps much obscured by cloud -
Reached Beavay at 6 PM -

Hotel de Tour Comroux

Beautiful view of Lake of Geneva
(Leman) - We had seen the George
Campbell who had been of the

3788

129

8 May. I took a walk in the town of Bock before starting of 8 mi by train for Badelburg. Packed things Carlhune & I both went to Hotel Schueder - 3.30 mi weather fine, but cloudy.

and cold. Drove up to the
Castle and went over all
saw the great tower - went to see
the house where they were
which has now been taken up
saw the place where they
fought the battle of
the great tower - we
dramatic some heeler and
9th May - Left at 10 am
changed cameras at home
- being Sunday paper & mainly
arrived at Cologne by train
at 7 PM - Saw many houses
of Rhine beautiful - Passed
through Odenwald & Bonn -
went to Hotel Deutschland
at Cologne. The house was

Return to 3790
England

10 May. Rome. 1872.

last day. visited Cathedral
could not see the treasure
as there was a function going
on - went to St. Maria, &
Jesuit church - left at 11 AM
went to Brussels. - Passed
through Aix. arrived at
Brussels we went to the
Hotel de Flandre at about
5 P.M. - took a walk after
dinner. The weather was
bracingly bitter by contrast - the
order we have yet experienced

11. May Saturday.

went to see pictures at Museum
of Art - saw some. Stopped here &
dine at the town. Much

weather went bitterly cold with
 continued - but the storm
 at 5 P.M. he left the Ostend
 Packet through Mechlin. I saw
 at Ostend we went to the hotel
 a Allemagne at 8 P.M.
 The bed is more severe than
 it was in crossing the English
 coast 40 or 50 miles -

Sunday 12 May at 10 AM
 we sailed in the Contrebande
 from weather - we used the 61
 miles to Dover in 4 hours, fell
 sea sick - the water was undrinkable
 & the powerful steam jumped so
 at Ketter - we got into the
 room and heard the sea
 Charing Cross and arrived there at
 6.30. The 4 children were there to meet
 us and drove us to Fisher's Hotel
 Chaffin St - I found them in a heavy sleep

Return to
England

3792

London 188

we remained at Fichas hotel
until the 17th May. - During
the time I called on several
of my old friends. The Stodops
were living ⁱⁿ the Duches, that
I was very glad to meet them
again and to find them well.
On the 17th May we went to
Rugby, and put to the house
of Rev Mr. Mordaunt (the more
proper name) (Glenning) - we
had got lodgings in North
St and some of the other things
there. Bob and we came
to us. Bob gave the address
of 18th we had not seen him

1875

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him since 1859. and I should
not have known him - he
was also much grown
and changed - this was
the first real dependence
of me of the great mass
back to him - he the
big representation from the
children - little boys
were small for their
age but looked well
Boke was the boy school
at the school house with
Rev Dr. Haynes. he was
with the Rhoades and
was at the Farmers
preparatory school
by the school house

Return to
England

3994.

Mugby
Manchester

135

Full days was £16 -
things certainly reckoned
than they used to be in England
Mr Furness says like the boys
are backward for their age
on the 19th went to Rhinow
Incantation. & Madam to see
my friend Robert Stewart
Cheltenham.

On the 20th day. Before
I went to Manchester to see
the Strangers who were here
there and had to handle them
one - but found them much
sorrow. Very well living
in the suburbs of Manchester
at Kew and Hope Valley

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I remember we were much
thrust with the crowd of people
thronging the wharves & streets
during the Christmas holidays.
The weather was fine but
cold. There were frost at
night —

on the 23rd May Beforesaid
I went by 12.30 train to
- thence to Luton & arrived there about 3 PM
Found my old friend
Miss Westons carriage,
waiting at the station in
which he drove to her place
Luton House, Bedfordshire.
How it reminded me of
yonder years! —

Return to
England

3796

Westmoreland 187

Mr Thetson drove in the afternoon
by Sandside to Ashmoores. My
Grandmother had been from
where I used to come out by
and near which we reached
I lived at Ashmoores Cottage.
Ashmoores was sold after
my Grandmother's death
to Mr James Deane who
heavily my Aunt Hannah,
they still occupied it when
I was here about 27 years
ago. — he went to the house
and made a acquaintance
with the present occupant,
Mr Butterworth. He last of

The place has not much
changed - but the
more like O'Keefe and
Hawthorne near Arthur
Horne where he lived as
children - we walked
in the Beecham field
where a boy I used to
be walking - the Hudson
has been a brood for many
years - her son and daughter
one with her - I may well
say - that her son a white
lad died a few years
back - said her daughter

Return to
England

3798

Westmoreland 139

James married a Mr Fritter
I became a trustee to the
man's settlement in 1878
I may as well say here
that they are writing the
history in 1877 - that I
was interrupted - and returned
it again in 1879. May -
many changes had
interplace during that
interval - my brother
Edward died in ^{Bombay} ~~India~~ ^{India}
in 1877 - and my dear Mr
only sister Anne in
McKinnon in 1878
I shall repeat these and

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and went later on.
I am writing this in June
1879 -

In summer at White
House I met Sam
Fisher - one of my friends
of old days. Then we
only remained one of a
family that lived at
Hilltop near Knudal
in the days when we
lived at Knudal -
we remained at
Beetham with Mr.
Fletcher until Friday.
during which time I

Return to
England

3800

Westmoreland 141

I walked about in mine
and saw old furnaces
places. I saw some
much things - burning
the the mine that
belonged formerly to my
grandfather and mine
in a mine of old Channing
place - I saw it - B.F.
(45 - Joseph and Andrew
Taylor - the mine was
in the stone - This is the
house in which when
I was a boy my brother
died. It has seen many
changes since & now was

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occupied by the same
who were very much
shaved in the mill
house - we went to
Hartford Hill to see
Fisher and then to the
church at Haverham
where there is a monument
to my grandfather
Capt. Fisher. Buried at
Cape Coast Castle is
a very much loved son
Fisher who was lost
at sea off the coast of
Norway in the "Defiance"

Return to
England

3802

Westmoreland

143

Here I wished to put up
a monument to my
father who died before
Robert St R.N. who
died on board W.M. &
Pantalone in Westmore
and to Richard who
was killed by the
Mentmore at Inverness
in India. but the
monument the Rec
me - would not
stand for a year but
up any monument
in the Church. 2. 1842

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to attract the idea
he said I might put
one up in the Church
yard. but he thought
not worth the trouble I
declined —

The Country looked
lovely - the three hills
I will name later
seems the seat of my
father's old friend Col
Fiske gentle & wooded
along the side
the canal lay
amidst the
whitewash & the

Return to
England

3804

Manchester 145-

we then joined the train
at Milnthorpe Station
passed Kendal. Since
the old Castle and the
fields where I played
as a child - we left.
Milnthorpe at 4-15 PM
and arrived at the
station at Manchester
at 8-20 PM. The
train was crowded with
passengers. I remember
well in the Manchester
we bought the paper
newspaper. I remember
before my death.

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25 May. Went to Manchester
and ~~myself~~ myself a pair of
spectacles (24) - I have
needed them now for
some time! - I visited
the factory, but there
was not much foreign
work at this time -
we left Manchester
the 25th and I
arrived in London in
due time. - We went to see
the Eldridges - On the 28th May
the Eldridges left London for Dover
and at 2.45 left for Rugby.
Bessie and Bob met me at
the station. They had preceded
me. - I had now become

149

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31 May. I went out
hunting from spare this
morning. We then drove
to Winkfield Park and
saw the lovely woodland
scenery. In the evening
I walked with Jim & Harry
to Dunnington Castle -

The next day we went
to the High Chae Ford
Lammas. a long shot.
some was -

The next day called on
Casper Muckin & following
he at Sharn. - walked
with them the bye to
Dunnington Castle

Rugby

3808

19

On Monday 3 June 1872
we left Speer and stopped
at Oxford. - met Mr Charles
Bosper Cousin, who he took
me over his College - and I
went to see the Bodleian
and some other Colleges;
This was my first visit to
Oxford, and I was much
impressed with the beauty
of the Colleges - we heard
we had arrived at Rugby
the same evening -

I had next day to see Mr
Furness and made arrangements
with him to take him
and Harry they will live

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with the Rhoades and
to my school at Haver
I opened an account
with the Rughy bank
Sloz & depository to 100-
On the 5th June I went
to Henley in Ardour
see my Aunt Jane Phillips
my Father sister who was
living there with her Grand
Nephew Edmund Taylor
a young Medical man
who had a private hospital
there. And purchased
I found the old lady well
but very old - She had not been

Rugby

3810

151

for many years. The best
me many things about my
family - Found my young
cousins (Edmond & Joseph
are cousins) with two children
The House Harold House,
very pretty - met Dr. D. D. D.
Went there and then - Saw
some old things of my
dear father & mother.
On the 6th June I returned
to Rugby - and on the
2nd June I went up to London
having before and then
children in our lodgings at
Rugby. - I went to the Club
and got a bid in June 18th.

1875

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I sat several hours. and
 began to make enquiry
 in a house in the Chalmers
 I note that I saw the
 Hyman's and Miss
 Robertson (Mrs Knudsen) and
 her husband Mr Knudsen
 in Agnew's or Salter's
 I asked the Saml Druff
 a few questions: he
 seemed much struck
 with my look in
 the prison. He asked
 of me. In the 9th hour I note
 that I drew a long line

Rugby

3812

153

Thames Embankment
and since my time, and
that I had very old friend
Antonia Antine perhaps there
called in to see them,
and on Calcutta found
and then —

In the 10th June I called
on Sir B. June. Sir B. Baker
in 7. The day Sir F. Currier
Sir G. Clark. In Monday
I made the Indian Office
The Duke of Argyll sent me
a message to go and see him
tomorrow — went to see
Princess Thekla and Feodor
in the night —

1875

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on the 11 June North
Grace Macey the daughter
of my old friend Abner
Macey to a workable h'
examine her chest -
He recommended Helen
the poor girl died
there not many months
later, having ^{fatal} chest
- cold. I wish ^{fatal} much
recommend the chest
It was very sad for she
was a sweet good girl

Kugby

3814

as I had to know that
that Brown was in
Calcutta —

I changed my sleeping
apartment in 115 King
St to 71 King St. I have
since — my meat was
taken at the Club —

I went to call on Mr. R. H.
Baker and Lady Smith
she is a daughter of the late
Lord Dalhousie — I had
Mamma Carmichael and
Mama — Mrs. Smith
and William come to see

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me - met several other old
 friends - went into the upper
 end of the old duck pond
 garden to the Alhambra
 theatre - and very much
 and much hunting & thought of it -

13 June - went to see
 Lady Mayo - and met
 my old friend Packer
 who was at Brookley
 with me - then to
 dine at the Percy
 Lodge near ⁴⁴ Belgrave
 Square to meet Lady
 Mayo. - Saw Mrs
 Pofford children -

Kugby

3816

137

15 June I made at the R. Brule,
Star friends. went to City
Physicians - H. K. Cadbury,
National Gallery. - Had
been to Kugby before for business.
on 16th June I returned
to Kugby - Jim and Harry
were now taken away from
school and put under the
Furness' tutelage. - and the
the 17th the same children
all met together in the
presence of their Father & Mother
for the first time
I went about the time
to see the Great Stables
Dubby - and was much

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Pleased with the answer
Left Rugby with Bepie
on Sunday 18 June and
went to lodge in York
St! The next day took
Bepie to make some
calls to see the Academy
and to see Dickson in
Dunelm—
on the 20th I went with
my friend J. Wallace
E. E. to Shoburgh to see
with the experiment in
practice. - met the Duke
of Edinburgh there 18.6
seemed glad to see me

London

3818

and shook hands with me
I returned to town in P.M.
The end here - and in the
evening took Bp's to see
Pygmalion & Salome at the
Haymarket.

21 June. Fine summer weather
went with Bp's to lunch at
Chevalier's - my husband & I
in P.M. to see the Palace - called
on Shute & Hancock, who
sent to take of my picture,
Zootical Gardens - many
fine nice people at dinner
at the Hotel -

On the 22nd June I went to
my first lesson at St James

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The Prince of Wales held it.

Opened some of my money
 boxes from India and
 sent MR H the Duke of
 Edinburgh a pair of magnificent
 Buffalo horns that I had
 shot in Parnassus -

Spent at the 'De Play' place
 on Sunday 23. Took Bopie
 to hear the ship and took
 at St James Chapel. The
 sermon was a lecture on
 Conscience. Bopie did not
 care for it -

At this time we were
 house hunting - found the
 Co-operative Society.

London

3820

161

I read many with cold hand
and new acquaintance.
went to a Sunday party at
Clarence House - Sunday
ontain
on the 26 June 1872. I saw
Queen with Queen for
Stamming - Called on Sir R
Martin - went to hear the
Harvard Lecture at the
College of Physicians
on the 27th before went
back to Rugby - on the
same day I had an interview
with the Duke of Argyll - I saw
him the very first - which is
just coming out from
my hand

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on the 28th I went to
Sutton in the morning to see
my old friend the Rev. Dr.
Dodd at the Duke of
Abercorn's - met Lady
Blair & Dr. - Burne
Napier & others - on the
29th I dined with Sir
R. Martin and went to a
Concoursone at the
College of Physicians -
on the 30th I went
to Prince's Risborough to see
my friend P. A. P.

London

3822

and he found the elder
boy Godfrey born in Calcutta
is my father. At Rusey
Rushmore there is a
white chalk cup on
the side of the hill
in the chalk. It is my
ancestral sacrificial
place - it is seen from
a great distance -

on 1st July I went down
to Boxhill near Hants
where my friend Mr.
Thomas Manche Leggett
he had been a poet

87

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of mine - very all included
 Mrs. Pomeroy whom I
 had known for some time.
 I was much pleased with
 the pretty little country
 place & the pretty walks
 by the roadside. The weather
 was very fine -

On the 2^d July I returned
 to London to No 10 York St
 on this ~~night~~ day I
 dined with my old
 friend and Dr. Wm. Studdart
 Huxley at 26 Abbey
 Place St. John Wood
 I saw him a splendid pair
 of Buffalo-horns

London

3824

165

On the 8th July I went to the
walkway R.E. to Woodstock and
we took short: - General Jones is
manufactured. I should
have been with the R.E. hold
some old German powder for
India.

On the 4th July I went to
see Messrs W & A and Messrs
of ~~General~~ Jones W & A & Co
and spoke to them about the
entering their office by the
as he wishes to be a manufacturer
and my friend Robert
Stewart - in the Calcutta
House has promised to
do all he can to promote

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his intention — They promised
to do that but for some
Prose for Goss of Philadelphia
is here I made him a
-guarantee to delay.
Sent a specimen copy of
my book on the primitive
history of India at
Churchill's to day. It
certainly is very beautifully
published and the
plates by Baird
are excellent — I was
much pleased with it
I think I mentioned before

London

3826

that the only path to
is paid by the Madras Govt
and it amounts to thirty
£1200 for 5000 officers
I presented the order
to the Madras Governor
but he pre-ferred
India - he ordered that
they should pay back it
and distribute it through
India for the benefit of
the people and the King
of the 2000 persons
choosing annually from
among the army

1875

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The General-in-Chief
May accepted it
in their terms - Since
the General-in-Chief
has to publish it as
should and take it
through the press - And
so and the volume
I now refer to is the
result - It cost me
several years of hard
work - much money
and much time of
life to complete the
manuscript - I am sure
it may be useful

London

3828

169

on the 6th July. Before found
me in London. took her to
the Kensington Museum
I returned with her to
but returned to Sweden
the next day - on the
8th July. Had a home to
see the Military Medical
School at Netley and
stay with Professor
Angermeier. I then the
Hospital and School
was much pleased with
all I saw - among other
students I saw three of
my old Bellevue pupils
there

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There are summer heat
 of Angora when. The
 apple he would be
 given to me. but he has
 no intention that I should
 of of returning -
 I left book to me - when
 Angora was at 2 PM,
 on the 9th July and
 went to Southsea to
 see the Stirling, who
 was staying with her
 mother Lady Blackwood
 I kept at the Dean Hotel
 on the 10th inst. I went
 over to Dyde with the

London

3830

Shirley and I well
remember a beautiful
walk we had along the
river and on the banks
of the river - we returned
to London and must ask
Lady Blackwood
On the 11 July I returned
to London by the Sunday
train and my beautiful
I thought the English scene
in the afternoon. There is
the laying of the foundation
stone of the Children's Hospital
on Great Brunswick St. with
Dr. Keble. I should like
to have attended

g. navy.
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on the 12th July I called
 and made a acquaintance
 with the Duke of North-
 umberland at Northcliffe
 House - He is very courteous
 & the wife for her self
 & daughter-in-law
 made the visit too
 in the evening & we
 to Rugby found all
 well. - I remained at
 Rugby till the 15th July
 when I returned to London
 & went to a garden party
 at St John House Duke of
 Northumberland - and
 to party at Lord Mordaunt's

on the 16 July. I put myself
in the hands of the Russian
and excellent dentist who
found that I needed but a
very much. I had lost much
of the skin & cheeks at the roots
and from inflammation
absorption of the gum. This
has been much complicated
with neuralgia and the
firmness of malocclusion
prolonging. During the
night I suffered terribly so
badly that I had to go out
and get some chloroform
to relieve the pain
on the 18th before came
to town; took her to the
dent

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The three young children
to Waterloo Station for
Southsea where we have
taken rooms for the
summer -

I went to see my Cousin Mr
Rudolph. Ruckly Chaplain
at the Institution Wandsworth.
Went there the Hospital
Days - Bartholomew's said
at the Little Church
since we were in the
action of John Brown
with Dr. J. Leander Buxton.
21. July - went to Dr.
Leander Buxton's establishment

Southsea 3834

Normanville to see the
two young Duncans - poor
boys they are blind ~~deaf~~
& dumb - & wretchedly
carefully tended -

I spent a sad & dreary
time in Southampton
with my friend -

On 23rd July I left London
to join the Pope & the Chelms
at Southsea. I remember
how much I liked the
room - Arrived at 10^{pm}
Annie & Smith & made
at 9:45 Mr. Fould all
well! -

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and out looking out
on the sea - and talked
with the per swimming tank
on the 25th July 1872
I presented a letter
of the Royal Academy of
Physicians of Sweden.
This was the honor I
had anticipated - and
had done more in
surgery than medicine
at Lund. Had we those
more - where it was their
pleasure to elect me.
I think it out me about
60 years in the diploma

on the 25th July the boys all
came home from school, and
we went out fishing in a boat
near one of the round forts
in the sea at Spithhead - we
caught nothing & some of us
were very sea-sick from the
pitching of the boat. when home
to the

The boys began to take swimming
lessons at the bath and
soon made good progress under
Mr Jovey - It was a curious
coincidence that Jovey was
Sergeant Major of the

g. nav.

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Gymnasium at Woodhead
 where I was an apprentice
 surgeon there in 1850 - He
 taught me gymnastics &
 boxing. He is quite an old
 man but still active and
 spends hours in the school
 daily teaching pupils
 in it. He must be at
 least 70 years of age -
 he frequently smokes
 blackwood in the smoking
 room. He is a great friend
 of mine and was often
 under my care in India.

my cousin Edward Thayer
has written a book & the whole
revelation came here - we
see them frequently! -
My great book on the
Phanerozoic - a former
edition of which has just
been published. The
monetary paper being
sent out - see volume 2
500 - sent since see 50
for distribution and 50 for
myself. - The price is
£10-2-2 a
copy - I made up my

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mind that I would not
 make any money by the
 book as I gave it to
 India. & I gave away
 all the copies except one
 or two that I kept for
 myself. —

I may here say that it
 was well received the
^{Saturday} ~~Friday~~ and all the
 leading journals and
 the Medical Journals
 around I sent personally
 'Nature' coughed a little
 at it - and on the whole

the reception was most
favorable. I found out later
that it had had the usual
effect of such letters. It made
me surmise where I have
expected them, and where
I suppose I have misjudged them
but am not now (1879)
knowing more than I did
of how feeling operates in
such matters among
scientific persons —
When one of my most valuable
and experienced friends told
me that I was taken up
by the Royal Society

In two or three years by the
influence it exerted on
certain individuals - I was
not surprised in 1879 as
I might have been had
I been told the same in
1872. However the book
did well and I very hope
it will do good! —

I find that on the 1st August
I engaged the services of
a house servant named
George Smith he came from
Southampton - On the 3rd August
my old friend May Shaw,
now Mrs. Cameron of Sythet
came to see me then living in
Southampton with her husband & sons

I had not seen her since I
left Cheria Poruys when I
went to Rangoon during the
Burmese war. She has
three daughters two grown
up.

My health all these years
was slowly improving but
Sonthsea did not seem to
suit me well; it was
too relaxing and I felt
weak and unable for
either much mental or
physical exertion.
I used to go out sailing
in Sonthsea Sackby boat.

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and Bepes & the
children sometimes
and with me - On the
occasion Bepes and I
were entertained and did
not get back till mid-
night - I received many
letters about this time
about my new book
on the Thematophidia
On the 6 August Bepes
and I went to Sweden
and on that day I
was formally admitted
as a fellow of the Royal

College of Physicians and the
 with a part 13 others -
 we were occupied in
 house hunting during the
 next few days - and were
 living in 109 Jersey St
 we returned to Parkbank
 on the 8th of August.
 Remained at Southsea
 for some days - on the 14
 August I found that I and
 the 4 boys made a trip
 round the Isle of Wight
 in a steamer - and the
 day I heard of the death
 of my good old friend

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Prince Ghulam Haider
in Calcutta he was a
very interesting old man
son of Tippoo Sahib I
had known him for many
years in Calcutta he
and the Mysore family
of which he was the
head having been under
my care.

On the 17 August I went
over to see Mrs Fletcher
Wager who has daughters
They are the family of
John Fletcher Wager
who was killed at Mysore

in 1857 - when poor Deely
was killed by the Kinkubus
I heard that my old
friend Mrs Skeddle ^{mother} ~~Ston~~
had had a bad accident
in Paris - so I determined
to go and see her.
I left Swansea on 18 August
at 5:00 PM - but did not
reach London until 9.
30. As it was Sunday -
was too late for the evening
mail - so left for Paris
the following morning
and reached Paris on

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due time and found
 the old birds in the
 the effect of a fall -
 where the Cheek
 were in the house at the
 source -

19th August The weather
 was very hot & rather
 warm - Went with
 Mr. right wing - Some
 Santa Clara - North
 some Penitence - water
 hospital - Born
 the Burial - other places
 in the evening I got a
 letter from my Lady

Blackburn & One day at
 at Smithson along with
 came back as soon as
 and. - Left Paris for
 7-31st train of 21 August.
 and reached Smithson
 at 9.38. Mr. I had
 the acquaintance of Mr. Jones
 an English Banker who
 showed us board the
 steamer in evening. he
 gave me much information
 and was very agreeable
 fellow passenger. - I saw
 Lady Blackburn with Mr.
 Miller - I remained in

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Southsea. next of the 26
 August. when I went
 with Mr. Shubert to
 London. And saw to
 a room at Mr. Whitehead's
 in York St. James's Place
 before house hunting
 with Mr. Shubert -

On the 28th ^{Sept} August: I ^{shet}
 left for Edinburgh
 by hired mail and
 arrived at 7. Next morning
 went to Balmoral
 Hotel. - went to see
 Sir John Lubbock -
 then over to

I suffered a good deal from
 neuralgia on the occasion
 and on the 30 August my
 friend Annandale gave
 me Chloroform which Dr
 Smith removed two inches
 to the right which gave me relief
 I chanced with a word
 and Annandale had
 been met by Dr. Brown
 the author of "The
 Sublime" "The Friend
 I went to the Infirmary
 and to the University
 and Annandale had
 a little operation for me

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which however did not
do much for me.

I left Edinburgh for
Dunrobin Castle in
Sutherland June on the
2 Sept. The Duke
having kindly invited
me to pay him a visit.
This was my first
visit to the Highlands
further north than Perth.
& I was much pleased
with the scenery of the
Highland line & the

worth of himself. I arrived
at Dunrobin at 9.30
having left Edinburgh
at 6.30 am and met
with my land receiver
from the Duke and Bishop.
There were several visitors
at the Castle —
on the 3 September the
it was a wet and stormy
day. I went out with
Mr Arthur Sumner
our stalker in the
Dunrobin wood. I
had a shot at a fine
stag (Red deer) the first

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Had some deer, wild,
but muffed. Sumner
shot a good stag
with 8 points and
weighing 17.7. Dined
at the Castle —

4 ^{Sept} ~~Sept~~ - windy muggy
day went out again
with Sumner on the
moor. we killed 25
brace of grouse. I killed
I got a fine brace of
two grey-hens. 3 blue
hens and a rabbit.
This was the first
grouse I ever shot. I

Dunrobin

3854

195

was delighted with the
sport and the working
of the dogs. pointer
and setter - I found them
walking home very
proud as compared with
Dunrobin. A very
active young man both
accustomed to the work
but during the
state of my health
and the cancer that
haunted me from
walking I did very
well. There was a
large party at dinner

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September

5th August - Another
 misty day. I went out
 with the light the
 Sultan's Secretary on
 the low corn ground
 near the sea. we
 killed 11 brace of partridges
 a woodcock and
 some wood, a snipe
 and a leveret.
 The wind and sucking
 were as usual. I
 was very tired after
 these long hard / three
 walks. and had
 considerable pain in

working. but I found
my general health
improving - I sleep
soundly and have
good appetite.

6 August September
I went out with Kennedy
the deer-stalker. I saw
head and all. I saw and two
deer horns and a skin
a long stable over the hill
near Loch Broza and
Clachnane I killed a
stag. not long after
when near home I killed
two more. right and left
they were all small

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weighing 14 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 stone - I was delighted
 with the result of my
 first day on the hill
 the day was fine
 and the wind been
 on foot all day walking
 up and down hill,
 visiting at times, I was
 not any tired.

Then we arrived at
 Dunrobin to day, and
 was at the Castle when
 I returned to dinner
 we had a ~~grand~~
 party. ~~A~~ ^{but} several guests
 left the Castle - when the
 came

199

The Duke very kindly invited
me my remaining. —

At the dinner party there
were besides the Duke and
Duchess — Lord & Lady Hamilton
~~Lord & Lady~~ Lady Sefton
Lord Ronald & Frances. Lord
Dartmouth. Lady Churchill
Sir W. Lawrence. Mr. & Mrs.
the Secretary — ^{September} others.
On Saturday 7th August
I went out to the Park & only
change only 3 race — The grain
and the rest. And I was
at the bride — today I
received a letter from
Mr Cockburn about the

1875

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arrived who died in
Calcutta. The mother
a very interesting
of him. ^{September}
Sunday 8 August
Dinner in the Castle
by Dr Cunningham. The
Queen was present
in the afternoon &
took a walk with the
Duke and others -
After dinner he went
to the Drawing Room
and was presented to
the Queen and to Prince
Lepold. by the Duchess

Dunrobin

3860

and the Colours. The
Queen made time for
more time about the
Duke of Edinburgh and his
travel in India
on the 9th of September
the Queen laid the foundation
stone of a monument to the
late Duke of Sutherland
and made a most appropriate
speech in doing so. The
monument is in the
grounds near the Castle
among other visitors of
the Castle I met my
old friend Miss Lady
the Charles Weston

1875

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I had not seen them
since before the siege
of Duckburn -
Sir Henry Richman
and Mr Stanley the
African traveller arrived
at the castle today
I walked with them
and the Duke in
the afternoon -
After dinner the Queen
again talked to me about
Duckburn very much
and about Sir Henry
Lawrence H. Maguire
was very gracious!

On Tuesday 10 September
I went out with Mr. Henry
Rachison grouse shooting
it was a tolerably fine day
the day mostly at times.
we killed 20 brace. 1
Hare - 1 - Snipe - but had
occasional shivers in the
morning. Mr. Henry was a very
agreeable companion he
is very learned in all but
especially on orientales.
On the 11th I went out
on the hill again. Deer
stalking - very hard work
wounded a stag but he

1875
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Got away into a black
 pine wood - the two dogs
 were in the line in a broken
 but they would not hold
 him. Very young and the
 got away he was. We finally
 found a thicket in the
 fall had some chance
 though he was - I
 stalked them and shot
 but missed -

The Queen gave me two
 photographs of herself with
 her autograph of the date
 We left Denver at 11:30
 and all walked to the station

to see her depart and it
 came after the Ikenet
 statting — I'm not
 sure any much. I
 nothing more than the
 statting with the old
 Kennedy. He was a simple
 old Highlander. Very
 good honest most plentiful
 and a real gentleman
 he knew his business
 thoroughly and was really
 the best — I'm not
 of the best statting in
 Scotland. There were
 some walking and

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convinced from long
teaching and clinical
practice - and then perhaps
as being distinct from
and the Hall with which
they approach the most
worthy of all creatures
is unimpaired in their
patience - known to be
a delicate man only
50 - his long illness showed
indeed he died in 1876 I
think a case of Consumption
yet he would walk free
off his legs with the greatest
ease but he continued

Dunrobin

3866

207

patient & attentive and
in many and thoughtful
be a thorough gentleman
the only a son of a gentleman!
I made several acquaintances
and among them Col
Manhall Blag, an excellent
fellow, and a fine soldier
Sam Batsbury, Captain
mine and then who
all were most gentlemanly
kindred & gentle.
The Duke of Sutherland and
Lady Stirling and the
were the most of the
I left Dunrobin at the
of the 12 Sept 1872 for home

1872

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3 Feb 7

1872

and then on to Perth where
I arrived at 3 PM and
met the old Calcutta
friend Michael Anderson
waiting for me. We then
trough the beautiful
valley of Glen King - to
Turfhills - through the
brother place where I
am to spend a few days. The
weather was a bit
S.P. - on the way having
broken down on the
road - driving about
16 miles - We went then
some further to the end

Scotland
Surflills

3868

the scenery lovely - I have
rather tried in the very long
days journey.

I found Mr Henderson - Sam
Hickin - the Land - and Mrs
Henderson her sister - and
received a hearty welcome
He had recently lost his
wife - a great friend of
mine as he called for
supporting -

13th Sept was a very wet
day - but we reached
the town of Kinnis at a late
hour - called on Mr Henderson

relation of the great
Bureau - he met in a boat

1875

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and paid a visit to the old
ruined stone tower of
Sackville Castle as he
called - where Henry the
imprisoned and escaped
by the aid of Douglas and
Robert Gordon. I was
much interested in
the place - and the
scenery is beautiful -
I stayed at my hotel and
left by train for Strating
at 6 PM - delayed some
time there by an accident
to another train on the line
and did not get back to
London till 2.30 next day

Southsea

3870

21

21/7

and found Reppe waiting
for me at 10 York St - came
home with her to Southsea
by 7. M. train - Found all
well - Reppe sister Ethel
was staying with them.
On the 16 Sept I went to
see the boys swim and find
they ^{had} made great progress.
On the 20 Sept I went to
visit my old quarters
some years - found great
changes
On the 21 September 1872
I left Southsea for London
and on to Leamington to see
the Eldredges who were living

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at 12 Landown River

22^o Sept Sunday.

With the Eldons at Landown
went with Alice to Guy's
Cliff - and in the garden
and along the banks of the
river. - The weather was
fine but cold. Henry
then came on in the after-
noon - walked with
Alice in the peepers
quads - went to see
Kinkornt, went all over
the Castle, Guy's Cliff -
Strickland, and other places
The ruins of Kinkornt
are very interesting!

Leamington 3872

24 Sept. Tue. but cold day,
walked in the pump room
Garden with A.E. - Sit back on
saw after lunch to the shop
re at me by carriage. Returned
by rail - Saw Shakapen's wife
and his house - and Anne
Hartway's house - all were
much pleased with all the
see. The dear old lady.
The E. Smith kept me up to
of laughter all day -
25 Went once warm
Castle - Saw the picture
went up the river and
found the room to be 2. A.E.
and when we came home
the man some opened it

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Took other walks in the
evening -

26 Sept. - I went to Rugby
to see the boys - The kids
Udney both went with me
they went to see her boy
died -

I started for Park and Street
at 10:40 and arrived there
next morning at 7:30 AM
and went to St Mary's,
Isle. Such a terrible
place to pay much visit.
The day was wet and it
was blowing a gale of
wind. I walked in the
old grounds in the grounds.

28 September - Saturday
I went out with the Sned Sillie
shooting. We walked about
15 miles; throwing a gale
wind all day - with heavy
showers. - We killed
42 Partidges - (1 pheasant
& mistake) 17 hares and
3 rabbits. I enjoyed the
day much the rather
wind and rain after it
29 Sunday. Went to Scoldy
Rue at Kirkcubright
with the Sned S. - had a
brandy day. Had a kuddered
from the Minister. - And
I like Elder - he collected the
source! - & many more than
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30 Sept: Monday —
 wet and stormy day. but we
 went out. and I and J, and
 got 22 Partridges. 21 Hares
 1 Pheasant (young of mottled)
 4 Snipe — 2 Rabbits.
 we got home about 6.
 Dined at 7.30. attended
 and had a long talk in
 the smoking room after
 dinner. —

October 1st Stormy cloudy
 day. wet in afternoon,
 but we went out — got
 23 Hares — 28 Partridges,
 1 Cock Pheasant — mottled
 turnips. — 4 Rabbits. —

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

3896

Dinner he usual and a long
talk about many subjects.
The smoking room & the dinner
I had then taking a good
deal out of it. - I had
malarm in the evening - but
am better to day - he walks
14 to 16 miles daily -
@ the 22 I had set back
went to Dunfermline on
business - so I went out
alone with the Logan Mac
Keeper - I got 2 cock
shearwaters - 22 Puffins.
10 Hares - & Rabbits - it
was a beautiful day - the
very windy - I was very

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healthy - the sunny - the
 days - the spirit well
 sufficient - I was much
 content. —

I have met to Bakell +
 and lived with Dr
 Arbuckle of the Bombay
 Medical Service - he
 Dr - Mr. C. & some
 others - Dr. Arbuckle is
 a kind of a doctor
 and I remember the some
 time. I think they call
 it - in the Chitral
 Bakell is a good man from
 the Isle! —

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

3878

219

Oct 3rd we culped the deer
setting the deer - and got
1 Cock pheasant - 28 Pheasants.
17 Wrens - 1 Rabbit - but
had a very big willow. I did
not shoot well today. Feels
out of sorts. The sheep were
the old pair -

Oct 4th a lovely day.
walked round the isle
in the land S. - after lunch
we drove to Drummen
abbey - and then by
another road - I heard
from Mr. Stirling to say that
he was to have a house
in Stanhope Place London
S. 1878

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Next we have been
 treaty for - This is our
 17th wedding day
 anniversary! - I thank
 dear Rufus health -

5-Oct 1892.

A lovely day - and so
 I went out shooting.
 we killed 46 Partridges
 of Hare. 3 Rabbits -
 2 Snipe -

6 Oct. Mr. doct. Wiggins
 arrived last night. - As
 Sunday - Church as
 usual. - walked about

Scotland & Isle 3880
St. Mary's Isle

the whole of the afternoon -
Dinner at 12 - then at 5 -
rears began in the evening

7 Oct. - a wet day. Did
nothing but take a walk on
the island

8th Oct. Mr. Wigram and I
went out shooting - we killed
35 - Pheasants - 8 Pheasants
19 Hares. 11 Rabbits -
Fine day -

9th Oct. Cloudy stormy day.
Lord S. and I went out and
killed 18 Pheasants, 12
22 Hares. 3 Cock Pheasants
all mine, 20 Rabbits
and two Snipe. rain.

87

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Oct 10. - We went out to hunt
but heavy rain drove us
home - wrote letters to India
played billiards with Ind
S - and Mr Weyman.

Oct 11 - Beautiful day
Ind S. Mr W. and I went
out - we shot 6 Pheasants
27 Partridges - 46 Hares
3 Rabbits

12 Oct Saturday. I took
leave of my kind host
and returned to Rugby
where I found the boys
all well. Slept at the
George Hotel.

13 Sunday. Went to Leamington
to the Eldonians

14 Oct. Fine day. Walked
in the gardens. Went with
Alice to Warrick Castle
and up Guy's tower and
~~to see the octagon tower~~
~~at Lakenham but there~~
~~was no release!~~ —

Oct. 15. Did a good deal to the
St. George's who came North
for America —
I returned to London from
New at 10 A. St. George's
place. — The five of the
children were there, we
have taken the house
for £450. a year
for a year —

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The house is at the corner
of Cornhill Square
and close to the old
ry barn. — It is a large
comfortable house —
I set about paying
visits to many old friends
and some new ones
made Sir W. Russell
acquaintance among
others. — Saw my old
friend Charles —
Saw Sir H. Russell and
Sir R. Vivian at the India
Office. Beginning to
think what I am to do
how to employ my

London

3884.

time — Heard. I think
I mentioned, found the
2. I. h. I. ch. 8. I. I. I.
Spence. —

24 Oct. — I left Victoria
Station at 12 L. Kay for
Eastbourne. Having read
a telegram from my friend
I wrote the a Calcutta
Branch. It was dated
1 p.m. Oct. 22nd and
asked me in London
11. of St. Paul's, London.
asking me to go and see
Mr. Fry who was in the
High Church Council there
etc. Found him better

and telegraphed to Mr. Fiske
 Dr. Then went on to Beech
 near Harkins to see my
 old friend Mrs. Thomas
 (Blanche Leggett) who was
 living there - found her
 25 Oct. walked about
 Beech and on the
 shore with Mrs. Thomas.
 Some near the same day
 to the High Beach
 Worthington to see the
 Lewis. (May all kinds
 of former years) I had
 not seen her since
 since 1844. When I was
 at Ashmead's

I found her there with the
husband. Captain Lewis of
the service with his children
and her daughter lady is full
of 20.. living in a very
pretty place. about 3
miles from Karkup - and
very happy. She was
very glad to see me and
reminded me very kindly
we talked over the old
days and found she
had not forgotten them
I think I should have
known her any where.
She had found out her

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address and had
written to say I should
like to see her again.
Her reply was the kind
invitation that brought
me here now —

I spent the rest of the
day there and dined
with them — we had
many a talk of old
days & I found she
still had some sketches
that made for her
time and a very I
had some her —

London

3888

It was strange & the the
long interval 27 years!
What change had taken
place! — They drove me
in the evening to the Station
of Battle with many
kind words to bid me
and see them again they
said good bye at the
station and I returned
to Sweden — and told
them of all I had seen
& done of the kind people
to be to make them
acquaintance.

Now staying home the
brother again now

1875

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They are going to live
for a time in Oxford
Square! —

Hand written paper
Mr. Emerson's child like
in Brazil and read
it at the Medical Society
of which I had become
a member about
that time
and I now began
some more experiments
in dried Cobra poison
like Dr. T. Lander's Branch
at St. Bartholomew's
I also lived in Brighton
about that time

London

3890

231

29 Oct. Continuing experiment
with Brunton. Went to the
hidden house. - Dr. Fisher
Watson came to see some
experiments -

30 Called on Sir R. Martin
Saw Mr. Carnac. Mrs.
Marnie, Mr. Stirling
Old friends.
Took Kipic & Dury Lane
Horse. -

I have been visiting hospitals
& medical schools. Re-
ceiving old acquaintances
and meeting new ones
very healthy & gradually
improving. but still I
was often suffering from

g. naval

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Remembrance of the
remembrance of my kind
life. - healing, privacy.
On the 14 November
I dined with the Edwardses
Mummary Chub & family
I had long been a member.
about this time Mrs
Woodruffe brother of
my friend Mrs Scobell
arriving came to London
I had not seen her
since I was a boy of 17
at Southampton
On the 19 Nov I had
that I dined at the

London

3892

Wangin of Westminster
and met King the Duke
and Duchess of Cornwall
and I thank the Duke
of York.

20 November. Before
I went to Regency and
looked the boys & Learning
to see the person the
clerk. who had some
operation on them. with
gas. the first time
I had seen it since.
I was looked very ugly
and ^{was} about. arrested
but it had no harm &
was

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quite effective. we
saw Old Man Shore
and the sister who has
now living at Rugby
to take care of little Eddie
Shore who is at the
Finnepur school.

I called on all the
Rugby people. —

we left Rugby the
same evening and returned
to Amherst — we had
found all going in pretty
well at Rugby. but I saw
the boys. we met very
bright the they are very good

London

3894

235-

I found there is a break in
my diary up to 28 Dec.
but there was nothing I think
of consequence that occurred
between King's and me
and the usual routine
went on. Before leaving
with much trouble and
writing the details of English
house keeping and the
plans of English servants.
Both and the children
at home for the Xmas,
and I had I took home
to be seen at the Royal
Institution. I wrote my
Xmas Eve. The children the
particulars.

g. navy.

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Lady Mayo was now
living at 23 Brook St
and I dined with her
one evening.

On the 24th I went
with my brother and
sister to the South
Cannon Road and
at St. Paul.

30. Lady Mayo
came to the park
and a party of 18 of her
children included went
to Kensington Palace.

31. I went at home

London

389b

Looking back on my old
faded Pasture but the
red earth came
So ended the year 1872
of how been rather an
eventful year for me
and Thomas. Therefore
described some of the
details of my daily life
with minutely —
My health was improving
but I was still far from
well. And I had passed
much of the winter
during my continuing
especially my natural

g. nava

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organ had received.
 I was beginning to look
 out for some work as
 had my eye on the
 possibility of some
 work about the
 Kedzie Office - But Mr.
 A. M. M. was back
 and expressed no intention
 his first up nearly 50
 and there was no prospect
 of his return.
 I had not at all thought
 any decided prospect
 while the I had occasionally
 been consulted by
 I find that I received \$49.43 up to the
 date 4.6.6. of which I declined payment

London

3898

239

I was now 48 years of age.
I had completed 22 years of
Indian service and had attained
the rank of Surgeon Major
^{was an Honorary Physician to the Emperor}
in the army on 29 June
1870 - I had been since 1859
Professor of Surgery in the
Medical College in Calcutta
and for several years had
had extensive practice
in all branches of surgery
and was therefore
well known and respected
in them all. ~~During~~
I had also for some
years been consulting
Surgeon to the Honourable
General Hospital and
had had the care of many of the Royal Dukes during
his travels in India

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teaching surgery and
writing much on it. I
was therefore that
branch of my profession
but I had also worked
hard at Medicine and
attained much knowledge
and experience in that
science. I had written
~~two~~ ^{one} large works
published by Churchill
& Co on Medical Surgery
Anatomy and I was
engaged on another
of the same size
I had also published

London

3900

my large work on the
prisoners of India
and they had been
well received and
very favorably reviewed.
I had also contributed
freely to the Medical
Journal in India
and at home on
Medical subjects so
that my name was
well known to the
Profession in England
unfortunately!
I was not a Fellow of
the Royal College of

1875

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Surgons of England
and was therefore not
qualified to hold a
surgeon's appt in a
London Hospital -

The College of Surgeons
was not in a position
at that time to elect
even a Fellow without
examination - The
College had not
in 1877 - The College
of Physicians had
elected even a Fellow
in my thought - turned
over to the practice
of Medicine. The Surgeons

London

3902

243

reluctantly I am left
in I felt bound to lay
aside the work I had
been so long accustomed
to - very friends among
them the G. D. P. Black
advised me to take
up Medicine as more
likely to succeed in
America - where I could
not hold a patent.
obtain a hospital
Fellowship -
without committing
myself to either
a profession I began

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L-Work of practice
on the I had considerable
means I found in
the days of increased
expenditure. I should
be used with my
large family coming
to supplement what
I had - However
I settled on nothing
as yet - General
practice of course,
was not of the
question and I waited
to see what time

London

3904

Matters would take
my pecuniary affairs
were about as follows
I had my purchase
pay and half of my
prospect and my
money & knowledge. &
some money that I had
submitted to Court &
to who had become
my banker.
My funds besides
were 20 shares in the
Bank of Bengal.
worth about £10000.
£6000 Debt & Money
and Rohilkhand

Railway stock -
 a few thousand shares
 in 4 per cent Government
 India paper - and with
 the savings I bought
 enough to be paid
 for me - American
 & Russian stock
 The interest of the
 whole amounting
 to about £1000
 more or less according
 to the rate of exchange
 in Russia for the pound
 of my landed land
 between £2000 & £3000
 a year

London

3906

247

including my pay and
allowances — I had thought
that my health & education
of living and education
were very high, having
been at Rugby —
and claiming elsewhere
my brother's African
my health & education
but that I have been
shaken by some who
melancholy prisoning
and I had no reason
to fear that I had
sustained permanent
damage to my vision

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however I was disappointed
and much of my old
energy still remained
so that I looked forward
to more work and to
doing something for
my family. My return
to India was very
doubtful and I was
anxious to get some
opportunity in England
to enable me to
retire and decide
the question. For
much as I liked
India I felt that

London

3908

I should hardly ever be
able to work with
again. And I
did not like the idea
of returning to any other
form of work than the
I had been for so
many years engaged
in, and which I
had gained much
credit and a reputation
such was the state
of affairs with me
at the beginning of
1873. And at the
commencement of which

1873

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I may regard as a
new period in my
history. When I began
writing in England.

I have omitted to mention
that towards the end of
the year. I went home
to meet my sister Anne
& see Mr & Mrs Watkinson
the husband of my
mother's old friend Miss
Stirling. from whom my
illness. I had also met
my old friends Alfred
& Mrs Brewster who were
so kind to my dear
father and Robt's at
Oman before - after my dear
mother's death

1873

3910
~~1873~~

London 257

I am 1st I paid Keat the
 this day I paid some visits
 wrote to Mr. Admire and to
 Dr. Weyman head teacher of
 Rugby - Keat sent to the
 Polytechnic - I walked
 with Mr. Stirling and
 dined with the Werners
 Merrett in 13 Cornhill
 Gardens.

on the 2nd I dined with
 Lord Larnach (and am
 writing him on the 4 July
 1879. The Card of invitation
 to attend his funeral
 tomorrow at Westminster Abbey
 has been before me) -

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about the time the
howler althorpe had
reached him & then
and Dr. Haysman had
to resign I thought
and think he was very
ill treated - I attended
a meeting of his friends
in Belgium St. L. Haysman
the speaker & to send
him support as far as
possible - My eldest
boy Bob was in his
house at Rugby.
On the 4 July I
went to lunch with Mr. B.

London

3912

Her Duke of Edinburgh at
Chancery House -

On Dec 5th I went to Hampden
with the two poor blind
boys. (Dumond) and
like Dr. Mac Doune.

6th a favorable review
of my Snake book in the
"Times".

Took the Chelmsford train
Dungannon post office
I delight to see Chelmsford
improving themselves in this
way -

About the time I am
visiting the Hospital
at Monday. Lecture
and receiving very

1875

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Knowledge of medical
subject

On the 10 Jan the Emperor
of the French & Napoleon
died at Chislehurst.

after the operation for
tuberculosis of the lungs.

The operation was much
discussed and the
probability of the operation

doubted. Such things
are always said after
death has been caused.

I sent a copy of my
book to the Prince of
Wales - my old friend
Pringle who is now the

of H.R.H. Superior handed
it to the Prince

Some are taken to Court by
Co on the 13 July to receive
Rs 25000. half in Russian
half in American Specie.
on the 17th Lord Rufus
and the four boys to see
the house of London and
St-Pauls. - In the evening
took them to Artillery

I frequently went to the
Hospitals - and on the
18th saw Sir D. Ferguson
as attending at St. George's
College
on 22. Called on Dr.

g. nava

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Andrew Clarke now
a leading Physician
in London he was an
Assistant Surgeon at
Brompton Hospital at the
time in 1847 -

On the 24th I went to
as usual to see my old
friend W. Selane
of the Bodys Inn. who
had met with an
accident and broken
his collar bone.

Before long I believe
I shall also be staying

London

3916

Wrote me word to see Keeche
to see him last night.

The boys returned to Rugby
on the 24 Jan -
Reddie's nurse left me to-
day.

27 Jan - made Sir John Hall
the historian's acquaintance
and sent him a copy of my
snack book! -

a Breton knight formula
portrait of Reddie -
attended a meeting of the
Geographical Society of
which I have been for many
years a fellow! -

Professor Sedgwick died

3917

1873

on the 30th I went
with Mr John Bullock of
Guy's Hospital at the
Museum hall - and there
much interested in the
specimens of City Leontopodium
of very magnificent
They have a wonderfully
old and beautiful oak
dinner table - Bullock's
father and mine were
old friends -
My second cousin Jane
Widdowson who is acting
as a sister in some society -
has been to see us - Her father
my mother's first cousin was

London

3918

259

a Cambridge wrangler
and headmaster of the
school at Sedburgh in
Yorkshire

3 Feb. Dined at Sir
Batesons and met there
Frank Buckland, Nepe,
Bromie, Lady Barker
and Lord Ronald Gower
and others. - The weather
was cold - snow on the
ground -

I was occupied at the
time in writing *Stapled*,
attending lectures &c -
on 5th Feb I dined at
the piscatorial dinner
at James Hall Frank Buckland



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1873

in the chair & I find I
was attending a course
of lectures of dermatology
by Prof: E. Wilson at
the College of Surgeons

On 11 Feb. Mr Bartlett
of the Forewood Gardens
sent me a dead Bullfinch
I made a description of
the head. Hand. in
and wrote a paper on it
in use of the present
head. in. I think
a bird this time Lady
Blackwood died. The

London

3920

Repart

One lived at Starke
near her husband.

When at Sumner last autumn
I lost a flask on the snow
it lay there for weeks and
was picked up a few days ago
and sent to me by Samuels
one of the keepers

one of the ~~best~~^{best} friends
On the 14 I attended the Hunt-
ington at the College of
Preparation by my old friend
Mr. Hancock. There was a
meeting at the Society of Arts
which I attended in the M.
I engaged and I found one
of my old Indian friends.
A discussion about infant
health in India; Dr. Lema
Dance & Co. Foster. he resumed

her travels - - I gave up
 my Programme on the 17 Feb
 on the 19 I heard the Duke
 of Argyll make a capital
 speech at a dinner for the
 Childrens Hospital. I went
 also made a good speech -
 on the 20th on the same
 was 12 years old. -
 on the 22 Feb. dined with
 Col: C. R. C. at 16
 W. Strand St about 5.15. met
 H. H. the Duke of Edinburgh
 Probyn. J. Clark. Charles
 Stanley. Bradford. & others.
 23rd went to Rugby to see the
 boys and to talk to Birk about
 an offer I had arranged to give to the

London 3922

263

X 21st Feb. 1873

It must have been about
this time I was appointed
to be a member of the Surgery
Board at the India Office
Sir R. Martin President,
The board consisted of 3
one member coming from
the Army Medical Dept
at Whitehall - I was then
acting as a member of the
Whitehall Board - The
India Office was a body
on Thursdays - twice a
week at Whitehall the
appt could only be
held by a Surgeon Major
on leave - and the salary
£300 a year

This was a very welcome
addition to my income
the duties of the Board being
to report on all sick officers
from India as to their
fitness to return, or the
need for extensions leave
The President is also
medical adviser to the
Secy of State in Council for
India - his salary being
£500 a year —

On the 8 March I visited
Brompton the Abbey and
the Houses of Parliament,
and was much impressed
with their magnificence

London 3924

I was very occupied in
attending lectures at various
places. Besides Sunday
and others. I also had
an occasional patient
but had not in any way
had myself out as yet
for practice!—

On the 11th day I attended
a service at Buckingham
palace. but the Queen had
left before I got there. The
place being taken by the
Prince of Wales

On the 13th March the
debate, Gladstone's Ministry
resigned on Irish Educational
Bill. Consumption came in

1875

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under Dr. Isaac: —

on the 15th March Dr. Leach
to Manchester with Mr. J. C. Brown — I had by this
time become a Fellow of
the Pathological and
Anatomical Society

on the 19th. I met with an
accident — being thrown
out of a horse's back by
the horse falling and hurt
my knee.

I was attending my medical
Board weekly, and working
at lectures & other matters
and seeing an occasional patient
the generally of an honorary character

London

3926

267

on the 29 heard I went to
Mistworth to see Robert Stenard
child at Bradmore Rectory,
and went on to High Wycombe
day. Saw the boys. Heard
Hymns. Returned to London
in the evening.

on the 31 I went with Cheary
and Wallace to St. Windsor
Saw Mayo who is the head
on duty there took me to the
the Castle and he and the
superintendent - pictures. Saw
my friend Cheary returned
the department by his great
knowledge of pictures. Looked
at much in Archaeology &
antiquities

5927

1873

On the 2 April I had a
return of peace & had had
several reminders of my
kindness to the lady and
a good deal of humbug
running thru! — My little
trunk by me & money

4 April went to the bank
settle to see Prof. Owen
and with Lady Mayo to
see Hunterian Museum
on the 5th I was very
unwell. Had a sleep
at last of me & the. Dr
Harrison and Mr Stoddart-Clutton
came to see me. gave me
Chloroform and took me the

London

3928

both - I was engaged to Maria
at my wife and the I
was feeling wretched & the
bed from the other side of the
I don't know how I got through
it. I felt so ill - I don't recall
Lady Charlotte the Duke's
daughter - and she has
since told me that I made
myself agreeable - I cannot
imagine how I did. if I did.
I think it is only her kindness
that makes her think so!
I don't see how I can be
ill in bed -
On the 7th I was very poorly
but rather better. and I
managed to go to the Medical

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Society and read a paper
on European child life
in Brazil. I got through it
with great difficulty! —

8th April Tripé went to
Rugby - took the boys
Lupé Anne & Cleone
an old friend - on Friday
James Dickeon who married
my Aunt Hannah's Cousin
to see us —

9th I went with Miss Dickson
and Miss Roddie to Rugby
it's I got out there & they went
on — Bob was informed
came back with the other
3 from the way. I have
letter but still week.

London

3930

271

There was nothing particular
occurred up to this time the
28th April when having made
Dr Quain's acquaintance at
a meeting of the Royal Society
I consulted him about my
health which was not at
all satisfactory. and found
very great opposition
that I had symptoms of a
tumour - that indicated
a malignant tumour which
the it may be punctured
I was put on a mild diet
and all stimulants. I had
never taken much of any

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Kind - except a little
 chart. was instructed
 This made me think
 very seriously. Considering
 all depending on me.
 But I found that I intended
 a meeting of the Evangelical
 Society the same way
 on the 30 I went with
 Bishop to strengthen help
 to see me at Calcutta
 joined the Buller's
 the Sobell armistice
 Henry Woodruffe / who now
 is in India. Heed Burn
 he is a clerk and met

London

3932

been of use in India, as
the Government - as the
before mentioned - when I
was in India, I found
the saying that the
when we were in health
the was much better
now - I was also occupied
about the time in settling
the details of the British
situation in the British
situation, and I found that
had not only a number
on the subject, which was
now in India and he
had present arrangements
on the subject -

g. nava

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1873

On the 3 May I took
Bride over to the
Abbey and the house
of Parliament. Her
Mistress was with me
and she and her
husband were
there frequently.

On the 12th May I went
to Southampton to meet
Fanny McGeary, who I had
known from her days
at the St. Kildine. She did
not arrive as expected
and she had to return
on 14 May. I went to the
Society party at the
I applied for a number of

London

39 34

275

on the 17th May. I received
a commemorative piece from
Stewart & Madeline Wythe
about putting Robert James
Wythe's name in London.
There was nothing very particular
seemed to be the use of a
two days when I wrote
before away from the
the contents of which
James kept a diary, not
very full certainly, but
giving a daily account
of whatever went on at the
week -
I should mention that
from Henry Macgovern

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reached home. She left
India in ill health and
died in Ketchikan home.
her husband Alden
came in India. It was
very sad for the rest of her
family. —

I should say that my
health was perhaps more
what improving. The the
revolution made to me
after Dr. James W. W. W.
had them a great shock
and gave me a feeling
that my life was very
uncertain. The prospect
of returning to India was

London

3936

now more necessary than ever
that I felt my master
at what was the time
the apt of humanity by
Medical Board and
only be held as long
as we have - I have
to say the service I have
wished to do - I have
served in probably at
the time of Sir J. Martin
giving up his appointment
and of the time since
we no certainly that
I should need him
that I had known I think
I had a chance of things

1875

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Of course the handwriting
 seems and the idea that
 I have the memory of a
 mental disease did not
 make me more cheerful.
 Had applied the same and
 I thought the change of
 air would be me good
 I went out to the Dr. in
 the very near future
 to the same place
 where they lived and
 died - he determined
 to spend a short time in
 the country and proposed
 to travel through the
 to Paris - but Dr. in
 regarding a short time there
 as well

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Notes of a trip to the
Continent in 1873.

1873

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1873

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279

Notes of a visit to the Continent
in 1873. ——— " ———

26th May 1873. Bepie and I left
Waterloo in time to embark on
board the "Alice". Steamer for
St. Malo which sailed at 2.30
P.M. The day was fine, as we
left the Southampton docks and
we had a good passage &
no sea sickness.

We put up to stay at the Grand Hotel
at St. Malo. Cost £ 3.10 each for the

27th May. Arrived at St. Malo
at 5.30 ^{at 5.30} and had some trouble
in passing a few cypres through
the Customs. £ 2.10 per bag.

Breakfast at the Hotel at St. Malo
3/4 francs. We hired a Carriage

1873

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for dinner which was served
 by me - In the afternoon,
 we went to Headbe Cote
 from Port Saint Louis -
 Supper at the house of Dr. D. B. C.
 staying there - I went to see
 the house where my dear
 father & mother lived and
 saw the old French furniture
 which was kept by the
 house of the Prince. The
 weather fine.
 At 3-15 we left Orléans
 by diligence for Caen
 Left Caen by train for
 Paris at 6-45 P.M.
 The drive was pleasant -
 the country pretty but uninteresting

Trip to the Continent 3941

Expenses up to 28th June are as follows

Cash 2/6

Train 1st to St Malo £ 3-10

Porter - paper 3/- Breakfast at
St Malo 3/- Carriage 20 pence.

Carriage to Dinard 12 pence (the
same) - Tracé 5 pence

For porter for cleaning of trunk £ 1-10

Dinner to Church £ 1-

Plum to 1 day 24 pence.

Dinner to Church 5 pence

Sum to Plum 4 pence

Travelling Charge to Plum 104 pence

29th Paris. 5-30 AM - Drive to

Donne hotel Arrived at 11 AM

Down to hotel to Hotel Catherine

we went to see Notre Dame, the

Madeleine - Rue Rivoli - Eiffel

Quais of the Seine - Boat to

Hotel de Ville - Boulevard

Champs -

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1893

we spent to day. Canoe to the
 river bank & back 5th June
 Canoe to heavily shod 4th
 Hotel du Lac 1st 7. September 3:47.
 J du Plante 2nd 7. - Canoe
 to river 13 June. Cape 2.2
 2nd 7.30.6.

30th May. Loure. far from
 d'acchidation. - On the
 Boulogne. - we spent to day.
 Canoe - 7.15. - 2

31 May. Fine ^{morning} day. Canoe
 to the river with the Befre
 and Mr. Penloys. Canoe
 45-2. Cochin 37. River
 27. - Hotel 7.15. 2nd 66 7.
 wet part of May. - visited
 Swiss and Puelvici sand
 sand in the river at Versaille

Trip to the
Continent

3943

253

5-

Saw a balloon ascend - went to
the galleries - Left Mr. Custode
his house on the way back
dined at Hotel d'Hotel
went to Opera Comique de Paris
at 7^h - 7.12 - Saw 7.2. Fiance 7.2.
That night 7.84.

12 June, Paris. Wet day.
Sunday Church Rue St. Hyacinthe
Fiance 7.2. Church 7.2. Fiance
to Notre Dame St. Christophe.
Pantheon. Spent 7.13.
went to the Mr. Custode & Coffin
Hills to the stone place - we
heard bells and saw the
arch-bishop in Notre Dame

2 June. Went to the Musée
Luxembourg. Chrys Music,
Notre Dame - d. des places

1875

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1873

Père la Chaise. saw skeleton
 tomb. met Alice Piusmarth
 mother there. well day -
 saw Curator & Capt. Williams
 at the - as far as Luxembourg.
 Expended. Cambridge 15⁷. books
 2¹/₂ 7. Chung 4 7. Photographs medicine
 1¹/₂ times total 19 7.

3 June. Showery day.
 went with Capt. Williams to
 La Botzine but succeeded
 not to see. - Hotel Dieu: 2 7
 Val de Grace where there were
 is by a Medical Officer (for
 a case: - Charité 2 7
 Sally of Luxembourg Institute
 of France. saw Libraz
 Ecole de Médecine. took
 tickets at 100 francs 8 7 each

X Saw Schneider. had early
morning - in the morning
to Key of France.

4 June went to Hotel Buitz
to look for hope. Found
him at Hotel Walker. - went
with him and before to St. Charles
with Dr. D. D. D.
Fine day. but showy.

X Larchmont.

we paid to May.

X	Sum to D. D. D.	29 7
	Hotel Buitz	222 7 7
	Hotel L. D. D.	154
	<u>Total</u>	<u>405 7 7</u>

X Before 10th 10th 10th 10th 10th

5 June Had full day. Camp
to much as far as we can
it was taken up at Larchmont

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1873

General at 10-45 AM - hot.
 "Cloudy weather. Beautiful
 scenery - but Alps not visible
 went to Hotel des Bains
 Bought two steamer tickets
 costing for Chillon 15 F.
 Walked through the town
 weather clearing and returned
 dine at table d'hôte at
 5-30. - went for a walk
 after dinner -
 returned to day. - 19 F

6 June General... Steamer
 to Chillon. Lunch 4 F
 Boat to Chillon Castle
 3 1/2 F - Return ticket to Stans
 15 F / paid yesterday - Bepie
 at hotel in night 72-80 C

Drift to the Continent 3949

287 9

we left Gussora at 7 am in
the Brumant St. many
passengers. Caked at Nym
Thum. Seven. Onky. Lankine
every. Clamus. Kintone
Chikine - at 1-30 we had a
boat to the castle. when
we saw the interior of the
castle. the museum. Place of
execution & torture. the
outlets - 17 to the castle -
Returned to Gussora by 7-30.
Friday. but stormy. the
occasional glimpses of the sun
but did not see the Blane.
Saw the Drabucki & one peak
and the other. The lake
looked very blue and pretty -
went to the port for the
well

1875

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dined at S.P.M. before
reading Arnold to me. —
I am ready Hueley and Duke
Blat expended 26.30.

7 June Geneva. Cloudy
day. Showers. Bought a
map for Bepie 22 francs.
I am not used to the
5 days of the Cantons.
The Museum No. 82.
Pierre Rousseau has
the Academy Museum
looked at the place in the
for Chemin de la Croix
Bought map of Switzerland
1.7 - Cantons 75.
Fine afternoon. We went out
for a walk. - Puckers 802

Drift to the Continent 3949

What Cephus there 1207 //

8 June. Fine morning -
Lake Blanc in lovely view.
Hotel bill 1037.
Heavy cigars - 3 - 3 -
we start at 7 in the diligence
for Chamouney - 2 seats in
Coupe'. we pass through Chene
Vieux Rangy. Bonneville
Chene. Crossed the Arve near
Lauterfall. - Breakfast - Traversed
Valley of the Arve.
Cascade of Espinaz; St Martin
Recrossed the Arve saw Grotto
and a Crater. - Sallanches
at 12-5? - Lunch 8 1/2 francs.
Saw Mont Blanc from here.

1875

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but not very clearly. Stopped
a minute at Folly in Col de
Voz. Magnificent view of the
of hills. —

3 P.M. - Changed horses for
6th time near a ruined
Chateau. A severe
faded fallen trees. As if a
great storm had recently passed.
Beautiful view of Mont Blanc
for a few moments. Then it
was hidden in clouds. —

a beautiful day.

Reached Hotel de Mont
Blanc. In Cachet, a good dinner
at 4.10. - Beautiful day

trip to the
continent

3951

291 13

Packed the Stacius de Jui Jacany

Brinier - June Conducta 27

Dined at 6.30 - but had a

walk up the valley to near the

village Pu Brinier in the

Heire - Total spent today

117 1/2 francs -

9 June. Monday. Beautiful

clear day. The Blanc and the

Asinier very distinctly seen -

at 11. Bepie and I set off

on mules for the Heire,

arrived there in less than 3

hours. - lunch and wine

at the little inn 5 1/2 F.

Cash 2 F. Photographs 1.7

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3952

1873⁺

14 Mules. Sleds 27
 P. Bone. 22 Runners —
 we had a beautiful
 view of all the chain and
 of the Mica de Glace. The
 Boiviers. Argentine. The
 weather very fine - Before
 was not very tired - One
 Sleds' name was Edmond
 Jourdieu. - I was disappointed
 with the Mica de Glace it
 is not thickening in the
 Boiviers! - (I sat 30-7-57C⁺)
Tuesday 10 June /73 -
 Fine clear day - all the
 peaks very distinct

trip to the
continent

3953

15

at 11. P.m. and I started on
mules with our guide of yesterday
for Mount Annot. I walked
part of the way - took 2 hours
to go up - When a short rest,
we crossed the high glacier
Dear Bepie did it beautifully
we crossed the narrow
edge of the glacier
which is by far the worst
part - It is very trying. My
put a ledge in the face
the precipice on the other
side of the glacier a
narrow one - we halted
at the Chapeau - a little
Chalil had some wine

875

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a young American lady
 (Sul) I cut her the number
 pas. because hysterical
 and faintest. She two
 guides brought her to
 the same the healthy. I
 was very happy. —
 we brought small truck to
 as smokers — but then
 walked down the hill
 before walked to the
 met the number. But
 had been out much ^{number pas}
 to meet us — we got home by
 1/4 to 6 — found a letter from
 the Mice — same 1/4 to a near
 clearing pattern the place in
 Rants - or Glau de l'Esclap 9
 (improved)
 C. J. Gentry Sta. R. R.

Ship to the
continent

3955

295 17

50 to hon bot near Kankum
wine 2.7. - Drunkers. Photographs
17.7. Hunter & Spide 327
2ndal to Kay - 517 m.

Wednesday 11 June. 72.

Hotel bill 73 7.

Servant 4 7.

Marking Sheet - Paper 2. 50

Beautiful day - we started at 8.30 AM
for Martigny - Such a site

Wine 7 1/2 7. Photographs 4. 2

Road rough - see some with
out of little Chas. a. base, we
had a beautiful view of the
Acies - Bought a bottle
for 2.7. Canister 65 7.
We embarked a very quick

1875

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Lady who had only been married
6 days - and her husband
travelling on mules - he took
them in and drove them to the
in to Munksgy - Munksgy
for he in the road some way
longer. -
we reached Munksgy at
5.40 PM - I walked part of
the way - rode a mule
part of the way. The road is
beautiful but very wild
The glaciers of Argutun - were
blantly seen - truly none of the
Oberland alps from Fincley +
Saw some fine & Bernese Alps
at the inn at the Lake Nure

Ship to the
Continent

3959

19

Shore we visited but found the
route to be - I named rather
heavily no see ~~enough~~ came down
the long Zig-Zag to Matogay
where we went to the Hotel de la
Porte -

The scenery crossing the Mte
road is beautiful and wild. The
road a ledge in the rock, narrow
and seemingly dangerous. Keep
the small Chaco. I saw it
as it safely and accidentally
rare. - Crosses here & there
mark where people have been
marked by Arbutus trees
which are frequent here during
the winter -

The rain came before we

1875

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reached the bottom of the hill,
and it was fine weather all
the way - and by the way,
the people look unhealthy
and have much sickness
we spent all the 18th June
today —

12 June. 1873. - Making
a cloudy day. Rufus and I
went to see the Gorge the
Ment & Cascade. - paid 67¢
for our carriage driver to take
the Gorge 27. Guide or marking
of the Gorge 17. - Photographs 18

Broke at Hotel 32-75

servants 3.

Took train for Bern
It was a fine day. I took a

*Cruise to the
continent*

3959

299 21

The children cheered as he held
chop. and garlands. Valentine
Catie & Lentine. Three little
daughters of the Sacred Lady
looked very pretty! —

Rebels to Rome 1st Class 7.36.70
Bregence 6.7

Left Marseilles at 12.54. On a
cloudy windy day. Changed
at St Maurice - Heavy
rain came on just as we left
for Ber - Heavy clouds
and rain once Lake Geneva
arrived at Lausanne at
3.30. In the 3.70 Depart
for Rome at 4.25 - Heavy
rain but clearing to the west

1875

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1873

snowy ranges much better,
arrived at Berne & passing
through Fribourg at 8:30
cloudy. Alps hidden from
view. — went to Hotel
Bellevue —

Spent 1 day: 94 F —

13th June Berne, Friday
cloudy. no view of the Alps
if clear they might have
well seen along the entire
chain of the Oberland.
Ran all morning —
I was not very well today
my old rheumatic trouble
troubled me at times
of this penitence

Trip to the
continent

3961

After lunch we went out and
saw the Cathedral. There
a beautiful statue of Berthold
von Salach, founder of the
city — he visited the
hears. There were 4 in the
pits — one of them an old
man he told me Englishman
18 years ago — he fell
into the pit when lying
in a pit to reach the
the wall that under the
two pits — and before he
could he rescued the
he told him — he broke

1875

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but came in the fall
and when returned in Nov.
in the state he felt an
easy return.

The old pair of bears
were all and the 25
years old. The young ones
when they grow up are
killed and eaten.

We went to the S. Changshu
had a beautiful view
of the City - visited the
Palace Federal - Gallery -

Some went the town. ^{to keep} the

the clock tower in time
to hear the clock strike 5

Strip to the
continent

3963

303

25

The figures, animals, made their
round, and the man turned the
horn glass - Returned to the hotel.
Had letter from home. All well.
The day was cloudy. But partly
the snow range is visible. but
not the Jungfrau or higher peaks.
Bought Cigars 27 - Beer 17. Wine
at Shanghai 17. Cathedral 17.
Polar federate 27. 2. 2. 100.
Total 77:60 - Photographs 75:50

14 June Saturday.

Fine morning. but white clouds
at 6 AM we had a view of the
Oberland chain, Jungfrau
and Eiger - but they soon
clouded over again -
we leave at 10:30 for Interlaken

1875

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1873

Hotel and Carriage	7. 70 —
Servant	— " 2.50
Cigars - (50¢)	" 15 —
Rain to Intulaken	" 12 - 30
Luggage	" 2.70 —
2 Photographs	- 6 -

arrived at Thumak in
one hour. - Steam Boat
to head of lake - Ruitapau
to Hotel Victoria. Intulaken
at 1-30 had glimpse of
jungfrau & other peaks -
Fite of the towers at Intul
Lake. Iron decorations -

after lunch we went with
an American Dr. Hume
and his daughter to Lake
- Brunner in a carriage

*trip to the
continent*

3965

27

saw a beautiful gorge early
of Lautbrunn - Saw the
Stomach and Brethren
returned to dinner at 6-30
Rain and cloud as we came
back - Carriage 12 hours
Photograph 27. - A salute
was being fired for the fleet
as we came back -

Sunday 15 June -

Fine morning: beautiful
view of Jussapau - went to
church and met the
shells there. Church 67
after lunch at 2; went to
steamer 'Overland' along the
Lake of Bieng to the Great
Lake

1875

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and went half way up
the river - faked under
the fall - Came home
in time for table & light
at 6-30 - After dinner
we went with the Shetler
for a walk - had coffee
at the Kiosk 2 P.M.,
Ran in the evening
steamer 7. 6-30

Photographs 2-10

Start to day 7. 6-40

Monday 16 June -
not raining. Cleared up
at 8 AM - After from home
went with the Shetler
to Grindahald. beautiful
views and mountain signs

Trip to the
Continent

3967

307 29

Wetterhorn - Paul Horn. and
other peaks - at Gindelhut
went to Hotel des Ours, Sol.
horses and rode to the Grand
Glaciers - went into the ice
caverns - walked back to
the hotel. and thence
down back to Interlaken
we heard the Alpine
horn and the beautiful
said: heard the song of the
avalanches. as the sun
other side of the Kumberg.
After dinner we went to
the Kussaf - heavy rain.
Carriage (half) 17 hours
2 horses. 18
Hotel 7

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1873

Photographs 2.7 francs

Office 2-40

Total 47-60

17 June. Tuesday

Produce Cauderstock 1.7

Lunching 7-35

Book. # etc 99-7

Arrows 4 7

Machinery stock 2 7

Litho ——— 2-7

Fine but cloudy morning
 have started at 9 AM for
 Lucerne. Return Carriage

50 F. - 57 Pm time -

50 ^{copy} pamphlets, richest

life in Bouquet from

Churchill. This morning

Trip to the
Continent

3969

Briny at 1-30 P.M.

Breakfast 2:20

Ascent of Briny. Outcrop
of Ochotlach - Wundelbach
Falkenbach - Rinebach

Sky very warm. Road very
steep: scenery beautiful.
Saw Mergers in the
distance. in the valley of
the Rar. - Engelhorn

and Schwaighorn - as we
pass the top of the Briny
we started at 9. 20. and
at top of the Briny at
1.10 - having stood 20
minutes at Briny.
On the left we passed the

1875

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Lumbach. and Lumbach
 and came in right of
 Lake Lungen. near
 Lungen. Spente to
 Dandubach - Arrived
 at Lungen at 1.40
 Retailed 1 1/2 hours before
 proceeding to Lucerne
 Leaving Lungen near
 Lumbach. Silhakun
 Outehorn. - I was Lake
 Lungen and Lake
 Lungen came to Lumbach
 at 4.40 P.M. - Heavy
 rain and thunder storm

Trip to the
Continent -

3971

311

33

Estal expanded today 1847.

Wednesday 18 June 1873.
Sucre - then to the
Marshall to see
Thornhill & Co. - at 11.30
Before mid I went to the
by Lake in the "Hetcha"
It was hot all day and
we did very little of the
scenery in consequence.
Mr. & Mrs. Powell in hand
made the acquaintance
about 12.7 - about 1.7
met the Reuther & his
wife from Landerthal
Near Reghi - the Indians
are about 1000000 and

1873

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1873

I write to Saml Buff-
in reply to the letter which
you have written.

Lucerne Hotel
19 June 1873. Thursday
Boat hire 8-6
Bot — Fr. 3-50
Lodging — Fr. 8-35
Dinner — Fr. 5-60

Rail & Cham Night 17 —
Left Lucerne in Helvetia
at 11-30. Arrived at Righ
Rhein at 2-30. Fine
day. Before we went we
Cham from the station
to the Rhein. I walked
Beautiful view the

*Trip to the
Continent*

3973

cloudy - summit was
quite obscured - but there
were large & small
sections among the snow
which lay in patches
11 miles away from the
Kutuk - the height is
the same with the mountains
found when the S. K. K. K.
by edge of patches of snow
2 miles away or more.

Friday 20 June

Rise the Kutuk H. of
S. K. up early to see the sunrise
it was very beautiful the
very cloudy - with brief

1875

g. nava

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3974

1873

sharper at intervals
among the peaks in
the cloud - and the
clouds rolled away the
sharper peaks came
out splendidly
we set off at about
10. and up Ponce
then a deep corner of
Whitby. for 2 years
Before went in a chair
up Ponce in the
train - then walked
down - returned by steamer
to the Schweizerhof
had lunch and then
to Zurich at 4-15 PM

Ship to the
continent

3975

315

37

Bill at the Righe 7-33.

Photographs 72. Stock 72

Champ & Wife 7-15

Recher water. 7-3. Summit 72-15.

Ticket to Zurich 7-13-40.

Luggage — 7-2-40

Left Sucre at 4-15. Arrived

at Zug in 35 minutes. Clear

fine day. Beautiful view of the

Rigi. In the distance could

see an engine crawling

up the mountain to the

Rigi. - The rail is to be

opened up to the Rigi on

Monday next. Platform

covered in the cloud.

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1873

arrived at Zurich at 6-15 PM
went to Hotel Baur au Lac
Saturday 21 June: Fine
bright day - . Spent 9-7
in hospital. Belal hotel
57 7 - Photographs 3-50
Took boat to Rapperswil
74-20 - left Zurich at 2 PM
before leaving we had
driven about the lake
& saw the promenade by
the Polytechnic - Beautiful
day and fine view of the
lake, but very hot - the
snowy alps not well
seen. - Boat crowded

Trip to the
Continent

3997

with paper, nearly all
talking German - Arrived
at Rapperswil at 4:20
Left our things at the
Railway station and then
walked up to the old Castle
where there is a beautiful
view of the lake and the
mountains. In the front
yard of the Castle there is
a bronze monument erected
by the Poles as a protest
against tyranny (in
the Helvetia it is difficult
to conceive why they should
have selected this spot).

875

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The train leaves for Ruzats
at 7.10 P.M. - I believe 7.14.7
Beautiful scenery along
the border of the lake of
Geneva & Lake of Lucerne
view of valley and hills
of Glarus Lake of Lucerne
stop - arrived at Ruzats
at 9.23 - went to the
Hotel Inanna

Sunday 22 June 1873
Fine day but very warm
Went to English Church
at Ruzats. 7.3
Dined at 2 - Found
beautiful view at Bed-
ford Pipers. saw the

Trip to the
Continent

3979

319

41

deep gorge the farther
the hot springs - at the
Hotel I had a hot bath
of the water which stops
have been sparkling - it
brought to the hotel by pipe
2 1/2 miles long. Temp 94°
Bath 27—

Came to the package of Pfeffer
Beautiful view of the Rhine
and of the snow peaks

Carriage #747. No 450
wrote to Mr R. Shaker. That
I should be back at
my boxed chaise by 3 July.

1875

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1873

Monday 28th June.
 Leave Regats for Borsach
 at 8.48 am. Adialkot
 47.60. Scrut 4.50.
 Bull 7.2. - Hunt Ranch
 7.15-40. Suggest to Contance
 83' - Arrived at Ranch
 at 11.30. Embarked on
 Lake of Contance in the
 "Wilhelms" for Contance.
 It had rained on route
 in the valley of the Rhine
 scenery rather tame &
 uninteresting - after
 what we have left.

Trip to the
Continent

3981

It was fine as the like
in crossing to Langmar
thence on to Fredericksburg
where we changed Steamer
and were detained 40
minutes - Reached
Crestview about 3:40 PM
and went to the Hotel
Hecht (Buckley) had
dinner then went to
set the luggage - met Henry
for a drive and the
cancellation with a study
of pictures and much
had been things chiefly from

1875

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Akakaed sent by his
young men named Nege.
The sons of the Old Lady
who showed us over the
place. I went to the Sagarika
fine view of the lake -
went to the Cathedral
I saw the monument
there to John Huss
or rather there must be
he stood where he was
condemned to be burnt
There is a spot on it which
the people say is a holy
day - It is surely a different

Trip to the
Continent

3983

323

45

Grain in the store - we
then went to the Drumple
where a stone marks the
place where I was and
Jimmie of Prague were buried
Besoy 2 km came on and
we went back to the hotel
Later I went out for a walk
in the town. It is a small
old place. Full of Prague
Spanish soldiers of the 14 Regt
by the Municipal Office
is situated -

Thurs 7 2-30 - Cipher -

Monday 24 June 1873

Bk at hotel 7-40 -

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1873

Cyber Photographs 7-8-
 Embarked on Rhine
 steamer for Schaffhausen
 at 11.15 - (Steamer Neptune)
 Passed Arnhem where
 the largest engine and
 her son are now staying
 12.45 to 7.6-80. Breakfast
 7.1-70. —

Arrived at Schaffhausen
 at about 2 P.M. There
 had been heavy showers
 of rain - took a canicall
 and drove to Lindhausen
 arrived there at 2.45.

Beautiful view of the

Trip to the
Continental

3985

falls. - Sit wither park
retains. - would the
Hotel overlooking the
falls. - Schmutzschaff -
we took a trail and
ascended to the falls
and Laufen - The view
is deep & the fall
of water magnificent -
25. June. In the early
morning it was fine
with a beautiful view
of the whole range of the
snowy Alps -
Brilliant hotel 7.30
The trip to the falls 3. - 50

1875

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3986

1873

at 9.40 AM we started
for Althorpe & left 7.50 +
luggage in to driving 7.6.40
& in on the way - lunch
at Althorpe 7.10 -

Took a carriage to drive
through Blackwell to
driving - 7.50 - stopped
and dined at St Blaise,
a picturesque place in
the front with a large
church with a drive
and an extensive old
manor house. Now a
cotton factory - at 5 PM
the road through the Black

trip to the
continent

3989

327

49

front by the side of a stream
in a deep gorge is very
fine. The sky was blue
the gorge is called the
Atlatl. - Coahuila 7.2.
we went over the Chaco
which is an imitation of
perhaps of Baron Munchausen
The Pantheon is fine.
we walked a short way
up the hill to the fine
front. - Dined at 7.30
Noe remains a delicious
time for dinner. An
amusing waiter who has
very ancient & speaks
English. - I saw him a little

875

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3988

1873

28th June, St. Blasien.
 Rain. but before the V.P.
 would clear up. - Back
 at Hotel 7.29—

we had a beautiful
 drive in a carriage, through
 the Black Forest. but
 I found the want of breadth
 of German measurement.
 Reached Titisee at 10.45
 Inspected the lake - lovely
 scenery - we passed two
 other smaller lakes - we
 drove round the lake
 as to the beauty of the
 road - It was a fine day

Trip to the
Continent

3989.

we then thought the Hotel
that - and arrived at
Dubuque 3 P.M.

Our horses were packed at
Dubuque where we lunched

and at. Here -

we arrived at the Hotel
at Dubuque 3 P.M. Dinner
took time to Mayne at

4.5 P.M. -

we paid 3 7 at Dubuque

7.4 to the Coachman

Hotel at Dubuque 6

2 to Dubuque 7.28. 18

7-45-

Luggage

. 50

Porter

3-50

Photographs

1875

g. nava

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3990

1873

Long tedious railway
journey from 4 P.M. to 11.30
through Offenbach, Carlshaus
Hedelburg - Chrys and
went at Dammstadt by
3/4 of an hour.

In haste no rain
at Marne - walked
to Hotel d'Aigle
Tried to get to 2 -

27th June. Hotel Hotel (7.19)
Steamer to Coblenz - hotel
106 Sd. Gr

August 30 Sd. Graham
Arrived at Coblenz at 2.10
Hotel Hotel Hotel Hotel

*Trip to the
Continent*

3991

331

53

X went to Chance Manly to see
my Cousin Fanny and found
she had gone to Heidelberg
went to Ehrenbreitstein 3.7.
Lunch Coachen 7.4.

X Saw Church of St. Caetan -
walked through the town.

In the evening went on the
promenade. The Regatta
ended.

X Before leaving Mainz I
saw the statue of Gutenberg in
the Cathedral - His son
son Bob's 17 birthday
we drank his health he
is at Regensburg

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3992

1873

Had a letter from home and
from Mrs. Strickland & family

Saturday 28th June

Coblenz & Friday. We
leave for Cologne by Rhine
steamer. Put at hotel 537
servant & 4. Left Coblenz
7 20. —

The steamer was small
uncomfortable and crowded
Friday. Reached Rhenish
at 12. Just before
the Dechenhof —

The Rhine is uninteresting
from Coblenz till we
come to Blandrecht & then

*Ship to the
continent*

3993

Dracheples - we had
lunch on board the steamer
with Bo Duke & some
of a little & Edith Grunden
Sun to 2 1/2 7 - -

Arrived at Cologne at
2-15 PM - -

Went straight to the railway
at 8 - we left for Brussels
about 7 1/2 o'clock. 12 March 26 89
Porter & Conductor 1 Traveler

Time but but day. - At
Brussels we had some lunch
7-1 - Breakfast & Beer

Brussels at 9-40 PM
Cafe Paris 7 3 60. Suede
went to Hotel de Suede

1875
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1873

Sunday 29 June Brussels.

Tuesday but not ^{we} went
with Mr. Hay & Catherine
and back to Waterloo

They drove through the forest
of Soignies - stopped at Ph X

And the old man said 88 who
was in the house where
Napoleon had his leg cut off
and that it was he said
he met very rarely.

He said the bone of the
leg, in a cabinet

They had him to be only
the hand of the surgeon
where the leg had been

*trip to the
continent*

3995 335 57

I wonder what and a
what would say if
they knew!—

went to Hrymmlak
Hrymmlak In Kille

alliance. — went up the

San Mowmed — One guide

was Heater Pearson —

a very good man he was.

we had milk and soda

water at the little hotel

near home St Jean.

Paid 73. Motor 22-50

Hrymmlak 2-50. milk 2-50

Book 73 Motor 76

1875
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1873

The day was fine but
very hot — There was a
partial rain and thunder
storm at night —

Monday 30th June,
I could not get checks
nor changed into day,
as the Banker was closed
the Hotel keeper would
not change a Continental
circular note!!

So we were obliged to stay
here until 4th P.M.
day. — we for ^{Calais} to ~~Calais~~
and back tonight —

*Trip to the
Continent*

3997

We went to Antwerp
and the Cathedral Notre Dame
and the Museum. We saw
the City - St Andrew's
Other pictures. We saw
the Museum - Henry

2nd cruise - we got
back to the Hotel at
Brussels at 7:00. We had
dinner and then started
at 8:29 for Calais -
up to Antwerp.

Cab 7-2.

Room 7-10-50.

Dinner 7-11-50

Hotel 7-5-50

Cab 7- —

Ball at Hotel Canigé 7-12-50

1875

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Delate to London £ 5 = 7125:

At Bremen. where they
made as it was said for
thru a Dutch House in
the night. Had my pocket
packed on the way to London
but they found (much valued)
9 francs

1 hapden.

3 57 pieces in gold

2. Old Coins

paper - some notice
at the next station to the
house —

Asked the Channel. it
was a strong night but
we have not sea yet.

Trip to the
Continent

3999

339

61

we reached Sweden at 6-40
am. Found all well.
Reported the robbery at Lille
Calais and Scotland Yard
where my pocket was picked
at left me with a sum
of £100 in one pocket
fortunately my bank
notes were in my pocket
so we had no need
of any money as we
went straight to Sweden.
I took with me £25 in
gold. £150 in Swedish
notes on 26 May 1873

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1873

In Wherry to the due
on 1st July 1873. - There
left - £ 30 in circular note
Dinner 4- —

I have spent £ 135-
Int- — £ 10

This makes the average
expedience for Bepel
and my self. During
the 36 days of my
absence of £ 3-15 daily
or about £ 14-17-6 a day
each —

Thayer

1075
37

strip to the
contingent

4001

1 July

~~31 June~~ 1873. Tuesday.

Arrived in London from Dover
at 7 AM. - Found all well
with the Medical Board at
Whitehall - Said they need
look at Chinese and
pathological observations made,
it seems well turned up
and is larger - 1.5. Chinese
more matter than the pres-
ent - That is Chinese -
I went to Saturday said to
me no more of the. Nothing of my
business. I think I need
hardly say in such a position,
that nothing came of it.

1873

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1873

2 July. Weathering work
 again resumed — visiting
 friends. Paid Charles
 £200 account for my
 medical — and then
 purchased a child like
 in Bengal.

4 Called on Duke of
 Sutherland with some
 Balsam — went to the
 garden party at the
 Duke of Argylls and
 met there the Duke of
 Perth. Dined with the
 Marquis and met Dr
 Morgan — Home Physician
 at Oriental Club.

London

184003

343



on the 5th I wrote that I
could not see the Schickhins
and also that the allusion
was rather bad today
I have noted nothing particularly
in some days. On the 17th
we gave a dinner to Sir Balle
Fane at the club and he
showed me a letter from
Dr. Claud before his departure
of Physics at Oxford stating
that Madhem recommended
for the hon. D.C. of Oxford
but that Madhem was
difficult on the account
and my claim had been

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1873

post office to Henry Peabody
Ipswich. —

On the 19th I went on a visit
to Dr. O'Connell at Oxford. I
with him went over to see
the Abbey, & then to the
Rock the Refectory, the
Refectory - Since on
Sunday at Church
Heard that the Bishop of
Worcester had been
killed by a fall from
his horse - I was
much interested in all
I saw at Oxford. I had
some interesting people
Mr. Parker & others

London

4005

and was very much surprised
by Dr and Mrs A. C. M. D. G. A.
kindness and hospitality.

I returned to the the the the

21 July. Early and
went all the rest of the
day with Brewster at
Crown Prison - Mac had
the dried wine and me
my old friend Vincent
Richards —

At the 23rd for Mrs. H. H. H.
Came home from school
for holidays

24th Bob came home

25th went to the the the the
Museum at Corpus Hall College

1875

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it is indeed the manuscript
of a book passed by Miss
Keane to Abner, George
Chesney R-2—

On the 26th before and
went to Hurley including
to the Church of my
Cousin Edmunds Child
George Edmund ^{my} ~~my~~ son & me.
we returned to Frederic
the morning day. stopping
at Leanington. went to
see Keworth. Warrick
Castle - Guy's Cliff - home
at 4.30 P.M. - rather
tired in the journey

London

4007

347

on the 5th August I was present at
a crowded reception at the Mansions
House of the Lord Mayor of the
British Medical Association
on the 6th. At a dinner party
at Mr Mac Cormac's - one of the
Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital
I made the acquaintance
of Bernard Langenbeck. and
I also attended a dinner given
of the British Medical Association
at the College of Surgeons
on the 10th August I dined
with Mr Mac Cormac, Mr Keen
and Bernard Langenbeck
at Greenwich and at the
German Hospital there

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we saw some a number
of surgical operations.
The Baron showed us some
of his favorite sections
and I sketched some
of mine on the body of a
Norwegian actor who
had been killed by an
accident -

I was also at this time
continuing my snake
bitten experiments with
Dr Brunton.

On the 17 August I went
over King's Gardens with
Dr Hooker -

on the 18th I went to the
Bepie - Dr. Betankee the

London

4009

to pay a visit to Lord and Lady
Lady Laura at Brockley
Hall near ^{Hatfield} ~~St Albans~~
place - Lord and Lady
visited Brockley Hall
while he stayed to drink
Parrish's. - The
Kau Duke, Walpole
were there and Dr. Hays
also some of Lord and
Mrs.

he returned at Brockley
for some days; and
truly place with me
at Park Hill
mummy though it is

1879

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much I fished and
boated - with the young
Lawrence. With us
much to their -

On the 25th August
we left the Halls
Station and returned to
London.

Resumed my snake
poison experiments
with Brunton - and
attended my Board
at the ^{the} office and
Whitehall regularly
on the 30th and with Dr
Brunton to the Brown
Institution and tried some

London

4011

352

experiment with the artificial
Respiration. Saw some of Dr
Jennies experiments on the
central circulation in
Monkeys & other creatures

On the 5 Sept I went down to
Brighton to pay Mrs Sturges
a visit. We saw her Mother
and the children all living
there. He having gone out
to Calcutta. They have
living at 11 Oriental
Place - & what three
went to the Aquarium in
the forenoon met
several old friends where
there

1873

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on the 8th Sept I returned
to London. - The boys had
been away at Chesham
returned the same
on the 11 - Bob went to
~~Brook~~ It was to see Mrs
Pritchard (Chap Schelling)
who took much care of
him as a baby during
the siege - The other boys
went to Brighton - They
came back on the 12th
my old friend Abner
Murray came to see us.
On the 13th went with
Bebe to Brighton to

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4013

My letter to the Elder
was going to be read - Returned
the same day. -

On the 15th Sept I left
London for St Mary's Isle
and Selkirk's. Arrived
that evening -

On the 16th we began our
shooting and I and I
went out, on a beautiful
day and shot 14 hares &
parted, and many
wild & 9 Hares - 3 Rabbits
Dinner, and talk old
stories and interesting
accounts many things
in the morning soon after
dinner

1875

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1893

17 September A bel day
 Fair after the time. When
 we went on to get only
 4 partridges. 7 Hares
 and 3 Rabbits

18th Sept. Thursday.
 Tuesday but they were
 and showed of rain.
 And S. and I shot 11
 Hare partridges. 17 Hares
 2 Wood pigeons. Rabbit.

19 Sept. Friday.
 Fine morning. And S. and I
 shot 16 Hares of partridges. 8 Hares
 2 Rabbits. 2 Wood pigeons.
 1 Wood pigeon. Rain came
 on in the afternoon and there
 was a heavy shower on the track.
 The drizzle with the rain was the
 shooting

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4015

350

This is my dear Rep's
birthday. I want her health

20 Sept. Saturday

It rained all morning
but at 2 we got out and
had a fine afternoon
drive to the Mutton Farm.

13 Pastures. 7 Hares 3 Rabbits

Shall drive home, coming
down to dinner. Very rather
stiff in the walking. Thawed
but not much heat.

Our trip up to the park -

99 Pastures - 48 Hares. 11

Rabbits - 3 Pigeons - 3 Voles

21 Sunday. Beautiful clear
day. Church in morning -

walked in the Mutton Farm
in afternoon. It was a very
fine day.

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on the day St. Hope & N
 took - he had found
 us —

22 Sept. Sunday - at
 9.30 - And S. and I
 started for Glasgow - we
 separated there - I went
 on to Murchison
 And S. to Drumhead
 to the morning we were
 together. I had a
 most delightful visit
 I think I enjoy there
 more than anything
 And S. is a very interesting
 and such a delightful
 companion - his reputation
 on almost any subject is

Scotland
Muiravonside

4017

Just extensive and the
has made a pleasant way
of importance, it is the
cheap but there is no
difficulty in making
them here - see M. M.
Whitely of Dorrith and
the kindness is abundant.
I found the stickings
well - I got on the the
North of the the the
and the the the the
about 3 miles -

28. - Muiravonside is
a long place the have been
since with the the
a good stream flowing below
it - and the the the

1875

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2018

1873

I walked with the New Turkey
along the water in the
woods on the river side
west with the tree to the left
visited the Castle and
all over the river and
up with Queen Mary's
Tomb —

24. Walked with the New
Turkey in the Green
on the river side and
on the other side of the
stream one day. I think
it was the best seen to the
sum of an old castle.
The picture is called and
Jab and a great border
and below it is a picture
The whole scene is very lovely

Scotland
Muiravonside

2019

360

went Rabbit-shooting with the
shooting club & 8 rabbits
using a punt to get them
out of their holes

25. To day I cupped the
win with the Mags and heath
to Rose Gibb, Castle.

we went on the afternoon
to Bude Castle. The

the Mr. H. H. - he also
went and saw the

Drumby Coal pit.

26. Rabbit-shooting
we killed 15 2 rabbits.

Mr. F. Wabrey and I shooting
and two Misses came

1873

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to Munnawville -

On Sunday 18th Sept
we went to Church and
in the afternoon Ben Hake
and I walked to the top
of his hills. Boonien
and Coc-h-roy were
Munnawville - Beautiful
day - a fine view of
Ben Lomond and the
highland mountains
The autumnal tints
very beautiful.

29. Hakey and I
went out rabbit
shooting - we killed 7
rabbits

Scotland
Muiravonside 4021

30. Pouring rain. In the
house all day. - Remarked
that to see the dairy is
old New Rurick. an old
dairy servant - a fine
old Scotchman. with
whom she came great friends
I may as well say here
that I always used to
and sit with her used
talk to her in future visits
and that she became
very infirm. and lost
her memory & power
of speech. & died at last
early in 1879. - Much

1875

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1873

found them interesting
 old people - some of
 sort specimens of old
 sort of domestic, and
 very nice old dresses,
 they were - and then a
 old house, they' had
 told (the the house),
 have been about 80
 years old. - the house
 died in 1874 & then
 on the 1st of Oct I left
 Windsor side for
 Harps on a visit to
 my friend Mr. Anderson
 of Harps. I got there in
 the evening

Scotland
Surphills

4023

364

The 2^d was further away
but they. And he will
not get out. I found her
the land. - Miss Handley
who gave me a very
kind reception.

On the 3^d I was out;
but the H. and I went
out in the afternoon
for 2 hours and shot
9 partridges & Hare &
1 mouse -

Dined at Mrs. Blackhairs
Handley. In the evening
she lives at a pretty
place near Ayr which I

1875

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sent Bessie a pretty
 brooch for our wedding
 day 4th Sept. October
 4th a lovely day.
 Edmund, Mr. Carhile
 and I went out. - he R
 did not shoot. - (Cared
 I got 17 Pheasants.
 1 Pheasant - 6 Hares
 1 Rabbit. - I spoke to
 Carhile, who is a
 merchant at street
 getting into a
 new doctor house
 5th Sunday. well day
 in morning - ~~sent~~
 Beautiful

Scotland
Surfhill

4025

was in afternoon of Loch
Linn. the Cattle & the
Ochter & the Clerk huts
Linn —

6 Day wet and windy
didn't get out - we
occupied the afternoon
in fixing a lamp and
and a light house in the
house.

7th Better day - we took
out at 12 ~~hours~~ 6 p.m. ^{hours}

7 Hours - 7 Ral. h.

8th Sept. ^{Oct} at 6 p.m. I
started for Ladybank
by train - and so on by
Pentle to Inverness. & then

1875

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on to Golpie. Just after
Batemat the known
station. we went on
together to Dumbrie
and dined there. and
then went to the
Duke and party to a
ball of the township
people. & volunteers
in the village. where
they all dance & sing
and ladies danced
with the people
till the early hour
9th went with the
Duke of S. on his engine
and carriage. who had

Scotland
Dunrobin

4027

368

and Lady Kildare and
others to see the steam
ploughs and agricultural
improvements at Loch
shin. The Duke drove to
Enniskillen and I went with
him in the cutter. We
went to see the plough - but
he said the steam plough
at work today is a
reclaiming rough ground
uprooting boulders of
granite and the work
some being done up with
dynamite - it was
a wonderful sight -
the work must cost the

1875

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Duke immense
 sum of money. —
 we returned from ^{St. George}
 Henry at the 1st of the
 month where I left
 the Duke and went to
 Sam Bateman's beautiful
 place Cambridge
 which is about 3 or 4
 miles from Dover. I
^{was} ~~am~~ going to pay the
 1000 Bateman a visit
 10 Oct went out
 with Sam seed was
 better Col Duke Bateson
 12 like June & 13 nothing

Scotland
Dunrobin

4029

we saw 8 trace of path
6 Hares - 2 dead
1 woodcock, in honey
field. - The day was
fine, the view of the sea
the hills and Dunrobin
castle in the distance
very beautiful -

12 Sunday. Prayer
morning & evening
we walked to the top of
Craig Anul. near the
house: A man here
day - he took plenty
of grouse and black
game and some that
have

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1873

13th Oct. Col Bateson and I
 stopped. Person went to
 Dubet. - I went with S. Bateson
 to see a salmon lad he
 has constructed in a small
 river near the house -
 went out to the North of 6
 & drove over to Dunsinane
 to dinner - Country dance
 after dinner I danced
 with Lady Kildare
 14 Oct. Fine day. but
 showery. I went out on the
 hill with Kennedy & Billy
 and two stag-hounds - walked
 about 14 miles - killed a
 hind near the Carrol
 burn 130 yds S. West. and
 later a young stag in
 mistake for a hind. A very
 nearly dark wind & fire

Edinburgh
Liverpool

4031

372

15 - Wednesday, 20th -
Left Dunrobin with the
Governor and his mother
Lady Westminster. Arrived
in Edinburgh at 8 AM,
went to stay with Dr Balfour
at the Botanic Gardens.
Went to see Dr Shrivver
next day -

I left Edinburgh where I had
many old friends on the
18th and arrived at
Liverpool where I went to
stay with my 2^d cousin
William & they at
Birkenhead -

On Sunday he and I went
to Church at Leeds Brighton

1875

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Mr. Letley is the son of my
mother's first cousin - and he
and his brother Richard used
to be my playfellows when I
was a boy. He is now a
married man with a large
family and is the head of
the House of Merchants
and Letley in Liverpool
Cotton Market - needless
to say he was much
changed since I had
seen him as a boy, he is
about my age - He and
Mrs Letley received me
very kindly. They lived
in a beautiful double
house just opposite St Aidan's
College Birkenhead

London

4033

On the 20th Oct I left home
and went to Manchester
where I had the Street
Angels about 10th St
into Manchester house
Returned to Liverpool in
the evening, dined at
Vetters and left for home
the morning following
home at 4 AM - I was
much tired and ^{had} a severe
attack during the
early morning - I seemed
not to be able to
remember of anything
and I had an unusual
feeling of alarm - it passed
off - I went to sleep and
was right next day

1875

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Resumed my usual
duties at the Medical
Board and my own
occupation - chemistry,
as an occasional patient
summed himself -

Have no note of any
particular interest - Now
when I ~~visit~~ I went to
Chifton to see my old
friend and colleague
Dr E. Goodhue. He has
retired and is living there.
Goodhue was Professor of
Medicine in Calcutta and
one of the ablest Physicians
I had ever known here
known - He has a ~~side~~
Bukh (Draught)

London

4035

378

I remained with the good man
and his wife until the last
day 3^d Nov when I returned
to London. Some of my
last visitors to the King's
sister and living at
Bristol I saw them and
some old head and friends
as well.

On the 6th before Dec I
went to visit the Pope
the Calcutta Press
wounded me, and came
home again next day.
The next visit I have made
is on the 6th December
when I was 49 years of age
before and I went home to

1875

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Went to visit the
Lewins - at the High
Buck -

we returned to London after
a very pleasant visit on the
8th December - he had
commenced preparations
for a move into a new
house 16 Granville Place
Portman Square -

When I was in the north, before
when looking at the house,
found that it was occupied
by Caroline Duchesse
Stroz & Cesarini, an old
acquaintance of mine

London

4039

Heavens Rome. and of him
and the Duke of Anjou. (The
Duke of Anjou) These persons
spoken - when I came back
to London I went to see the
house and as it seemed the
best of any and more within
our means than any other
and as it contained room
sufficient to accommodate
our party - we determined
to take it - I saw the Duke
and found he was the best
I suppose and he talked
about old days and the Duke

1875

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and the Maledons - and
 Francis - I took the case
 off her hands and bought
 the pictures. Charles
 the case was for 7-14
 21 years - the Duches
 had occupied it for about
 3, so that there were 4
 years of the first settlement
 period to me - The
 Rent was £240 a year
 no premium except
 that I had to buy pictures
 in some instances for which
 I paid £ —
 There is nothing of any interest

London

4039

380

to make a few days
the usual routine to the
Medical Board - but my
friends, many days
- experiments in my
health continued much the
same - uncertain and
variable - several attacks
of pain in my face - in
numbness in the lower
part of the body - other
symptoms of the nervous
system. Had I had the
benefit of the local
improvement I had found me

1875

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I had begun to place
- continued to the presence
of the symptoms first pointed
out by Quain. As I knew
it made my health, my
life I may say wise once
at times I felt - then
very much - at times
I was more hopeful.
I was in that state that
all men - according to
temperaments drop
into - when they have become
aware of the presence of

London

4041

a chronic perhaps mental
disease - or on at least had
a feeling of the want of
hope for the best result.
I was getting very anxious
about the situation, when
it had as my leave
was rapidly running out
and had to take action
in a more real and definite
than I may here say was
attended with some severe
mental distress from
the effect of the trial on the
when I became

1875

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President of the Medical
Board — But I must
not anticipate! —

On the 14th Dec. I have
written that I had a letter
recently from Sir Norton
Chamberlain, who had
come home where I
had sent, enclosing one
from Kebley to the Duke of
Agyll. Sir N. wrote in Indian
saying that in the event
of any vacancy occurring
in the office of President of
the Medical Board, that Sir
"Clairmont should on no account
be overlooked" —

London

4043

384

I have consulted my medical
friends Dr. Haire - Dr. E. Goodhue
Mr. Culling - Dr. H. Wheeler &
Sir R. Martin - Dr. Townsend
Blatton Hunter and others
and all say that on account
of the malarious condition
still manifest in me
I ought not to return to
India yet. So I am making
up my mind to ask for
extension of leave -

on the 18th Dec 1873 - we
moved into our new house
at 16 Granville Place
I paid 121 £ for the purchase
of the house

1873

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and am to pay £240 a
year for the rest of the
lease 17 years—

The street is narrow and
dark but it is quiet
and central I might have
gone into Brook St
a grossman st. but am
not happy about it.

On the 19th Dec I went
to pay a visit to my friends
Col and Mrs. G. Boileau
at Stanfield Hall
Wymondham Norfolk
Boileau is an old
good friend I shd say

London

4045

just before with him in
the Harelda swamp, in the
one year many years
ago. — Mr. Borlase and
his children Anna. Mary
George were in my house
during the Sereyhelus
Borlase himself was
in the district and is
escaped with the weapons
by going to Bathampton
He went Hampden Hall
and is near Cambridge
the seal of his office
Mr F. Borlase D.D.

1875

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Stamford Hall is the
 scene of the celebrated
 murder of the young
 of Rush some years
 ago. It is a fine old
^{stone} country house of red
 brick - painted - and
 surrounded by a ^{stone} wall - the ground
 about it are very well
 and broken by
 some good flowering
 plants -

20th Dec was a very
 day. - Boston sent to
 Norwich, I walked about
 the ground

Norfolk
Starfield Hall

4047

388

Sunday 21 Dec. Beautiful
day. Went to Ketteringham
Church - met Mr. F and
Lady Boileau -

Monday 22 Dec. We
had a shooting party 5 pm
shot the corn near the
house - got 50 Pheasants,
58 Rabbits, 4 Hares.

It was a beautiful day
Left Starfield Hall at
10 30 PM and reached
home at 2.50 am.

On the 31st Dec I went with
my 22 cousin Isaac Williams
to St Mary's to attend to
the funeral service in the

1875
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Dr Webb had the supervision
of my work on Snake
bites for Churchill's
it passed through the
press - he was one of the
editors of the Medical Times
Gazette and an excellent
man. I had seen a good
deal of him & liked him
much.

I had about the time
been devising a snake
instrument to try on Snake
bites - but it did not
please me - and did not
show it up. The failure

London

4049

in instrument can be of any
use except the Rump only state
I wrote to Mr. Wm. Stander
a Miss. who Mr. Stander
dismissed from his
which had recently been
expected. I am very
sorry to hear and thought
very much of it. I must
think the letter was
printed—

I am writing a paper for
Lady Barker for her Sunday
House on snakes & other
bits. She had requested
me to do so

1875

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So ended the year 1873 - I
 had been now one year
 and eight months at
 home. ~~my leave had~~
~~been extended~~. My health
 was in some respects
 improved. but I had the
 symptoms already ~~then~~
 which led to which gave
 me anxiety. I wished
 to leave my family &
 avoid all trouble
 but I could not
 from them - I had moved
 into my new house and
 then I may reflect on
 really the happiness of
 my professional life in that

London

4051

392

as I now managed to
remain at home in the
mornings to see patients
if they came. I need not
formally settled on the line
of practice. I like the
exclusive all day long. My
position in a department of the
College of Physicians seemed
almost to demand it.

General practice need
need not be a mere
of the question & so far as
seemed that any work I did

1875

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was to be rather that of
the ordinary physician
than anything else.

I had no expense to
my note book keep
during the year 1873
I had received fees for
certain patients to the
amount of \$69. but I
did not keep any very
regular or careful record
so that I may have
been rather more than
the amount.
When I was beginning

London

4053

I am now 49 years of age
and if I had moderately
fine health and fine play
I might look forward to
some useful and profitable
work in India. But I
well know that unless
I were to adopt a
more liberal view
I must be slow. I have
learned to take only the
highest view of work &
I hold place with the
best of the physicians. I
repeatedly regret that
all my work is
it rather discouraged me
from making known or
speaking of the

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snatched in my old days
like a squirrel. I was
perhaps over-sensitive
about this. But I did
not like to see anything
that might appear to
light the College of
Physicians, and I would
not have the physician
take up the idea that
I was going to do general
practice, which they
would have done
perhaps, had I done
any surgical work.
It was important at the

London

4055

396

on that and I determined
that we were should be
able to say I had engaged
from the position I claimed
And I then left my
a description at the outlet
I having I should have
more work-people in
hidden who had been
wound to come to me
in all circumstances, but
when they found I had
not done all - were apt to
say I did not practice
and I was not honest
when I might otherwise have had

1875

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1873

I felt that if I could get
any appointment - or work
at home it would be
better than returning to
India. for I knew that
it was almost certain
that the heat & hard
work would break me
down again - I looked
about but could hear
of nothing. And there
appeared no chance of
Mr Russell Martin
returning

1874

4057
~~1874~~

London

I began the new year with an
attack of fever and dizziness
and pain in the spine and
the spinal children
back with her brother and
she is quite there. The
boys are well home - one
and house is gradually getting
into order. But it has
brought much trouble

I was well again by the 4th
On the 6th I wrote to the Voluntary
of Paris about Stephentown
On 7th wrote a memo for Sir
I have in Sir H. Lawrence
death - Some very fine
drawings to the Royal Society

1875

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4058

1874

- 9 Dined at Dr Burdon
Sanderson. Met Sharkey
Henry Cunningham
Munchison - in the
10 day he has left us to
return to Edinburgh
Henry Armitage is
in Sweden I visited her
Brenton and I are writing
a paper for Royal Society
on snake poison - Dined
with the Bepes at Lady Marys
12 visited Kensington
Museum and called on
Lady Barker.
15. Applied for the further
examination of the
critique
went to meeting of Royal Society

London

4059

400

our paper not read as there
was not time. so many papers
Continuing experiment with
Bismuth

17th Jan 1874. Went to
expd on a visit to the Rector
skd the museum - at dinner
met several Drs -

18 Sunday - went with Dr
Wm Acland to Chapel of
Christchurch - met Professor
Rogge & Busk

In the evening I wrote very
much with the pen
in my stomach. I slept a
restless night. At
Rector's house of paper
and pictures. Took Chubb
& Spence

1875

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next morning still feeling
very ill. I returned with
Hester to London

Resumed my work next
day at I Office. Whitall
took the box to the theatre
Went on 21 with Fisher
and family expecting
to see the Andersons in the
on Thursday 22. July
one paper in the paper
read at the Royal Society
by Huxley - made some
remarks on it in the
discussions. Went to the
There was a dense fog
the morning to day.
on the 10th. Spent two

London

4061

making a dissection of the
causes of the Decol- of me
that had died at the
Zooloical garden - and an
writing in paper in the
mechanism of wheather
of the cause - It was published
in the Edinburgh press
There was a hand print
at this time
on the 15th the Pantheon
was burned and with it
much valuable property
The Probyer was burning
within Kent night
Fanny White - & White
daughters - the daughter of
Mr. Claude Kent was

1875

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is indeed the need to see
her she is most
kind and friend. Look
her in 17th St School
at Prince of Wales Theatre.

On 21 July. I went to
Petworth, Surrey to
pay a visit to Lord
Leamfield and Lady
Maggie. - walked in
the park - saw the
falconer and the
hounds. Met Mr. Hunt
and Dr. the artist. Mr.
Hunt Mr. Dundas & others
22 Sunday - Church at
Petworth - walked in the
morgue. it was wet weather

London

4063

414

23 Feb Monday Left Plymouth
and arrived in London 5.30
Travelled with Mr. Mr.
Sunder and Mr. Doyle.
Found all well at home
and Decampfield is Lady
Mayor brother! —

Resumed my usual
work. Lectures. With
experiments — I had
joined several societies by
this time. the Medical
the Medico-Chirurgical —
the pathological — the
Gynaecological. of which I had
long been a corresponding
member. I spent the
+ amputation fee —

1875

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4064

1874

on the 26th - I went down
 F. White, Woodruffe and
 I am happy to see that
 some of our people have been
 - Corke -

on the 27th - I dined with
 Col R Bates at the
 house of 14 St John Street
 and the Duke of Cambridge
 is called to see Lord
 Lawrence -

I much enjoyed
 the dinner with F. White
 I am very proud of them
 the dinner and of the visit
 them -

on the 28th I dined
 with Sir W. Fitzgerald

London

4065

On 7 I went to the Admiralty
and had a conversation with
Sir John Kempt. He suggested
an Famine Plan - & wrote
a minute on the subject
10th I dined with Sir R. Kempt
On the 11th Fine but cold
weather. Greatly decorated
in the triumphal procession
of the Duke of Edinburgh who
is returning with his bride
the Grand Duchess Marie
of Russia. On the 8th
The Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha
the Queen entered London in
state during a fall of snow
we saw it well from the
Westminster window near
St James Road

1875

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4066

1874

Dined at Sir Larnes
met my old friend Mr
Clark the Duke's Eye
and then lunch with them
at the club -

much more looking
at lot of physicians
I spoke at Pyramus
at Church of St. Andrew
I went as a visitor and
saw Giraud -

On 21 March. I went to
Rugby saw the boys
Had breakfast with General
Kalester. the son of my
friend old friend Lord Kalester
On 22^d I went out to
New Forest farm near Rugby
to see J. J. - who was visiting

London

4069

408

after the war. I found him
and another big named Barber
doing very well. - On the 14th
Dr Hayman & the Rhonda
returned to town that Sunday
my servant Thomas May
arrived in the night & took
down the door out her
head & body - were taken off
to Hospital - He did not
return to my service. - I
was missed at night by
sister visiting of Donkey
a policeman Mr M to
tell me - The house kept
well have been robbed.
The man had brought me
a character for which -
honesty

1875

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from a lady of high position.
It turned out that Thence
was a compound Armenian
24 March. at the meeting
of the Physicians of
St. George Burrows Dr
Murchison. Monst.
Cunningham & myself.
He talked up a measure to
do with whitening in the
interest of famine disease —
suggested by Monst —

25 Fine day Lunched
with the Misses Malcolm
the Kate Malcolm of
the Roman days

London

4069

Pro-Amelia very patient
Kiss - Acid & anap - kiss
Malcolm is now coming
use done - Perfume and perfume
Mum, at home

28 Oxford & Cambridge
boat race. Cambridge won.

30 Breakfast with the General
Malcolm. -

Mr G Burrows selected
President of College of Physicians
all the fellows a Thursday
the meeting received a new
half crown each on this
occasion it is an unusual
custom! -

April 1 - Called at Buckingham
Palace waiting name in

1875

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Duke & Duchess of Edinburgh
 took -

Jim and Harry came
 home for the Easter holidays
 I am to know in the house
 have staying with me left
 to May - Fred the St. Rose
 came next day.

6. Lunch with the Duke & Duchess
 took and we came home
 from Rugby.

7. April Robert Stewart came
 to see us. He to know had
 become head of Medical
 Dept of Army - he is an
 old friend of mine - a most
 excellent Officer.

9. Sir R. Martin has been invited
 to attend at the Board of Public
 Health

London

4071

412

16 April - Sir R Martin still
netwell - I presented a paper
at the board

19 - Dined at Elliot York
one of my companions is
the Duke of S - still in
India -

22 - Called on Duke of Sutherland
Council there - Meeting of
Lawrence Technical Committee
Dine at Sutherland - see
Ad. Williams at the W. M. in
Calcutta - was here in London
Dine at Royal Society
met Sir R. Sutherland there
saw the Duke & Duchess of
Edinburgh to May
Probyn came to ask about
the rules of voyage to India of P of W

1875

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4072

1874

I had been informed by
the Royal Society for
elections & was by
Professor Thwaites & General
R. Stacey - there to-
day I am not one of
the 15 ~~elect~~ recommended
for election! —

Boys went back to
school.

25 April - to Penn Duff
and had spin of Amy
Sanghae due with us
to May.

May 1st went to Penn
of Lake Louise —

May 2nd having received

London

4073

a very kind offer from Mr
James Wythe & Co through my
friend Robert Stewart to
take Book at once into their
office. I at once wrote to
Mr Blake to tell him
that Book must leave
he was in the house of Mr
Stewart & to take him
away so early - July 18th
but the chance was too
good to be lost.

on the 5th May Book
commenced his career
by entering the office of
James Wythe & Co Esq
Admiral Avenue. Leadenhall
St - I say he commenced

1875

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1874

he gets no pay. It is a
 great kindness to get a lad
 into the service as an officer.
 It is making his own
 choice as head to after
 many others to choose
 some other purpose
 if he liked to do so.
 Now who had been
 kept back; but very
 well - returned to
 Rugby today —
 of May I went to
 Rugby and saw Dr. Ex
 Blake the head
 master. Stayed with
 Rhoades - Beta & Reddick
 have chosen for!

London

4095

416

I returned to London on the
10 May - He put two years
since I returned to England
12. On a summer walk
he spoke of the English
National in India.
which were to receive
from many points of view
he had several conferences
and drew up a report &
recommendations.

15 May Ball at Stafford
House where I met with
the Emperor of Russia
on the 21st May I was
attacked by violent abdominal
cramp - watching & sleep

1875

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1874

protection - Creek met
 in the house - in bed
 all day - look at house
 open -
 22 Better but weak
 went to see Whitehall
 house -

22 Better walked early
 before - went to see
 - natural curiosities - looked
 with Bob to see Dr. Lyman
 the Currier - The
 children have gone to
 the Lewis at the High
 Rock -

24 went to see Mr. Martin

London

4077

Saw Capt Reynolds
a D.C. to Lord Northbrook
come home with the letter
He is a brother of Lady Wodehouse

25. A thunder storm day
saw 4 patients.

went with the Bok to see
Charles Matthews at the
Gaisty. It is wonderful
how the old gentleman
preserves his youthful appearance

26. Went at Governor
House Duke and Duchess,
Edinburgh there.

29 May. The Strangers
came from Lathwell.

2 June my old friend
Lady Duns came to see
me

1875

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1874

3 June Party at Lord
Laurier's

4 At Smith's Church
Sunday Dinnered I
was present. The time
it well.

5 - went to High Beach
to pick up the children

June 6. At the High Beach
the children returned
home - took the home Margaret

7 - At the High Beach
Church. —

Returned to London

15 Holiday with the children
at Chesham House! —

continued them a week for some
days.

from the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, June 30.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS,
PIMLICO, JUNE 29.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lawrence George
Gordon, Esq., to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty,
and George Walter Grey, Esq., resigned; to bear date from
the 8th of June.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Gordon
Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the
High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, JUNE 27.

The Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been
pleased to appoint J. Payrer, Esq., M.D., C.S.I., Hono-
rary Physician to Her Majesty, to be Physician to his
Royal Highness.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL-GARDENS,
JUNE 29.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs, a despatch from Her Majesty's
Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, stating that a disease,
supposed to be plague, had broken out at Merdj, in the
Province of Benghazi. The Egyptian Government have con-
sequently subjected all arrivals from the infected country
to a quarantine of 10 days. A Sanitary Commission has
been sent from Benghazi to report on the matter, and in
the event of the disease proving to be the plague, it is pro-
bable that a resolution will be passed by the Egyptian
authorities to repel all arrivals by land and sea from the
country as far as Tripoli.

4079

420

Catharine Wags. is
in come to stay with
at al College of Physicians
London Gazette of about
to I am appointed
came to H.B.H. the Duke

of Edinburgh; and Mary
had I think something to do
with getting this app't. which
however is only honorary.
but it places me in the list
of Am (Physicians) whatever
that may mean. It does not
mean that I attend the
Duke. I might have to do
so. - his / Commissioner College of
Physicians

1875

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3 June Party at
Lawrence's

4 At Smith's Open
Sunday Dinner
some present. Met
it well.

5 - went to Hays
to pick up the children

June 8. At the High Beach
the children returned
home - took the home they had

7 - At the High Beach
Church. -

Returned to Sweden

15 Holiday with Brunch
at Cohen's for one! -

continued their report for some
days.

London

4079

420

26 June. Catharine Wags. is
duly sworn come to stay with us
Baupatal College of Physicians
in the London Gazette of about
this date I am appointed
Physician to H.R.H. the Duke
of Edinburgh; and Mr Wags
had I think something to do
with getting this appt. which
however is only honorary.
but it places me in the list
of our Physicians whatever
that may mean. It however
means that I attend the
Duke. I might have to do
so - but I am sworn to College of
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1875

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I have noted that on
the 2nd July I received
fee of £1-1 8s. —
I had made acquaintance
with a very excellent fellow
Dr Jeffry Manton at the
Medical office and
afterwards by conversation
with him on various
subjects I find that on
12th July Sunday I spent
the day with him at
Woburn Heath where he
lived
on the 14th July it was

London

4081

arranged that the London
Board day at the India
Office should be changed
from ~~Thursday~~ Thursday to
Tuesday.
About the time I was
at the Cape Reynolds
at his sister Lady Ashburn
he was very ill with fever
and deep seated rheum.
Lord Northbrook had
written to me about this
also. —
He had some minor
pains occasionally and
I had that on the 10th

1875

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we had no. See to him
to slant at the street
corner
on the 17th day I was
left me and knew there
she and I used to take
long walks across
the park in the early
morning when I went
to see Reynolds at 4
some time she was
23 Reynolds is getting
sick - the weather was
very hot about this
time - my health is
better but improving

London

4083

424

on the 27 July, Monday
I went to Broadstairs Market
Westgate. Bickley too to look
for lodgings. He found me
lodging in the farmhouse
I was much pleased with
the air and atmosphere of
Westgate. quite a new
handwritten letter. in the
my nice hotel - I returned
in the evening -

28 Sunday. I felt very poorly
had influenza, but I was
a short time at the bank
was so nervous that I could
hardly write

1875

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on 31. I went to the
High Church. - viewed
these magnificent works
as the sun is it looks
flowing with a gale -
with the sun.

on the 2^d Sunday
I returned to town. I
always enjoy my visits
to Westminster very much
On the 3^d I went to Southwark
to visit the Cannons -
Had tea there - then
went to Ryde in the M. Cannon
Remained at Southwark till

London

4085

Sunday, 9th day, Sunday
had Smithson or rather
he who we lived here in 21.
There were some Hitherto
at Smithson put at the
house and the building
had to interfere - it was
about the fire I think
a storm in a tea pot.

On 10th August I went to
see poor Sir J. Kaye who
was very ill. He was
summed to be due much
to intervention in the
house - since we have, they
are living —

On the 12th day the Committee

1875

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from Scotland. - See also
 Kays serum of M. and
 etc. in the material of
 his sheep he is working
 in the old of the
 Indian hunting & he
 often takes about Indian
 weather & such as
 especially
 about the time the
 children went to Boston
 for sea side air and in
 the 21st August I
 went and found them
 & hope them. - In the
 summer of next day

Scotland
Aug

4087

428

on the 25th Monday I left
Sunderland by the ~~Manchester~~
Carriage, & when I came
to the place where I arrived at
9-30 Aug of 26 August
went to the Wellington Square
to stay with the my old friend
the Duff — & the afternoon
I came with the Duff
over to Dalrymple my
old school. and saw all
the old haunts of my
boyhood. & then I stayed
at 6. etc. —

It was strange how well I
remembered places that I had
not seen since I was a little

1875
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boy. Madheon has when
I was at home in 1858 -
but I did not; on that
occasion, see all the
scene of my school
days - I found that
places. the time, that
I had not seen for 35
years - were just the same
in my memory as the
I had seen them yesterday
I think I have a goodly

Scotland
Ayr

4089

Then before Sr I remember
with my Mary.

27 August Thursday - Was a
beautiful day - but it cleared
the morning when we left Duff
Sydney & Muck along the
Giron road; until we got
a good view of Ayr.

Clear - There was a dinner
party in the evening to the
Smith & Dr. M. M. M.

The visit to Ayr was my
interesting, really one of
my school days - when
as a boy I used to walk

1875

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4090

1874

over from Dabry's
to take down before
and when we had been
the race came for change
of air - when I got my
chicken battery!

On the 28th I left Ag-
and passing through Supe-
(Ward place!!) arrived
at Mendenhall at
7-30 and found the stables
all well - ^{29th} went out
with the stables - Haby's stable
Meeting and M. two rabbits

Scotland
Muiravonside

4091

432

as it was very wet all day
Sunday 30. last day drive
to Church at Dunblane.
Took a long walk ^{with} afternoon
with Mr. W. Halsey.
The Church at Dunblane
is a very fine old building
of stone - attached to the
palace - of course it was
once Roman Catholic - now
Presbyterian. It has very
interesting history and I
saw many things & pictures
in past times - It was

1875

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have where I have said
the Short! That woman
has not to be to ~~the~~
You can see now how
the priest - or whoever it
was who played Short
effected the deception
and made it escape!
of a secret passage!
Poor Juan May must
have attended the Church
as a young girl!
Old Lady Hamilton

Scotland
Muiravonside

4093

The widow of the late Professor
was staying with her
daughter at Muiravonside
on 31 August. I dined
with them and then taking
a Bruce Castle bus
to Lezardale. Hope
not Miss Murdoch,
Miss Chubb - There were
some children and
going in the garden.
A kite had caught in
the upper branch of a tree
and Mr. Hept

1875

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1874

Miss Isabella called on
and. I sat in room out
of the house. and tried
a change of stool at the
stray + out it ~~the~~ the
late came to the ground
unimpaired. —

1 Sept. - hot day. After
lunch. Stacey and I went
out. - we got 4 rabbits
and a new bottle of
Baker's Express & Henry
at cost. £32. and was
very good. Baker is an
old friend. an excellent
cuisinier.

Scotland
Muiravonside

4095

438

2 Sept. I walked with Mrs S
to Alnwick Castle & one of the
old square towers common
in this part of Scotland - we
went to see the ruins
in the evening I went out
to look for rabbits shot
only one.

3 I went with Mrs S, to
Edinburgh - went to the
Royal Society rooms -

4 I drove to Hopeburn
house to see Lady H. - walked
with Mrs H. & Mr. H.
the same day till dinner time
Lord H. and three others

1875

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Other children at the Mr
Dexter. The latter there

5 - went out with the dog &
in his boat on the Falls
of Fitch. - went with him
hunting with his pack of
Beagles - he is about 16 years
old - & in the evening he was
working with the team. Ruth &
Anne - I walked in here.

6 Sunday - walked with
Lady Robinson. The boys
John & Rufus & the kind-
ness castle and the man

Scotland
Muiravonside

4099

Mr B. and I made out a
Red Book letter manuscript
in the stone in the Castle
wall. "Asperu Opte fenu

Thursday. The hours
were at Hopeston - walked
with Mrs. H. in Hopeston
wood - and some Rabbits
In the evening I took leave
and drove over to Luchtham
and then to Muiravonside
& at Muiravonside

9 Oct. - Drove over to Bude
Castle with Mrs. & two boys
staying - In the evening
staying and I dined with Mrs.

1875

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10. Heard deer in dark the 10th

10. Heard that Lily Spier
very large but then wife had
died of consumption

11. At 4-15 I left Muncie
and arrived at the Mr.
W. Henderson for dinner
and arrived at my hills
for dinner.

12. Saturday. Heard deer
in Sauron and I heard that
we got 41 partridges. & Hare
1 Rabbit - 1 Woodchuck
Song crew of the hills - so
I shot well today

Scotland
Surfbluffs

4099

440

13. 5-6 p.m. Dune out to see
the country. & the view of the
Loch & hills. Saw some
interesting old tombs over 100
years old.

14 Monday - windy & cold. Left
Storness train - we went
towards Maerwick - where
we had lunch in the Mr
Blackhart. - we sat 5 1/2
hours of postcards. & then

2 Snipe. 1 Plover - 1 Ruff. 1
Lark from hidden grey
me statement of my keeping
with Bank of Bengal - and
a copy of my service from
Mr. Burns. Very secretly
I had had today

1875

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1874

15 - hot day - went out
with G. Anderson in
the afternoon. Got 12 partridges
2 Hares - 1 Rabbit.

16 I went out alone
with Mr. Anderson the
gamekeeper. a very good
fellow. - I killed 16 ducks
(3 at 1 shot) - at 7
PM I left for Shubert
and then to Numaunee
arriving at 10-21 PM.

17 - went out to Bridge
Creek to see keep J. H. Hope
I found the ruffing from

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4101

Special disease - recommended
perfect rest - with a strong
Cautery - & that immediately
should be asked to do it -
at once. I pointed out the
extreme urgency of the case
& sent Dr. Dupré & Dr. Montrose
returned to him & arrived
to him & met them at 1.50
went on to Edinburgh - by
Dunfermline and Dunfries
to Kirkcaldy & back to
arrived at St. Mary's Isle
at 10.30 Found Dr. &
settled very well - kind
and glad to see me & usual

1875

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on the 18th Sept - it was
 a showery day - we went
 out 4 times - and killed
 46 Hares. 28 Potters
 2 Rabbits - as far as
 I can remember - it was
 in very water. The Sun
 was out & clear. Mr. & Mrs.
 Charles - ^{in good boots} Mr. & Mrs. Wiggins
 19 Saturday - 4 times
 out 5. Mr. Charles - I - Hope
 and myself. Cloudy day.
 Showers - we got 38 potters
 25 Hares. 1 Rabbit - Had a
 very long walk - at least
 12 or 14 miles - I was fairly
 in my fine health -

Scotland
St Mary's Isle

4103

444

on the 19. Sept. we went out
4 Guns - Cloudy day. 1 Shower
we got 38 Pterod. 25 Hares.
1 Rabbit. - had a long walk

20th Fine day. been to Church
called on Dr. Mac James
went to Bahway with Dr
Orchuckle. Mr. Christie and
his niece Mrs. Munro
walked back to the Isle along
the Cliffs a stone - Sked
Duke Haiberich's Cave. & they
were the scene of Dr. W. Scott's
house ^{Guy Manning} & the blackberry
21. Sunday. Windy & stormy day
2 Guns out. 7. + Christie, we got
12 Pterod. 13 Hares. 1 Rabbit.
Did not begin shooting till home

1875
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2-4/04

1874

22 Sept Experimental Sale
Bird shooting came home early
with 12 Hares. 18 Pheasants,
3 Rabbits, 2 Geese.

23 Sept went with J Hope
to see Blackburn & others
fishing in the Dee - River
too full - saw me - got no
fish.

Went for three hours at the lake

24. Sept Friday. Very
cloudy. - Charles left - Lord S
and I went out - we got 28
Pheasants. 23 Hares. 10 Rabbits
see Blackburn caught a fish
5 lb. - and took for him -
25. Sept. Fine morning. but
thin came in and in the

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4105

3 June. In a S-ke Mackha
- myself - he Sub. p. 11. 7

6 Parkide - 21 Haver. 8 Rethle
Hume by 2 Pm.

26 Sept Fine day - had lunch
with the Snads. 16 Parkide 33 Haver
11 Rabbits - Delapaper came
from Col D. Barne asking me to
come back to Sweden to see
Sir J. Kaye who was very ill

27. Sunday. Could not
get away. The train here on
Sunday. The post, no telegraphs
walked with the Mrs Snads her
two daughters had to be very
her friends in the day.
I start tomorrow to home

1875

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410p 1874
It was a great one to me
wth the shortage & what he
said - but they seemed to
agree about the price
that I could not sell for

28 Sept Left by 9.30 AM
have arrived in London at
9.15. I had all week at home
I travelled with the Mr Cowan
of London & the Mr Smith of
Lanc. he & brother, I have
noted that they & others who
cost me to 23.5-0-

29th Sept - heard from them
in the morning to see Mr. & Mrs.
found them very ill - chiefly
from taking too much chloral.
a short time to -

London

4107

448

Don Dr Chubbuckly me
of the Bengal Government who
had been admitted into the
Medical Service of Bengal.
And had long been my colleague
at the Medical College of Calcutta
and who had come to England
on leave. Died at 3 P.M. 1st
of some tubercular complaint
at 72 Abingdon Road Brompton.
I was sent for but arrived
too late to see him alive.
I resumed my work at
the India Office -
31 - Attorney Kaye since
him permanently. he is very
ill. Continued his duties

1875

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our stimulation of
Kaeoka -

1 Oct - I find that I attended
an interesting lecture by
my friend Mr Mac Cormac
at St Vincent Hospital.

2 - Day rather better
To day early in the morning
the people indeed in Messer
there was an earthquake -
It was an explosion of 3 tons
of gun-powder in a barge
in the Regent Canal - just

London

4109

Opposite Knightsbridge Palace
Park and not very far from the
Zoological Gardens - The
house being just over the
fence. The house is a fine
small house in the country
much improved. and
the grounds for miles round
the street - There were
here killed - I remember
it did not occur in a more
crowded neighbourhood in
the life of the world have
been great - & the large house

1875

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1874

^{Stack}
 between two banks and
 partly under a broad mass
 of the tree was exposed in
 view. but as it was the
 destruction of perhaps was
 immense - and all the
 houses for half a mile
 about - looked as the they
 had undergone a siege &
 been well battered by shot.
 The smoke was felt for
 many miles - I did not
 feel it. ~~as~~ I was in camp at
 the time. but I should see
 the smoke.

London

4111

452

on the 3 October I attended
Charles's funeral. And
on the same day I met
much more in connection
at the Stewart's — I was
beginning to mention mine
work now. and conversation
with the Myrdena recently
The Stewart died on the 4th
Oct. he was father of my friend
Mr Robert Stewart

6 Oct. Keep much better
I was at the hospital for
and absolute with him — He
can read & walk about now

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7. Saw Sir to Baker who
said he would speak to
and submit my letter
subject of my getting my
permanent work at the
India Office -

Fanny Armstrong was in
London and I talked
frequently - she had great
anxiety and trouble
about ^{her} ill health and of
her mother! - She was
very deeply bowed and
poor. and I was glad
to find her improving in her
own health

London

4113

On the 10 Oct 1874 I completed
25 years service to-day including
the year we are allowed to
count for sick leave —
I am writing to Mr. C. W. C. to
Woodfield - Dr. - B. & Co.
recollect the Mr. Cameron
then Surgeon (a lad who
succeeded ship doctor as far
as I can remember & and
the two little Durand & Mrs.
Muriel - (Lad) Durand is
in town to the Zoological
Garden.
On Sunday 11. I went to the

1875

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1874

Saints. On the 11th he wrote
to us - he is high Church
and calls himself a
I don't like it! - How
let any man be persuaded
in his own mind! -

12 Oct

Spoke to Mr. Baker again
He is a good friend of
Baker's father. He is the
Nightingale Member of Council
15 Oct. I saw Lord Salisbury
to day. and explained what I
wanted. He was very kind and
without committing himself to any
promise said he would do
what he could - I am on a
committee with Mr. C. C. Bruce re

London

4115

458

bankers hurriedly machinery
They were at work at Kensington
Major Patten who the week
we reported formerly as Minister
of the Secretary of State

^{16th}
Said S. Kays is better he has
been allowed to retire on a
pension of £850 yearly and
a gratuity of £3000—

Oct 20 - at Mr E. Pollock's request
I consulted Dr. Buchanan
about myself. He does not
think the symptoms (none
before mentioned) indicate
organic disease of kidney. but
recommended me, with reference
to work in the day I can help

1875

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On the 22nd Sept - I went
 to pay Col G. Borelean a
 visit at Stanfield Hall
 23rd - Friday - he had a
 day on the Court - Borelean
 Sir F. Borelean - Gen V. Pitt
 Col. G. Borelean - he had a
 + self - he killed 86 Hares.
 28th Hares - 112 Rabbits.
 2 wood pigeons
 24 - Borelean and I shot.
 we killed 10 Rabbits
 3 Pheasants. 3 Hares
 25 - Church at Ketteringham
 26th - Shot the Ketteringham
^{field}
 wrote to the Sir F. Borelean
 same party he has 23rd - 100 ft.

Napolek
Stanfield Hall

4117

Mr Hay Survey added.
the rest. 35 hree of pasture
all by driving wheels do
not like to well he is the top;
10 Phensent - 28 Hmney
and a number of rabbits.
It was a hot morning but
cleared. I must say I
don't care about the horse
driving. Sunday he has
a he is. what the best
are driven to me! - I
keeper stop in park if
but it is unknown in
Napolek - and is 2000 ft
long not any where. When
I am told in England

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Tuesday 27. returned
 from my husband
 Dr. J. Kaye much
 better. - Dined with
 Dr. Small and Mr. Keen
 Dring & Mary Chick. -

30th Oct Had a formal
 consultation with Dr. Barker
 Mr. Curhing and Mr. Pollock
 at Mr. Pollock's on my
 case. They all advised me
 not to return to India
 to work in Calcutta. - if
 I & I must be to some
 lighter work -

Dined with Mr. & Mrs. Minnie
 & N. Chick - meeting a Pauline

London

4119

1875

31 Oct Col. O Burne C.S.
meets Sir J. Kaye at Political
Secy at the India Office

2 November. O. Burne
came to see me and told
me privately that (since May)
was impending in regard
to the Med Board appl at
the India Office—

3 November. Board at I. Office
B told me today that F. had
had been with Sir R.M. to
communicate and satisfying
writes to him —

4 November. Since Burne
has told me that F. had

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been to S. M. - and that
he will simply ask for
\$1000 -

Signed with Love & Affection
Raye sent me 30 June
7 November sent to Ruff
to see the Elders - and
the boys - all were well.

S. Ruff. Put his
name down for the
School house - went
to the School Chapel &
Jas Baker is now head
master. Between the town
of. Meeting of a Committee
at Whitcomb on Wed. of
trip - ships - Sakum & W

London

4/21

Brother Fred. & myself -
were taken to Barclay & Co
with Dr Paul and Dr. Wm
he was very ill.

11 Nov. Am. the the the
shop diet. a great
opened there a shop for
Dr. Barclay -

12 Am. the the the the
office in the the the the

18. For Barclay the
and daily the the in a
house - in the the the -

So day I hear that Sir R
Martin has sent the his
resignation of the office of
President of the the the

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Barber's remuneration to the
 Massachusetts. - Barwick
 Barber will see that it is
 something connected with
 certain proceedings - in
 regard to the Board.

I sent in an official
 application to the Private
 Secy to the Secy of State for
 the appointment.

14. - Antology in form
 Barclay - with the Manual
 Paul & home - also
 connected with the other
 & a variety of other diseases &
 production. George from
 Syracuse - when sitting up to
 change the page in book.

The Dor met the Duke of
 Edinburgh in Governor's Ship
 in the Haymarket, he
 told me he had written to
 Lord Salisbury - and would
 write again about my
 claim to the post now
 vacant -

17 November At the Board
 to-day. Sir R. Martin told
 me he was going to write

21 Nov I hear it is
 probable that I shall
 succeed Sir R. Martin

22 Nov I am laid up with
 an attack of Sarkagra -
Lothian - obliged to take Chloroform

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Home News. 4 Dec. 1874

THE LATE SIR JAMES RANALD MARTIN.

It was only about a fortnight ago that the papers announced the retirement of Sir RANALD MARTIN from the post which he had held under the Indian Council ever since 1859. At that time he was still apparently in good health for one of his advanced age, "as active and cheerful as ever," wrote Sir JOHN KAYE of him in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. His only anxiety just then, as he told a lady friend of his, was to get away from London to a milder climate like that of Bournemouth, as "neither he nor Lady MARTIN could stand London this winter." Unhappily, the winter came on too soon, with a severity unusual in November, as the records of last week's temperature will show. An attack of bronchitis, ending apparently in congestion of the lungs, carried him off on Friday last, to the unfeigned regret of all who knew him. The news of his death must have come with a sudden shock on those who had seen him but a few days before; upright, hale, and cheery,

as one who had still many years of life in him. Few men of his profession have left behind them so fair a name for services rendered to his kind; and Sir JOHN KAYE writes simple truth in describing him as "one of the gentlest and kindest of men" — one whose generosity, though but little known, has seldom been exceeded, and who can never be forgotten by any who "have reaped the benefit of his counsel, or enjoyed the delight of communion with him." Many an old Indian will agree in likening Sir RANALD's influence in a sick-room to a gleam of sunshine, even if some of them were not always satisfied with his mode of treatment. His converse with Indian diseases gave him an advantage over home-trained physicians, which his genial manner and unaffected kindness turned to excellent account. After twenty years of useful work in India, Sir RANALD returned home, not to rest, but, after a short interval, to resume his professional labours in the new field where they have been so well employed for more than thirty years past. For at least twenty years he served as Consulting Physician, first to the East India Company, and afterwards to the Indian Council. For the last ten years, as Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, he gave fresh proofs of unwearied energy in the public service, and of kindly zeal for the soldier's welfare. Few men of his day have better deserved the honours bestowed on him during his life, or the regrets which his death has awakened among a wide circle of friends and patients. His successor at the India Office Medical Board is Dr. JOSEPH FAYRER, C.S.I., of the Bengal Medical Service, whose name in India is so widely known in connection with the subject of snake poisons.

Sir James Ranald Martin, C.B., died rather suddenly on Nov. 27. Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I., has been appointed to succeed him at the India Office.

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24 Tuesday.
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25. Pon Fri
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of lungs. —

26. Nankar.

have Sir J. Pearson. Nihil say
Offering one in the party
the day of state the
appointment vacated by

1874 London

4125

Sir R. Martin, on our
conditions - salary to be
£600 a year - instead of
£570 - as it has been
but my practice is not
to extend to any form
of work of the kind
so long as he is in the
expected list - I accepted
it as a promise that I
would be the detained
person. But Martin practice
sum in the case of expecting
him - I think - with the
own medical attendance
that has been conceded to me

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23. No very much
all day. fine and clear
most of the morning. Weather
cold and foggy —

24 Sunday. Sir R. Martin
not well. he did not
attend the Board. so
I presided —

25. From Sir R. M. has
sent me a stock of Cough
of honey. —

26. Sunday. Letter to day
from Sir J. Pease. kindly
offering me to be part of
the day of State & the
appointment vacated by

1874 London

4125

Sir R. Martin on our
Pensions - Salary to be
£600 a year - instead of
£500 - as it has been
but my practice is not
to extend to any form
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so long as he is the
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I therefore accepted the
 appointment - but it was
 fearfully damaged by
 the new rule - cutting
 me off from the chief
 source of practice!

27th November. Sir R.
 Markham died quietly
 of Congestion of lungs.
 He caught cold a few
 nights ago on returning
 from a party - was not
 thought in danger at first
 but the congestion rapidly
 extended the same
 He was very old probably 83.

London

4127

408

on the 30 Nov. - I am the very
acceptance of the app't as President
of the Medical Board - and
My commission by the State in America
the two letters were not mentioned
in the official letter. except for
mentioned in the office records
for the letter - with the letter
in the letter - as I have before
started - so I became
President of the Medical
Board at the Medical Office.
but ²⁴ 24 years and a month
since I landed in India
as an Asst. Surgeon in the
British Medical Service -
my appointment date -

1875

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from the 1st December 1874
salary £600 a year.

I immediately gave up
all idea of returning to
India. The work is unendurable
work. especially when the
time came to cut the rope.
and sent in my resignation
of the effective Indian
Medical Service - dating
from the day 1 Dec 1874
and I receive as pension
of £365 a year the
pension I am entitled to
for 24 years service.
I am entitled to my annuity

London

4129

of £300 a year who as
soon as there is a vacancy
is when my term comes

On the 1st Dec I took my seat
as President of the Madras Board
which was the Whitehall
Member. In Paul's Hill
Madras Service is the Indian
Member. The Board
consists of a President
an Indian Member who
is an Indian Medical Officer
of rank of Major Major
or perhaps he has £300 a
year. He also sits there
a week in the Army Medical
Board at Whitehall - and

1875

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V 4130

1874

stood an office from
which hall yard. They
take it in turn to come,
Every Boxed -

I received many letters
of congratulation on my
new appointments -

I find that it is somewhat
really met by the 8th Dec
that formally took my
seat the President by the
Board - on that occasion
Dr Paul and Dr Bucknall
were on the board with
me - he had several
cases to decide. and one
or two h. duty who applied

London

4131

472

for return of leave and
one we kept back who
was to return. Well
not think him well enough
Dear G - Dir - 10th Brk Reg
celebrated by a Cheltenham
party

12th Dora Oldham has
been staying with us
She went back to Rugby
1st day.

13th Had a massage
on my left shoulder
which is much better
from Calcutta

14th Monday. I received a

1875

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E 4132

1874

a letter from the War
Office telling me that
the Secy of State for War
has appointed me to be
a member of the
Senate of the Army
Medical School at Netley
15. I attended a meeting
of Finance Committee
Wedn Office about the
Kaoth's Case. here
on Bengal Airline when
I had remarked on
account of misreading
the Secy of State Med mt.

London

4133

approve Mr. Brown's
decision but it was
maintained - Mr. M.
afterwards went round
again and wrote out
a Lunatic Asylum.

16 Dec. Andrew Spence
with us - Jim and Mary
came home from school.
The weather about that
time was cold - there
were snow spots at
times.

20 Dec. I have noted that
I was still keeping from
the various newspapers

1875

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4134

1874

in my left shoulder runs
acutely.

Dec 21. There was skating
in Regent Park

Skis & S. Skis, much
better at Fred Hill

Foot interview -

22 Took Fred the other
boys as the ice on
the surface

on the 25th ~~Sunday~~ ^{4th day}

The snow on the ice all
closed with the wind

27. Foot - skating goes on
in Park

28. went to the R. Stewart
to James Wythe's office

London

4135

476

Saw Keble: M^r & Mrs. Sumner
and received a good account
from them all of Bob - who
attended the office and
went to 5 or 6 - He has
at home which is a great
advantage to a boy at present
starting in life in a merchant
office! -

30 Dec. Cold pretty day
stomachy for me in the
Park. - Had a special
board at the India Office
an Capt. Blandine who
wonderful claim to a
some business - interest

1875

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having been made known
by power be presented to
all the ~~Chambers~~ ~~deemed~~
the Board after long
and careful consideration
of the case. The members
on motion and past history
were unable to find
any grounds for saying
it was nearly equal to the
top of a hunk - and
declined to recommend
that preference be put
on the Board to make it
after the decision. but

London

4/39

without effect. —

31 Dec a fine party they
closed the year 1874

During the past year
some important work
had occurred, in my history
my practice had gradually
increased and I found
that at the end of the year
I had received in fees
the sum of £ 858-4-11

From the deduct £ 13-4-6
leaves the sum of £ 845-0-5

realized. This was not
much but in many ways

1875

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the doctor then he says
 it was not so very bad -
 and gave promise that
 it might increase - ~~but~~
 had then settled in his
 very prospects in the
 end of the year - when my
 future was decidedly the
 appointment to the Medical
 Board - and the state
 of my health took on
 a subject of some anxiety
 for I remember ^{but} that the
 symptoms were of a kind
 to might increase and
 entail the consequences

London

4439

480

and the same week,
my general health had
improved. I got rid of
the frequently from neuralgia
tooth ache. and a pressing
gastrogastric, the consequence
I could never quite
make out. - The doctor
chose to ascribe it to the
a a sort of - the thing - and
has great nervous system
and appetite. That I
work of every kind. I
and that it is now
difficult to find any
definite cause. I work

1875

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1874

I was much perplexed
about my future pro-
ceedings. I felt I was
unfit for the hard work
of Salanta; and yet
I did not like to leave
up the work which
I was very dependent
on me. and I tried
my best to keep my interest
in the Education -
having these books
I had after being
here two years - and
down to the very best
day of my work. 20

London

4141

was obliged to transfer
my savings - which I was
very loathe to do - as I
was when I had put
and unknown for
purpose and the children
of anything happened,
me. I thought much
of it and turned it over
and over in my mind
as the time went by
and finally I determined
that I must be decided
by the advice given by
my medical friends
and I have stated that
that was the case in a formal

1875

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consultation - The evening
 occurring just at the
 week of time. settled
 the question. I resigned
 the office of Surgeon
 and became President
 of the Medical Board
 with the vote assented
 the issue of removing
 the Army Sanitary and
 membership of the
 Army Sanitary ^{Committee} ~~Committee~~
 an office in which I
 have afterwards I had
 much to do with all
 important sanitary
 questions relating to India

London

4143

484

I had completed my 50th
year on the 6 Dec 1874.
and had accomplished
24.5 years since the
date 29 June 1850 when
I sailed for India. I
had added one year for
the Indian Sep. No
that I had 25.5 years
when I returned - and
received a pension of
£365 a year - of the
total £65 since retired
for buying a pension
fund to which I still
intended my payments
to the Medical Directory

1875

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1874

were completed - and I
warmly wanting my
time to receive my
sum of £ 300 a
year -

My income now therefore
stood at the following

Pension £ 365 -
Pay - £ 600
£ 965

Interest on 70 Bank of
Buenos Aires - say
7000 @ 8 per cent
deduct exchange £ 500.

Interest on £ 6000

On the Black and White
@ 5% £ 300

5% £ 500

On paper - Pension
American notes £ 250
10 5 0

London

4/14/5

Making a total of 965
1050
£ 2015

Had I should have thought
ample for all my wants
but things had increased
so much in cost since I
left England 24 years ago
that I found it here not
so and that it was
very insufficient
and as people who were
employed and employed
in all things, and I was
not satisfied it would
be said that we might
have paid a different
amount living in a country

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family he but died of
 the disease and leaving a
 large family to provide
 for and educate - and
 an establishment of society
 to keep up - which
 was. Nurse. Parker
 had. ~~He~~ ~~was~~ ~~he~~ ~~and~~
 and a great many -
 have been used as
 servants -

In the matter of a foreign
 or some other people
 with education apart
 from the fact. 4 of them
 were a had them at
 night -

London

4147

488

My dear boy Bob had
commenced life under good
auspices in New Wythe
in his office, and promised
to be a steady son of
the mother, and as they
in family will be so
and if not better than
at least so. The girls
were being trained & three
of them in the Indian
and little Fiddle the
young man was being
to make progress in his
lessons - so far all
well - and I had

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much nearer to the threshold
 and especially so than
 before. As I well need
 the ^{my} ~~no~~ ^{on what} ~~thing~~ ^{was} always
 high ~~and~~ ^{and} cheap the
 ministry. the ^{light} ~~empty~~
 and ~~empty~~ ^{light} of the house.
 of which she was the central
 and ~~central~~ ^{and} most
 important figure! —
 I had during the past
 year visited the hospitals,
 attended lectures - and
 heard papers and discourses
 at the Society in many of which
 I had taken part - I had read

London

4149

mine a life of the annual Medical
Literature and the Journal, and
had kept myself steadily
cheerful of the prospect of
Medical Service - and then
with my friend & cousin Brudenell
Came to London - serving as a volunteer
in the activity of the War
and in the service of the
a paper read at the Royal
Society - I had then rather
disappointed in not being
elected to the Royal Society
Fellowship - but am now
informed now that I have
learned more of how these things
are conducted - and I am very

1875

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saying that my surgical work
 was in a heyday. And had
 I been a Fellow of the American
 College I think I should have
 been home right some surgical
 apt. This in the whole considering
 my health. The office should
 be the same, but of my present
 thought it is the best I
 should rather pursue
 in work of which I had thought
 but my mind is not much
 experience in my hands
 that of a Physician. I believe
 disease of which I have
 usually a good deal in
 London. - Such was my position
 at the end of 1874 -

1875 London

4151
~~1876~~

492

The year began with people
strutting in the parks
I hear from Dr. Mantou that I
am to be a member of the Army
Sanitary Committee.

22 Aug 1875 Rane and Meeth
bell. Thad - There are a number
of me in the house. I must
hand out the note for a chest
I have paid - and would not
believe me in. The doctor is
away - I sent for the police
and it was some time
but the house was full of
smoke.

I am proposed again by Prof
Thomson for the Royal Society.

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3^d Feb all fine. Now
 Sunday I examined the
 boy & children's book
 history. Am returned bet.
 4. Mrs. Sturges came
 to town - I called and
 made acquaintance with
 Dr. Sutherland, the right
 hand of the Army Sanitary
 Committee.

~~Examination~~
 6 Examined the Brackets
 with the other brackets & replace
 the Autoplane. Valueria - +
 finished an R.S. paper
 2^d part - Mrs. Sturges is
 having something to be written for her

London

4153

7. I wrote a minute for the
India Office on 7.7.77 and Foreign Affairs
re: the Indian disease in India,
for the Sanitary Commission

9. Took the children to the
pantomime, "Baker in the Wood",
at Covent Garden.

10. Had had neuralgia in
my left arm & shoulder.

11. Monday. Jim and Harry
began to attend the ^{British} school in Cambridge St. I
have taken them money for
the Funnies at Rugby.

14. Went to see the Council.

15. We went back to Rugby.

17. Reading Guide to the

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with the gun and examine the
other children on various
subjects - Stewart sent
to bed again.

18 I continue to have
- talpa in my left shoulder
I see a few patients
occasionally -

20 went to Norwood Tex
my friend Mrs. H. H. H.
on the 21st Miss Rees
came to be examined by
the two girls -

23rd I appear in the
Gazette today as Deputy
Surgeon General retiring
after 25 years service

London

4155

496

25 Jan - Had a long
talk with Sir J. Peas on
matters connected with the
Board and culture
improvement & changes
that are necessary.

29 Jan Recd a letter from
Under Secy of War informing
me that I am appointed
member of Army Sanitary
Committee - And also a
letter from Sir J. Peas saying
that the Secy of State for
India has recommended
that I should be made
a Surgeon General with the rank
of Major General.

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I attended the Thanksgiving
 in hunting & the lot of
 about 1000 men. My
 old Indian friends -
 30 I say attended
~~the~~^{my} part meeting of
 the Senate of the New
 School. He is now
 Director General in the
 -chain.

I have noted that I
 made \$42 this month
 by private practice
 I was busy at the
 time in the Medical
~~at~~ practice which work

London

D. 4159

on 3 Aug I had one of my
purpura & haemorrhagic
with stomach. It lasted
all night. Chills
and fever pursued
It left me very weak. My
next day. The heat & the
were better. I had read
received in writing
much articles on various
diseases for Dr. Quain's
new Dictionary of Medicine
on 6 Aug I went to the
Southland which I placed
to the care of the
Army Secretary General

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Reading Greek testament
with him

8 Another attack
on my stomach much
like the last - lasting in
a few hours.

9 Examined a batch
of Medical Candidates,
in the hope of saving
the University left.
Indica for Pregnancy.

10 I am better again
to-day. Examined

more Medical Candidates
saw Mr & Mrs of the Standard
Office in the subject of a new
Medicine for them. Had

London

4159

500

been the Company's own
physician in Calcutta

11 we had a numerous
party of well dressed friends,
J. M. B. B. W. H. W. W.
B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.
C. C. C. —

12. Some Medical Candidates
reported by my Brother -
attended a meeting of the
Society of Arts

13. In Sept Clerk of the
Huntingdon District at the
College of Surgeons - Director
of College of Letters, former
went to see old huntingdon
house with John Woodhouse

15. July. Opened a box
that had belonged to my
dear Father and Mother
in India. Burned many
old letters - it was the
work! —

16 I was feeling very
nervous to day

17 Attended examination
of Indian Medical
Candidates at Kensington
House.

18 Went to Ealing to
inspect the Royal India
Asylum - this is a new
I am to hope one day

London

4161

Three months and a day
I admit it is, to see the
poor fellows who have
become deaf &

Brunton & Hay 3^d
and at Royal Society
this evening! —

Dr Lee's lecture, (Crowning
at the College of Physicians,
going on now! —

2^d visiting examination
of Indian Medical
Candidates at University
College.

went with the boys to the
Lyceum to see Irving
in Hamlet. — Jan 14
to Hay

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4/182

1875

24 Dined with Mr.
The Musgrave. At home
at the Larimer.

27 went with Bob & the
"Society" to see the
hardwood heights!
Museum! —

28 Reading Greek Testament
with Jane —
The weather is cold and
snowy! —

1 March Dined with
Lady Berkeley
A most honorable
dispatch has come
from the Society of India
on my retirement.

London
No. 536 Military ~~50~~ 63

India Office
Str.
17th March 1875

Sir

I am directed by the Secretary
of State for India in Council to forward
copy of a letter addressed by the
Principal of the Medical College at
Calcutta to the Deputy Surgeon General
of the Presidency Circle & also of a
letter from the Surgeon General
Indian Medical Service to the Adjutant
General of the Army and to inform
you that the Government of India
have stated they have much pleasure
in sending the communication and
in adding the expression of their
high appreciation of your services

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No. 336 Military
1873
The Hon. Secretary
of the War Department
Washington
Dear Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the regulations governing the appointment of officers to the Medical Department of the Army. I am sorry to hear that the Department has not yet been able to give a definite answer to your inquiry. I am, however, sure that the Department is very anxious to give you a satisfactory reply as soon as possible. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. Smith
Secretary of the War Department

1895

4164

London

And merits.

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant

Signed R. Pears.

Major General

Military Secretary.

Surgeon General J. Fayrer C.S.I. &c.

Copy -

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1875

⁴¹⁶⁵
No 25 of 1875

London

Military Department

To The Most Hon^{ble} the Marquis of Salisbury,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Marquis,

We have the honour to
acknowledge your Lordship's
despatch of the 31st Dec^r 1874.

No 61. intimating that Surgeon-
Major J. Fayer, M.D. (P.S.) has
been allowed to retire from the
Service, & that his name has been
submitted to His Royal Highness
the Field Marshal, the
Commander-in-Chief, in view
to the honorary rank of
Deputy Surgeon-General being
conferred upon him.

2. Under these circumstances

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it would be unnecessary
to forward the papers noted
in the margin, which were
received just prior to the receipt
of your Lordship's despatches
under acknowledgment, but
as they contain very gratifying
testimony to the value of the
which Surgeon Major Fayer
services were held, we have
much pleasure in sending
them and in adding the ex-
-pression of our high appreciation
of Dr Fayer's services & merits.

We are
(Signed) Drathbrook
- B. H. Ellis
" NW Morgan
" A Hobhouse
" E C Bayley
" W Muir

Fort William
The 5th Feb 1875.

1875

4167

London

1875.

Extract - Fort William Military ~~Consultation~~ ^{Committee}
for January 1875.

(No. 1499). Memorandum from Col T. Ratt-
-ray C. B. C. S. I. Deputy Adjuant: Genl
t Col H. K. Burne. Secretary to the Govern-
-ment of India, Military Department -
(No. 1072. Officers - Pension, dated
Simla the 12th January 1875.

From J. C. Brown Esq. C. B. Surgeon General
Indian Medical Department; to the
Adjuant General. (No 1878, dated
Fort William, the 31st December 1874.)
In forwarding the enclosed letter dated
26th Nov- 1874 from Surgeon Major J. Taylor
M. D. C. S. I. of the Bengal Medical
Establishment; soliciting permission
to retire from the Service, I have the
honour to explain that the application
was received, in the first instance

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London

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in the Military Department, and was transferred to this office for submission to Government in accordance with the instructions contained in G. O. No. 366. of 1874.

2 Surgeon Major Fayer had also addressed a letter to the Principal of the Medical College Calcutta regarding his appointment in that institution.

This communication has been forwarded

to the Government of Bengal, & I beg to attach a copy of the same with a copy of J. Chever's remarks* thereon for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government. Cordially endorse all that J. Chever

says of Surgeon Major Fayer and recommend that he may be promoted

* No 733. Dated 20th Dec/74
with copy of memo. No 5020
dated 22nd Jan. from
the Surg^l Surgeon-General
Presidency Circle -

1875

4169

London

on retirement to the honorary rank of
 Deputy Surgeon-General under the
 provisions of para 10 of the Royal
 Warrant of 1873

From J. Fayrer Esq. M.D. Surgeon Major
 Bengal Medical Service, to Colonel
 H.K. Burnes, Military Secretary to
 the Government of India, Calcutta
 Dated 16 Grosvenor Place, London
 the 26th Nov. 1874-

I have the honour to request that you
 will be good enough to submit my
 application to the Govt of India
 for permission to retire from the Bengal
 Medical Service. Having completed
 twenty-five years service in Oct of this
 year, including a year's service for
 the defence of Lucknow, I trust I shall
 be entitled to retire on a pension

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London

1875.

of £365 per annum, and with the
rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

From

J. Fayer Esq. M.D. Surgeon-Major
Bengal Medical Service, Professor
of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in
the Medical College of Calcutta
to Mr. H. Chevers Esq. M.D.

Surgeon-Major Principal of the Medical
College, Calcutta (Dated 16 Grazeville Place
London. W. 27th Nov. 1874) -

I have the honor to request that you
will be so good as to submit to the
Principal Inspector-General of
the Bengal Medical Department, this
my request to be permitted to resign
my appointment of Professor of Surgery
and Senior Surgeon of the Medical

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London

College & its Hospital, Consulting
 Surgeon to the Honourable General Hospital
 and Medical Charge of the Mysore
 Princes & their families, and also,
 that I may be permitted to retire
 from the Bengal Medical Service
 on the pension of £365 a year,
 to which by length of service I am
 entitled, by 24. years' service and
 one year for the defence of Lucknow.
 I would venture to express a hope
 that I may be recommended for
 the usual step of honorary rank,
 on retiring after 25 years of service.
 I cannot thus relinquish the
 service & College Appointments
 I have so long held, without ex-
 -pressing the deep regret with

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London

which I bear a connexion that has
 lasted so long, & during which I have
 received so much kindness, courtesy,
 and consideration from yourself,
 my colleagues, Native or European,
 and from all whether officers or
 students, with whom I have been
 concerned, may I beg of you
 to express these my sentiments
 to all —

1875.

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London...

1843

1843

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to appear there the
to all

1875

4173

London

1875.

From. H. Chevers Esq. M.D. Principal
 Medical College to S. Haines, Deputy
 Surgeon-General Presidency Circle
 (No 733. dated Fort William the
 21st Dec 1874

I have the honor to forward for submission
 to the Surgeon-General, a letter in
 original dated the 27th ultimo, re-
 ceived this morning, in which
 Surgeon Major Fayrer P.S.I. states
 that he may be permitted by Govern-
 ment to resign his appointments
 in this College & elsewhere, & to retire
 from the Service on the pension of £365
 a year; & further that he may
 be recommended for the step of
 honorary rank accorded to Medical
 officers on retiring after 25 years
 service.

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1872

1873

London

Hon. R. Green Esq. M.P. Principal
 Medical Officer of the
 Hospital General, London
 No 708. Letter to Mr. Green
 21st Dec 1872

I have the honor to forward for
 the Hospital General, a letter in
 reply to the letter of the 27th inst.,
 received this morning, in which
 you inform me of the fact that
 that he may be permitted to
 visit the Hospital in person
 in this case a letter has been
 from the Service to the Principal
 of the Hospital, & further that he may
 be recommended for the purpose
 of being sent abroad to study
 medicine in Germany after 25 years

1875

4174

London

, 1875.

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It is a mere duty on our part to submit that; while I and my colleagues the professors of this College and the medical officers of the hospital rejoice that it has been the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government to recognize the great value of Surgeon-Major Fayrer's services by conferring upon him the highest Medical Appointment in their gift, we cannot but regret that; even in the course of well earned promotion this institution & its Staff should be deprived of the inestimable support & co-operation of an officer, who during a period of nearly fifteen years, did at least as much as any man has done hitherto for the College & hospital that high reputation which they at present

It is a large building on the east side of the
Main Street, and I have had the opportunity
to examine of this building and the
medical officers of the hospital
before that, it was the intention
of the Hospital Committee
to give the Great Hall of the
Hospital to be used for
the purpose of the highest building
apartment, in their office
and in the hospital, and in
the course of the last year
the intention of the staff of the
hospital of the intention of the
support of the operation of the
the building a series of health
system plan, and as the building
as they have been those who
the building a hospital that will
be the intention of the hospital

1875

4195

London

1875

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held. Dr. Fayer's reputation as a
Surgeon Physician and Author is
well established & is generally
recognized in India & in Europe
that he who have, for many
years daily watched the making
of it have only to add our heart-
felt concurrence in the universal
Consent; and I am in a position to
submit that his work here was
 invariably performed with that
energy & high sense of official
and professional duty which
is inseparable from his character,
And in a manner which
claimed for him the gratitude
of the sick poor and the affection

1875

4176

London

and admiration of his students
and brother officers

Forwarded

No 5020.

(Signed) C. R. Francis Esq
Deputy Surgeon General

Submitted for the orders of Government
with the Commanchee in Chief re-
commendation that J. Taylor
may be recommended for a
step of honor and rank on
retirement

Copy.

1875.

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1878

1175

1878

and attention of his students
and further progress

No 2020

For record

Respectfully,
J. R. Smith

submitted for the review of the
with the Commission in 1878
Commissioner of the
may be recommended for a
step of honor and credit to

retirement

Wm. L.

1875

4177

London

I appended a copy of it
 March 2. Made of Sunday
~~the~~ the children had
 before spending the day
 with dad & the children -
 saw the girl of India & the
 about my returnment of
 the India office.

3. At St Thomas Hospital
 saw the children & the children
 lived with the children at
 the Cross Street Club.

4. Saw the children at the
 small children at the

6. Saw the children at the
 and the children lived with

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7, 1875.

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4178

1875

Reading Greek testament
with John - Reading with
Harry the Gents

10 - Attended a service
at Buckingham Palace
and kissed the Queen
hand - Probyn came
to see me about the
Princess of Wales' projected
visit to India

11 went with Dr. Sutherland
Col. Ewbank - Dr. Buchanan
Sir C. Mace In the morning
to Woolwich (Saw Admiral
Barnard) to visit the
Lut. where Dr. Mace has
been preaching - met General

4179 London
D'Agrekar Dr Vanille
Sindhu & S. General - keep
bunked the book to report
unpleasant for them
bunked in the book - my
old book - bunked in the
house 1849.

Living and the very house
bunked in

13 St. & Dr. in the
house - St. & Dr.
Crest in the house
room like the house
L. & S. in the house - being
in the house in the house
and S. in the house
elephant in the house
S. in the house in the house
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7, 1875.

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4180

1875

14 Sunday 20 May I had
another severe attack of
gastroenteritis - all night
slept about 4 miles
of Chesham -

15 - he had all day long
illness in great pain took
opium - Mr Pollock
saw me three times

16 Rather better, got up
wrote to the Board - saw
Mr Lawrence in consultation
with Dr Barker

Mr and Mrs Henry better

17. Heard that I am to
be invited to go with the
Prince of Wales to India

London

4181

508

18th March. I received a
note yesterday from Sir J. Peas
saying that the Prince & Princess
of India and have expressed a
wish that I should go to
Mysore. And asking me
if I would undertake the
duty. I replied immediately
that I would do so with
pleasure.

19th went with the Princess to
the drawing room at
Buckingham Palace.
She wore black velvet
and black lace

7, 1875.

young naval

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4182

1875

I am attending at the
 time Dr Beale's lecture
 at the College of Physicians
 March 20 - Defied me
 Cambridge boat race,
 Defied him. Refused.
 Mr Christie has refused
 him the 1st day -
 saw Lord Salisbury
 today & talk about the
 Prince visit to India
 the time - the climate
 - saw General Mallesher
 son of my old friend
 Lord Mallesher he

London

4183

later a most kindly
interest in me! —
I am a little he had
been away from school
for a fortnight — with
me through — and I told
me the Cephalic nerve.
It is curious that I
had something of the
kind some time ago
at point to the body
then more of the same
must be defective.
Have omitted the
Hence again & frequently

7, 1875.

young naval

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4184

1875

21. Called on the Duke
of Sutherland and gave
him a collection of birds
recently sent to me by
Dr. King of the Calcutta
Botanical Garden. -
They are to go to Hamilton

23. Sir G. Murray
visited Pres. du Roy
College of Physicians
at the Royal (and
half-crown in the
evening - The meetings
are always late in the
evening!

London

4185

572

23 March 1875 - Said
Sir Bartolomeo, who is going
with the Prince. He has
heard of me journey -
wrote a memo for Lord
Salisbury and for the
Queen. on the subject of
climate - He will be
found in my diary
later on! -

He had had news from
Antakka about Lord
Savile's sister who was in
Melbourne & Co. and
an order on O Bank for £10
for his use! - He has been
causing the great anxiety

17, 1875.

young naval

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2186

1875 to

and more by leaps and bounds
and he seems now to be
reduced to the most
brutal state from his
intemperance! —

24 Repet went to Rugby
I saw Sir W. Parnell
and showed him my
memoir on the proposed
regime — I also sent a
copy to Sir B. Parnell — I
saw Sir W. Parnell on the
same subject —

Mr. O'Brien called about
^{a quantity of my and his}
memoir to Sir R. Maitland
my health is pretty good just
now

London

4/187

+

The news from Australia
about Edward was causing
me great grief and anxiety
257, I am publishing a
small book in the hope
I thought it well to include
the notes that had been
received very extensively that
have been considerable in
regard to the annual. I
had been at the work
of about 100 - had some
work plans of like things
and some other things
have - I had a little
to say with the family about

17, 1875.

young naval

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188

1875

a drawing of a large
head in front of the
book - Bullen has a
very fine one or has kindly
allowed me to have a
drawing made of it - The
head is in the middle - and of
course over 12 feet and long
and before skinning
I dedicate the book
to Bullen as it was
the time I was very
first time in the book
now many years ago
attended a meeting of
the Valley Senate - and
also the K. K. meeting

London

4189

518

I wrote to King to thank him
for the orders to Burne
in the dispatch about my
services, and to Charles &
Richard for a Graphic
Dolphin and the Hunterian
Museum.

26 wrote specially to Sir
Pearce about Dr Paul staying
for me as I cannot write
several letters to India -

28 heard out to Normand
to the Mr Schure - wrote
to Paddy who is at Rome
to the Mr Schure at Florence

17, 1875.

young naval

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4190

1875

29. A great lecture
meeting in Hyde Park
Dine at Dr. Smith's met.
Dr. W. Sandwith - Dr. Soper
I received a letter from
to-day -

At my request Dr. Christie
superintendent of the Royal
Institution is taking it
now to attend all those
where we have cases of
mental disease to deal
with. - There to be met
to-day. Capt. C. —

31. I went to - Battersea
Netley - Dr. Parker met me

NOTES OF A SHORT ADDRESS THE CANDIDATES AT THE OPENING OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY, APRIL 1ST, 1875.

By J. FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I.,

President of the Indian Medical Board; Member of the Senate.

MEMEN.—By permission of Dr. Fraser and the Senate, I propose to make a few remarks on this occasion of the commencement of the session of the Army Medical School. My reason for doing so at I think a few words from one who has been long engaged in the work you are commencing may not be out of place. They will be the result of some experience, and you may accept them as a token of the interest I take in your future career.

No position in which I have been placed has afforded me more satisfaction than that I now occupy as a member of the Senate of this School; for it places me in relation with the rising generation of medical officers, and enables me to feel that I may still in some degree further that which has always deeply interested me—medical education.

It is more than a quarter of a century, though it seems but as yesterday, since I was, as you now are, commencing my career as a medical officer; but how great are your advantages, compared with those of the date to which I look back! How much has been done to promote your interests and improve the means of fitting you for your work! Since the Crimean war, great changes have taken place in the constitution of the medical services, and in the duties and responsibilities of the medical officers. The sciences of military hygiene and medicine have made rapid progress. The medical officer is no longer regarded merely as the physician or surgeon to treat disease or wound; he is the guardian of the health of armies and fleets. In some cases, and especially in India, he holds the same position in regard to the civil population. It is a fact, that officers in the Indian Medical Service, as sanitary commissioners, are the guardians of the health of two hundred millions of people.

Your duties will be of a varied character, and you must be well prepared to discharge them efficiently. Prevention of disease and preservation of health are very essential; but they must not occupy your attention to the exclusion of the study of disease itself, which you must be prepared to treat in every form, and as it occurs in epidemic and endemic visitations. You must be general practitioners in the widest sense of the term, equally prepared to perform a surgical operation, treat disease, lay down the sanitary conditions for the proper construction of a barrack or hospital, analyse a doubtful potable water, detect an obscure poison, or deal with an impending or present visitation of cholera or other epidemic disease. Where you are going, there will be no room for specialisation. Admirable as the specialist may be in great cities, he would be of little use in a field-hospital or ironclad during an action, or in a cholera or fever camp in India or the tropics.

In some services, the medical officers have substantive military rank. The Medical Director-General of the United States army is a general. The reports of his department contain papers by majors and captains, who are the surgeons and assistant-surgeons of regiments. Such is not the case with us; and you must bear in mind that, though your position is as good as that of other officers, your relative rank gives you no title to assume the duties or offices of the combatant branch. I need hardly hint at the bad taste of assuming anything to which you are not entitled, especially that to which your own position as members of a learned profession should make you indifferent. But still you are soldiers; and it may happen, as it has done before, to devolve on you, in emergencies, to act as such. You have many brilliant examples of the medical taking the place of the combatant officer. Should it fall to your lot, be ready to show that you are as ready for this as for any other duty.

Let me advise you not to forget that you are medical at the same time as you are military men. Let there be a due combination of each element. Keep to your own distinct sphere of duty, and you will exercise great influence for good. Overstep it, and you will not only be in a false position, but your efforts for good will be negated, and your counsels useless. So much of the influence for good in the position of the medical officer depends on his personal character, that you should endeavour to let the standard of that be pitched as high as possible.

Whatever may be said or thought of the position of the medical officers collectively, no one can deny that individually they always receive the consideration and respect that is due to their own individual and personal merits. You have abundant examples—living, I am glad to say—to imitate; and I might remind you of one recently removed from among us ripe in age and distinction, who always and to the last took deep interest in this school and in his younger brethren, who

has left us the history of a life and character, which all young naval and military surgeons may study with advantage.

Having completed your work at Netley, you will be ready to enter on your duties, and you will probably think that you are entitled to rest after your labours, and have leisure to digest and assimilate all that you have taken in here. But short interval will intervene before you are in harness, and begin the business of life in earnest. You will realise the value of the training you have received. You must act for yourselves, add to your stock of knowledge and that which may be of use to your successors in this school, when, perchance, one of you may occupy one of its professorial chairs, or endeavour, as I do, to encourage your younger brethren in starting on their journey in life.

The field before you is large. Far from being exhausted, it is in many places hardly touched. Great problems of hygiene and medicine still await solution. Large questions concerning disease; the laws regulating the rise and spread of cholera and other epidemics, their pathology, etiology, and therapeutics; the nature and action of that which in our ignorance we call malaria; the subject of fever in all forms; and many kindred subjects—will engage your attention, and give you ample ground for exploration and discovery. Or, apart from medicine and hygiene, we may turn to the whole range of natural science. The zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, climatology, ethnology, of many countries, and especially of India, offer rich mines, in which are veins of wealth yet unexplored and unrevealed.

You must feel a longing to enter on a career that offers so many paths to instruction. Think, too, of the examples in whose footsteps you may follow, and of what has been done by such men—all military or naval surgeons—as Guthrie, Ballingall, Richardson, Falconer, Annesley, Twining, Thompson, Martin, Hooker, Huxley, Flower, Parkes, Maclean, Longmore, Goodeve, Chevers, Murchison, and many more; and shall they not be followed by some whose names will be written in the annals of this school? I must not dwell longer, much as I should like to do so, on this subject, for I have a few words to say about the services you are to join, and especially of the Indian; for though I have served in them all, I am best qualified to speak of that in which the greater part of my life has been passed.

The covenanted Indian medical service comprised, on January 1st, 1875, 675 members of all ranks; of these, 3 were surgeons-general, 22 deputy surgeons-general, 357 surgeons-major, and 293 surgeons. The designation of assistant-surgeon, as you are aware, has been discontinued. This was a title in no case, perhaps, very appropriate, but least of all so in India, where most commissioned medical officers held independent charges from the beginning. There are three divisions, those of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, each with its own list, and not concerned with the others. To one or other of these, according to circumstances, already doubtless known to you, those destined for India will belong; and to any of the varied appointments offered by them each of you may aspire. I wish, however, to remind you, that the Indian medical service is not purely military, but general, and that it is not the public medical service only, but the medical profession in India; for on you will devolve all important professional duties, including medical education, in the country.

Two years must be passed in military duty before you can obtain promotion; but, after that is completed, the work is often of a different character, and quite distinct from the army. There is also another condition, that, before you can permanently hold any appointment, civil or military, you must pass an examination in the language of the Presidency to which you belong. This used formerly to be merely colloquial; it now includes both reading and writing the language in the native character, and I strongly recommend you to set yourselves to do this immediately after reaching India. It is important that you should commence it early, for if put off it becomes irksome, as increasing work leaves you less time and inclination to devote to it. Though the lower standard, as it is called, is all that is absolutely required, you will do well to aim at the higher; and there are others still more advanced, for which a successful examination is rewarded by a considerable sum of money—sufficient, at least, to defray the expenses of tuition. The value of a sound knowledge of the language is great; it is seldom acquired if not begun early; it is essential in your communication with the natives, and is a condition of holding many appointments. No one, I am sure, has ever had cause, even when it was not compulsory, to regret the time or labour bestowed on it.

The grades in the Indian are like those in the British medical service, though you have the exceptional advantage of promotion to surgeon-major after the lapse of twelve years, if you have passed a professional examination, which is, in future, to be enforced, though it has not been so up to the present time. This, also, you should do as soon as possible, whilst the habits of study and passing examinations, in which you have been pretty well exercised, are fresh upon you. De-

pend on it, these things do not become easier from delay, and you will feel more comfortable and settled in your real work, with minds relieved of the burden.

After twenty years' service, you will obtain a step in relative rank and an increase of pay. After this, should you remain in the service so long, comes the next step of deputy surgeon-general. A period of five years in this grade adds materially to your pension (£250 a year). Should you be fortunate enough to attain the highest post of all, that of surgeon-general, and hold it for five years, your pension will receive another substantial increment of £350. But, though few may attain to this position, there are many other appointments even more lucrative, though not involving extra pension, some connected with the military service, others quite distinct from it. The appointments open to medical officers are fewer than formerly; still they are numerous, and I will tell you briefly what they are, or have been, since my own connection with the service.

In addition to the administrative appointments of surgeon and deputy surgeon-general, the following are now, or recently were, held by medical officers; principal and professors in all the subjects of an university curriculum in medicine, in the Colleges of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and also a limited number in the College of Lahore; superintendent of native medical schools at Agra, Nagpore, Patna, Dacca, etc.; these generally being held in combination with the office of a surgeon of these important stations.

The important subject of medical education will be entirely in your hands, whether as members of the medical faculty, of the senate, or examiners in the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or professors in the Medical Colleges. The new College of Calcutta, which was founded in 1833 by Lord W. Bentinck, is, I may tell you, the largest medical school in the world. When I left it in 1872, it numbered over 1,300 medical students on its rolls, and it is increasing every year. There is, perhaps, nothing that has exercised a greater political or social influence for good on the native mind, or done more to consolidate our hold on the affections of the people and the country since the days when Broughton and Hamilton gained for the British power the earliest concession of privileges which gave us our first hold in the country from the Moghul of Delhi; and since when, in 1834, the learned Pandit Moodhosoondun Gupto, laying aside the prejudice of caste, initiated the study of anatomy by dissecting the human body, than the study and extension of medical science in India. It will be for you to sustain and extend the prestige it has acquired, and there is, perhaps, no direction in which your talents and energies may be more usefully directed.

Among offices that may be, or have been, held by medical men in India, the following may be mentioned:—

Surgeons and assistant surgeons, and resident surgeons of the General and College Hospitals; superintendents of eye infirmaries; garrison surgeons; field surgeons and assistants to armies in the field; surgeon to the viceroy; surgeon to the commander-in-chief; presidency and district surgeons; marine surgeons; police surgeons; superintendent of lunatic asylums; superintendent of emigration; medical superintendent of emigration; medical examiner of accounts; principal medical storekeeper; other medical storekeepers; civil surgeons of stations, very numerous and sometimes remunerative appointments, to which are joined others of regimental appointments; chemical examiners to Government; analyser of waters; assay and assistant assay masters; superintendent of botanical gardens, Calcutta, Scharunpore, and others; of cinchona plantations; forest appointments; superintendent of fisheries; sanitary commissioner to Government of India; sanitary commissioner of provinces; statistical officer and officers on special duty for investigation of cholera, held by two very distinguished students of this school, Messrs. Cunningham and Lewis; inspector-general and inspector of jails; superintendents of jails; inspector-general and superintendents of vaccination; political agents; assistant political agents; magistrates, coroners; commissioners and deputy commissioners of divisions, offices involving judicial functions; opium agents and assistants; professor of Arabic and secretary to Colleges (formerly); governor of the Andaman Islands (formerly); superintendent of Darjeeling, the late lamented Dr. Campbell; former Persian envoy; and others that at this moment escape my memory. With many of these offices are combined other duties, or two or more may be held by the same officer.

In most cases, the civil and military medical appointments give opportunity for private practice. In the Presidency cities and large civil stations, it is often considerable; and though, perhaps, not so lucrative anywhere as in former days, it is such as would compare not unfavourably with the results of medical practice in European cities. I have heard it said, that the late Dr. N., when surgeon to the General Hospital in Calcutta about thirty years ago, made as much as one lac of rupees, £10,000, a year. Things have changed since then

medical men are more numerous and honoraria are smaller. Those who realise half the amount are fortunate; but this is not equal to the same in England. The cost of living is great, and the expenditure large; but if health continue, most medical officers may look forward at the completion of their service to retirement with a competency. Unfortunately, health is not always preserved, and the position is forfeited by the necessity of seeking change in Europe. But, lest I should excite undue apprehension in reference to the evils of the climate, I will presently say a few words on the mode of life in India.

I have thus given you a glance at your future work, and an idea of what you may aspire to; I am sure it depends on yourselves how far you may profit by the advantages offered. In these days, though interest and the influence of friends will do something, they are as nothing to personal merit, which will do more.

To men of another

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To men of apathetic temperament, though correct in all their proceedings and relations of life and duty, the opportunities may seem never to come; but the real fact is, they are neither perceived, nor grasped when they offer, and the favourable moment passes by unheeded, perhaps not to return, and mediocrity is the result; but even to those the service offers something. There is sufficient for all present to thirty years, you have the option of retiring on a pension according to the length of service, varying from £220 to £550 a year, or if the last five years have been passed in the position of *deputy-surgeon* or *surgeon-general*, you will add an additional £250 or £350 to your pension. A liberal allowance of leave is accorded, amounting to six years in the whole period of thirty years; but, unless under very exceptional circumstances, not more than two years can be taken at a time, and that after stated intervals. You will do well to avail yourself of this privilege, even though your health should not seem to require it, for it gives you the opportunity of renewing your home impressions, and refreshing your knowledge of professional subjects; and you will do very well, if it be permitted, to spend portions of your furlough here with that object.

Now, as to your mode of life in India, and indeed other hot and tropical countries, with reference to the preservation of health, I have not much more to say than that common sense and careful living are all that are required. India means every variety of climate, from the hot damp plains of Bengal to the dry arid plains of the north-west and Punjab, or the cold rarefied atmosphere of the Hill stations; and you must act accordingly. Temperance in all things; regularity of life and habits; avoidance of excessive, prolonged, or undue exposure to the direct rays of the sun and to malarious influences, especially as they occur in certain localities; attention to clothing, which should consist mainly of light woollen materials, to protect you from chills, and equalise the temperature of the body; plenty of, but not too much, work; sufficient exercise; plain food, and extreme moderation in alcoholic drinks of all kinds; and as little tobacco-smoking as possible—these precautions, if observed, will keep you in good health, and fit for work for many years; and you will find, I think, as a general rule, that men in India work as hard or as harder than they do here, for, from the time you occupy a position of the least responsibility, work goes on steadily increasing, and developing new motives to exertion.

Of course, in such climates as those of India and the tropics, one is liable to sudden and serious attacks of disease; but, escaping these, as you may reasonably, with care, expect to do, it is wonderful how high a standard of health may be preserved even under the hardest work and the greatest exposure. The tendency is to suffer as much from mental as from physical strain, and as many break down from overwrought brains as from physical exhaustion; but, fortified by such means as I have suggested, you may to a great extent bid defiance to both. I would repeat the advice that you should, if possible, avail yourselves, at reasonable periods, of the leave which the Government accords you to Europe. It is often said that the doctors and the indigo planters, men who are most exposed, are the healthiest men in India. This is not, perhaps, altogether true; but it shows that the advantages of exercise, combined with mental occupation, are particularly recognised.

And now a few words to those of you who are destined for the Navy and Army. Though I cannot profess to indicate all that you may look forward to so well as I can to your Indian colleagues, yet this much I may safely assert, that for you, too, an interesting field of work is open; and, though the variety may be less than in the Indian service, yet it is equally interesting and important. To you will be committed the care of the health of our soldiers and sailors, and of our military and naval stations at home and abroad. Many of you will work side by side with your Indian friends. In the event of war—and who can say how long we shall remain at peace?—the treatment of our sick and wounded will also be your care. To you also it will fall to investigate the long that

given the origin and diffusion of the disease and other forms of disease; and as your sphere of service will be gathered in all quarters of the globe, your opportunities of studying the influence of climate will necessarily exceed those of all others, and will enable you to solve problems that are yet unexplained. Nor will your duties be limited to those of a purely military or naval character. I for though I am not sufficiently acquainted with all the details of your service to describe them, I know that there are many special appointments open to those who will apply to them. In short, to whichever branch of service you belong, you have before you a useful and honorable career, which will be useful and honorable just in proportion to your own application of the capabilities for progress. In no case, I fear, may you be able to acquire wealth. Were this your object you should have chosen another profession. But competency, and the means of doing justice to your families, and of supporting the position you attain, you may realize, and if so, and you feel that you have served your country well, and to the best of your ability, advanced the knowledge of your profession and the bounds of science, you may be content, for you will have gained that which will bring you the truest happiness and the best reward.

And now I must not detain you longer. I have already treasured too much on the patience of all, and I will conclude by wishing you all prosperity and success in your present and future career.

The first of these is the fact that the
 second of these is the fact that the
 third of these is the fact that the
 fourth of these is the fact that the
 fifth of these is the fact that the
 sixth of these is the fact that the
 seventh of these is the fact that the
 eighth of these is the fact that the
 ninth of these is the fact that the
 tenth of these is the fact that the

London

4191

+

at Northam I dined with
him and slept at his house
next morning I dined at his house
with him and Mrs. Norton (sister)
there. The next day 1 April
I attended the opening of the
session of the Army Medical
School. - Dr. Aitken gave the
opening address - and after
it at the request of Dr. Fisher
and the others I addressed the
students for about 20 minutes
I appended a copy of what I
said, as it appeared in the
British Medical Journal
weekly. - I entered in the
the Professor and his wife.

4192

1875

and was much pleased
with the place and all
I had there. I returned
Sunday the same day
2 April heard from A.S.
from Florence.

On the 9th I sent F.N.E.
at Norwich. They had
just heard from Florence
and from Calcutta and
were all well! -

10 At Kings College and
Fergusson Square - Mrs.
and Harry have come
back from Kensington
about the same time as my letter.

London

4193

520

12 April. New Stone looking
for someone London - I took her to
the Victoria Station in her carriage

14 Heard the sad news of my
dear little cousin Fanny's death
at Strawberry Place. A poor soul
and as recently married. To
bury my 15 and to meet her
pretty!

15 - walked with F. wishing to
see Orléans picture in Reg St.
Lecture at Zoological Gardens &
Schools - Had a little piece
Mr Francis Buckley presenting
to the Prince of Wales asking
me to give a visit to ^{Southampton}

4194

1875

Heard that I have again
 2^d time not been checked
 a F.R.S. - I shall be sitting
 in the Council!

16 Before and I heard of
 Mrs. The Marquis.

17th Spring coming in
 rapidly - went to Ray with
 Sir B. Fane. I stayed in
 with Mr. Russell in the
 special royal train with
 the Prince and Princess of
 Wales to pay a visit at
 Sandringham - Lady
 Suffolk. Mrs. Knollys
 and a third lady were ~~there~~

Sandringham 4/95

in the train. - Ma & Mr
F. Buckley were there also
Left St Pauls at 1.50
arrived at 4.15. - called
in the ground with Mr H
and his dog. - Knew the
Garden & Daisy - found
usually. - At dinner I
took Miss Buckley down
and sat with the ladies
who talked to me very pleasantly
till 5.15. - After dinner
a great deal about her
of course. I heard that Mr H
was rather deaf. - I then

that she has fragrance
 but a most sweetly winning
 and gracious manner -
 After dinner we heard of
 the smoking room used to
 a smoking saloon - where
 W. H. W. was very moral
 and in high spirits & apparently
 much pleased with the
 situation in the prospects
 of the approaching Indian
 expedition - I was
 surrounded by the sweetest
 kindness and right to
 be made. I was not the place
 with ^{persons} names to be seen!

Sandwichham 4/97

524

18 April Sunday. - Went
to church with W.R.H. - They
were all there. In the
afternoon I went out with
W.R.H. - the party to Lyne
where W.R.H. opened the
newly opened church ^{at Lyne} with
a grand service - walked
about in the grounds which
are very pretty land and
and saw all the trees
that had been planted
by good people - ^{very nice} (Mumsey)
After dinner I took leave
of the Royal Highness.

4198

1875

and returned to London
next day - I met Edward
& Miss Gore - met in the
evening to the
National and heard and
saw part of the play with
us - Dr B. Mac. Probyn
and myself.

So I went to the Academy
to - went with the Probyn to
look at about a taxidermy
for the expedition
a meeting at Pattenhall
about and a discussion there
on Bacteria.

London

4199

21. April went to Bracknell
to see the Duke of Marlborough
at his residence. At 11¹⁵ I
went with the Duke and the Duke's
to Drury Lane to hear Salvi
act Othello in Italian.

on the 23 I went again,
with the Duke to hear
Salvi. It was very pleasant
to hear Nathan with the Duke
I found it was as easy to hear
as English -

I was very glad I had
my dear old friend the
Shadows at the time

4200

1875

on 28. I went to the P. O.
Office and made some
inquiries from Capt. Thomas
one of the best experienced of
the Americans about the
climate - temperature of
Kodak & Indian Ocean

27 Took my old friend
Lady on train to the
J. Cooper to consult him
about his eyes.

on 29. I consulted John Cooper
about my eyes I require
+ 12 Right eye + 12 left.
32 astigmat. left - I have
probable hypermetropia -
astigmatism & I have several
fishes

London

4201

528

On 2 May. Young Lord Mayo
sent me my friend Emma home
from a short expedition in Abyssinia
I sent him and Lady Mayo - his
health had suffered considerably
I think it was about this
time that I was presenting
to the Committee to improve
the supply of Medical
Stores & Drugs. The former
system was a very costly one
and I contemplated a
change that in all respects
should be for the benefit
of the Service

4202

1875

I had young Lord Mayo with
my case for the Abyssinian
fever for some days and
he soon began to recover.

On the 6 May I had a
consultation with the Admiral
Sir W. Mordaunt. K.C.B. about
the fitting of the 'Snapper'
On the 7 I went with
Sir W. Mordaunt and myself
to Portsmouth to inspect
the 'Snapper' the steamer
in which H.R. is to make
the voyage to India -
We shipped the tackle

Portsmouth

4203

expected. The "Blast" and
"Discovery" were also plying
out in Portsmouth dockyard
at the time and he kept
to visit them as well and
see that all the preparations
for clothing, cooking, feeding,
travelling in the ice was
that were being made.
I made acquaintance with
Capt. Nares & Mr. Tansley
of the Arctic Ship, & went
to see my old friend Mr.
Cannon.

8. May. At Southsea

Friday. Walked in Southsea
beach. Went to dockyard.

with Perry and Wren - saw
 the ship - and also went on
 the "Democrat" torpedo boat
 after the "Victory" at the
 Royal Yacht. - He told me
 much in the afternoon
 about the time I was
 that I should have
 and that they were
 making my paper - like
 Sam?!

I had long before this
 joined the Edinburgh Society
 during which and after
 10th May I attended it when
 he came in the chair -
 The Club is a large one.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. F. P. Mignon, Bombay staff corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.

Lieut. col. W. F. A. Colman, 8th foot, to have the honorary rank of col. upon retiring on full pay; Captain D. W. Martin, 108th foot, to be major.

Captain A. F. Stewart, 14th foot, to be major.

Paymaster and honorary Captain A. C. Forster, paymaster for Army services attached to the 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of major.

Deputy surg. gen. J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., retired Bengal medical estab., honorary Physician to her Majesty, to have the local rank of surg. gen. in London, whilst holding the appointment of President of the Indian Medical Board.

Surgeon-major W. E.

532

and instructions

to be given

General in the late June 10th

March 1875

The specimens of Katakia

(Sanguinea Dolphin or Porpoise)

from Calcutta (Goulbunda)

has reached Professor Huxley

by post -

12th - Capt. Huxley in the morning

General from 10 March, '75

The El Dorado has been

discovered in the May -

15 - Another interview with

the 10 March about the

I made certain suggestions

collected at the Huxley House

on the motion for the third reading of this Bill, the Earl of GALLOWAY suggested that the Bill should apply to officers half-pay.—The Duke of RICHMOND said that such a course would entirely alter the character of the Bill, and could not possibly be acceded to.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 13.—A COMPLAINT FROM INDIA.—MR. LEITH said he had to present a petition of no ordinary character. It was signed by 21,713 of our native fellow-subjects in Western India. The complaint was that the affairs of India were not properly considered by the House of Commons, and that questions of vital importance to the well-being of 200,000,000 of our fellow-subjects were not considered as English.

with the Persians
the ships and
the demerit
also the 'Victorian' Kent
Royal Yacht. — I think the
Indian in the room
about the time I was
that I should have
and that they were
making my paper like
Sunt!!

I had long before this
joined the Edinburgh Society
during which and when
18th May I attended and when
he came in the Chair —
The Club is a large one.

London

4205

532

11 May I received instructions
that my rank as Surgeon
General is to take from 10th
March 1875 -

The specimens of *Rattus*
(*Synaptura* *dolphin* or *Papine*)
from Calcutta (Sunderland)
has reached Liverpool
safely -

12th - Captured as Surgeon
General from 10 March, 75

Mr Elridge sent to
Lancaster on 14 May -

15 - Another interview with
Mr W. Maud about the
I made certain suggestions
collected at the Royal College

Thursday I was elected
a member and Vice
President of Spindusburg
Society - I was asked to
become President but
declined - recommended
that Dr. J. Murray take
supreme command of Brazil
should be elected.

on the 7th day I received
a letter from Melbourne
from my sister Anne
saying that Edward was
leaving Melbourne in
a wretched state of
health - mental & physical

Portsmouth

4207

Then cannot see great wind
and recently as I did not
know what I must do for
a little time

19 The children have
gone to Wokingham to see
Lewes.

Said Dr Duff the great
indoor swimming 1700
hopelessly - he is much
better in health

20 May. I went with the
W. Meads to Portsmouth
to visit the 'Shapir' we
arranged with the other Portsmouth
local contractor to buy
certain things with the staff

4208

1875

show the Currier. They
admitted and I need
be the whole
rest. Perhaps it was
there -

21. May in to and I
went on board the 'Scout'
again and met the
Prince who had come
down to see her - the
Duke of Cambridge, Prince
Edward of Wales, Prince
Duke of Cambridge and
other great people. - We
all visited the ladies
dinner table - and looked
them over by the time
they were in the water

home to the camp place
for coming to the
present place of work.
See B. Free - W. H. Russell
a - Mr. - I - Mr. - myself.

28. I went with Mr.
Rees to hear Moody
and Sankey. The people
revivalists. in the
house - they have been
coming out a lot
and are attended
crowd. I saw the
Duchess of Sutherland
there!
I went also to a reception

London

4211

at the Royal Society
on 27 - I dined with the
Evolutional Committee
club. - where I met the
old acquaintance the
Rev Dr Rogers of the
Bride of Africa.

28 Spoke to Schuster about
a taxidermist - he came
in to see me
before we had gone to
Battersea to the day
on the 27. Not until the day
29. In the afternoon
at the Salisbury Museum
both day. I was very happy

Before Church Lady
 on "the house" at the end.
 I went to see the large
 memorial window
 with a - it is very
 is calculated to the purpose
 in the Cathedral House

30th I went to Southwark
 to see the Mary - found
 him much better ^{now}
 down the time had walked
 up to Becken Head.
 Returned in evening
 I have done all I can do
 but cannot do - the same
 with the India
 & The children came home
 from Hatching

High Beech +
London

4213

340

5 June. went to St Leonard
and the High Beech and
returned to town next day
Had a drive with the Lewis
through Battle and past the
abbey where the Duke of
Chandos lives

7 Meeting of Army Sanitary
Commission ¹⁶⁰⁰ I should present
the subject of the defects of
the Medical College Hospital
in Calcutta

went down to Northfleet
to see the Rev Mr Davis
about 10 am. I was to make
arrangements about his
being taken into the house

as soon as he arrives here
 Melbourne. I saw him
 and had a talk about
 the manuscript. The
 place seemed quiet and
 nice. A good time for work.
 I saw a good deal of Mary
 Remondy about this
 time. She was decidedly
 but slowly improving in
 health. Her mother's health
 was also causing her
 great anxiety.

10 Dined with C. C. & the
 Supper with St. James Palace

London

4215

11 June Edward arrived
and went on shore at Gravesend
to the Mann House Northfleet
I had a report of his arrival
from a gentleman who
most kindly helped him
from Gravelly & on to the
train -

At Anne's Dock & Skithy
Schoke knowing how long
most kindly to see Edward &
suspected him as he had gone
out -

13. last day. I went down
to Northfleet. and took
my poor brother - after
so many years - the war of
Cruise changed. (and took)

born and I understood an
unpleasant life - it is really
to make me his looking
poor fellow - And much
that he is really and truly
I have had have a great many
of good feeling - and I really
only regret the end of my
life. I had all I could
to make him comfortable
and involve him and
made my arrangement
that I could that he was
to be well cared for - He
got me all my money. That
I could all the same but I
gave it freely -

London

4217

544

on the 14th a paper was read
by Dr. A. Schuchter on
Public Hygiene at the X
International Congress
Such that I had some
very important cases to read
at the Board about the
time.

on 17th my old friend
Dr. Dutka of the Russian
Medical Service went
with me to Northfleet to
see the 5th and 6th
examined the type - and
found them compatible

and apparently contented
 There was a dinner at the
 Duke of Devonshire's
 which I went the evening
 on the 18 June I dined
 at Lord Suffolk's he
 was of our hidden party
 the! -

is a garden party at the
 Duke of Argyll's place.
 I went to Lonsdale
 see the Duke

at Lonsdale with
 Monday being - weather
 Alice & to much cattle

London

4219

Says to me - Kuntowte
Sturtegg - and had some
pleasant wines -

22 met Sir B. Fine. Mr. L.
Pobye to consult about
the hedon trip.
Dined with Sir Edward Phillips

24 I dined with the Hon
Buckton the Warrington
Company in the city - a
magnificent entertainment

Had attended the distribution
of prizes at Channing Cup House
before my return to the city.

I had a meeting of my
Modern History Committee on 25

26. Duke very kindly
went with me again to
Northfleet & see Edward
He seemed to be contented
and improving. We left
before 10. - We walked with
us to the station at

General

At home at last Sahibzada
met the Sultan
of Dargah. Good
Bungath! —

27. Bole 19 to Kay —
29 - Saw Mr W. Munn and
his family about the
fitting of the 'Scaper'
At home at last Sahibzada
to meet the Sultan

London

4221

348

1 July went to Baker
Stafford House

3 July visited the house
Angham & Ealing

5 - Consultation with the other
about gift-books for WMA
to take to India I suggested
some! —

July 6 Another meeting of the
the Probyn & self.

I made enquiry about
receipt at Netley which
it was said was likely to be
received some-what for the
Chorus - Make my thanks in
his behalf to Mr. to Mr. to Mr.

8 I went to see the King
where she dined in going with
us. — and the Duchess of
Sutherland.

11 Sunday - went to the
kind friend Duke of North-
umberland - and Edward
he was better.

12 Meeting of my Committee
in the House. — heartily
before the party a loud
salutation to meet the Prince
and Princess of Wales

13 Made a speech of 15-5
pm going to the Club to see
a portrait in the Museum.

Parkstone +
Hetty

4228

14. I went to Parkstone
near Poole to pay a visit
to my friend Dr. Williams
I met ^{him} ~~him~~ and he walked
with Dr. Williams many long
hours & some - at 1 PM
Dr. Williams & Hetty
visited the Hospital
& I also. I looked at the
operation. I kept in the
doctor's hands & was
in Dr. Williams

16. I left Hetty and returned
to London - and I am
very much ^{down} of Edward
said Duke about it

17 Sat/Saturday - beautiful
wind had to see Mrs

Quirkle. Poole was
there and also Irving the
Actor, who travelled down
there with us.

I remained at Milford
until Monday - had
breakfast and talked with
Poole & Irving. he seemed
a gentleman like a sensible
man - quite pleasant to
talk about theatricals &
acting - Mr Quirkle is a
real enthusiast of acting

Amford &
London

4225

532

We went to the Hilgus Church
with Mr. Jewell and Mrs. Melman
and in the afternoon I had a long
walk with Postyn in the
Parkman Road. and he told
me a good deal about his
companions in the country
near to India

I returned to London on the
19th July - on the 20th I
went to the hall at St. James
House. I met the Prince
and Princess of Wales -
visited the Indian Museum
and went to the lecture of
Prof. at Cambridge College

4226

1875

for Civil Engineer, had
 friends only an old
 Indian friend C. G. Cherry
 Here I met many old
 Indian friends

24 Mr. Beetham
 with whom I had
 Henry have been to school
 called and told us that
 he is giving up the
 school

made up of \$5-50
 going to the Cape! —

25 went to N. M. P. S.
 with Dulca - Edward

London

4227

was not so well indeed
he was in a very unsatisfactory
condition! —

26 July. Saw Lord Cameron
with Dr Chicheley (the M.C.
of Ceylon to see him) re-
main in the subject of the
Church - Ceylon is under
Colonial Dept. Therefore Lord
C. felt a strong responsibility
about the Prince of Wales
& said he would write about
going to Ostorne. H.M. the
Queen having died & he wanted
to see me - Had several

Committee is attended at the
 time. As a member of
 the Army Sanitary Com^r
 I inspected Buckingham
 House - the War Office
 in Pall Mall - and
entirely condemned it
 on sanitary grounds.
 On the 27 July I went
 to Southampton ^{at 11.10} and called
 on the "Elfin" Capt. Ballantine
 an old Bermuda friend
 to Ryde. Prince Lingen
 was on board. we talked
 together as we cuped.
 Arrived at Osborne.
 4.30 P.M. - and saw the

Queen alone in a room
upstairs - Had a long
interview in which Mr
B.C. told me all her wishes
about the journey, asked
me many questions about
Chianti - places - exactly
mode of living - told
me that I was not to come
to be the Prince & put
myself to any danger
of ^{illness} or a melancholy
and that I need always
be near him - all this
I promised to be used
that I would be the

I could do so - carry up
her ammunitions - Her
Queen told me I was
to write to her direct
regularly - I then took
my leave - took my
name in the Queens
book - Dined with the
Lady and Ladies of the
household - walked
with General Parnley
who took me to the Queen
I slept that night at
home and left next

London

4231

morning with Lady
Gainsborough in Portsmouth
where I had another inspection
of the 'Siraphi' before returning
to town.

29 Thursday - I turned
better. He came and
spent the day with me &
his nephews & nieces
from before he looked
sickly broken but was naturally
a fine little fellow (keep)
wretched Australian
life - has been the ruin
him! —

20 May ~~Heard~~ saw Sir B. Rose

and Lord Salisbury on the
 subject of the Indian Bird.
 Edward Chamberlain
 and I went down with the
 birds. While the birds
 were out and they refused
 to gather to North/South.
 Saw Sir W. Squire and
 Sir W. Russell on the
 subject of the coming of the
 Committee and College of
 Physicians. Dr S. - who
 admitted in a letter.
 on the 31st of the two

London

4233

560

summed to Crox and h.
The evidence in the case
of Sir to Meire who had
bought an action in the
Court the status of some
papers - My evidence being
was not taken - Case
continued - 2 August.

For Edmund Smith per
Ramsay in the morning
he asked for authority
that taken in the case
in law and provided
him with the output and

sent money for him
when he reached. I believe
he was in much better
health - but I fear his
habits are too much
to me like any becoming
unpleasant. - I had
but for him. He came
me great grief - anxiety
and trouble just at a
very critical time
of my life - when I was
preparing to go with the
Peace. - when I was
full of anxiety about

London

4235

my own family affairs.
It was very sad to have had
a short & very gloomy study
such circumstances, need
to feel more to meet
again as it proved under
such improving ones.
You fellows - I have only
-escape a little here and
say that after returning
to the home - he soon
fell into difficulties
again - went to Brighton
and ultimately died
broken down by disease
& suffering. It is a cruel

to know that he was dying
and tenderly tended up
the last and that he
seemed quite prepared
to die. There was so much
that was loving and kind
in his nature that we
could not but feel
much respect for him
because he was my father
and the youngest &
most loved child of
my dear Mother. I always
thought of her when in the
house & the wheel is as
ever beside me. I write to my
dear

London

4237

584

3 August. I thank Sir Louis
Mallet the Under Secy of State
on the subject of the appl of a
Paraph. of Chambers to the
Medical College in London
that I have written to him
as an answer to the address
since that sentence was
it had been answered.

5 August. Children & nurse
Dr & Belie the nursing work
nurse - The children were
with us after at the time
9th Aug. Nurse and the
children sent in charge to
East Avenue 58 Plumley Road

I went again to Eliza's
in Sir W. Murray's case.
He concluded by accepting
from the Editor.

I said a good deal of my
friends the Quakers, of
this time.

12th Had a letter from my
sister Anne from Melbourne
acknowledging the receipt
of some money sent in
Edward's account
my letter book with the
Tiger published by Churchill
has had two issues
it was well received

Eastbourne

4239

I sent Oliver to the Queen
the Prince. —

On 14 Aug I went to
Eastbourne to see Mr. P.
and the children. Had
a threatening of my sister
John. but passed away
Bathed in Salt Water.
Went to Beachy Head with
Bessie

I saw Lady Darnley
+ my friend Wm. Darnley
Borlase, Children &
also the Darnley family in
of Dublin who connected
me. — Had a bad night

with the Justice of the Peace —
He was in bed all day
in great suffering — with
the old St. Louisian — Dr.
Kemp nursed me very
tenderly!
on the 17 I was better &
returned to Sweden &
my work and duties
at the India Office —
Had a certain amount
of business work
and was much occupied
day till 12-30 — on 1. 18
I may see the night come

London

4241

568

on the 19th before I came
home from Eastbourne last
Rice went home for his
holidays - My son found
out that he was wanted by
Mr. E. Pollock.

I used frequently to visit the
Zoological Gardens - I think
I have before mentioned that
since I came home from
India in 1822. I have found
as a Member of the Zoological
Society and paid the life
contribution fee. I had then
a corresponding letter bearing
from

1875
Leamington

on the 21st. Before and I
went to Leamington to see
the Eldridge and they sold
by. — I walked in the
sunny with Alice in
Jephson's garden.

On Sunday 22. I went
with Thos to see the
dunlops — he uncle —
Aunt — who are living
at Leamington.

23 Augst. — Saw Frank with
the Eldridge who returned
to town — Bob had
just returned from a
visit to Dinan.

1895 Milford
London

4243

28 Aug. Went into
Probyn to pay the quarterly
rent at Milford
The Eldredges and from
Liverpool for New York
Returned to see the
next day

31 Aug. Made me change
of the Medical Board to
Dr Paul my colleague - as
I am going to Scotland
we had completed
our report - by elaborate
one - in the supply of
drugs to London and it
made great changes

with haste & only by
 an improvement - but
 a reduction of 1/2 headstone
 1 Sept 1875 - I left
 London by 9 am train
 for Windsor and
 arrived at Cringliffe
 on the bank of the lake
 near Bodice in time
 for dinner. The woods
 along the ^{lake} take from
 the station were very
 pretty. I found there
 near Bodice. Mrs & Miss
 Lewis. Mrs & Miss - & other
 ladies. 7 in all. I thought them

Westmoreland 4245

572

2 August. - Today I went with
Mr Lewis and his by steamer,
from Brunel to the station and
thence by train to Arnis.
we had lunch at the little
inn of the Fighting Cock.
It was there that I was
checked at Arnis. I was
told of the same family the
Sittington - he was the
Arnis and called the
the Lady - there - walked
about the ground with the
Lewis. I had walked back
her there but when they
was seen and I was to
be there mentioned in the
last part of the history

Any time you like —

we drove over to see them
over the hill - past
Muncie and Altoona
the black chert - sand
stone when down by -
and past Hannock
my father's old place, to
Arthur House where we
saw Mr. Muncie and
Jano, and after that
visit we drove on to the
Muncie and Altoona
parking my grandfather's
old place home on
Hill - Duane Street.

Westmoreland 4247

Went to Kulu Kulu village
and returned to dinner
at Cringhemine - after
a long and rather hot
day. Had a very interesting
week - it had been very
wet in the night - It is 30
years since I met Chapman.
Fotick at Cringhemine,
I met him and my old
memories came back.
The past came on the
30 years - vividly enough.
But what changes in the
place and the people!!
In some respects the change
is not so great perhaps!

P4248

1875

3^d Sunday. Went with the Mrs
Lewis and daly to Lowwood
then to Ambleside - where
up Stockgill-pace - saw
Wardour the house by day
morn. - The place must
be changed for I could
not identify the house
we lived in when I last
ached and hurt my
elbow - but in many
respects it was unchanged
Left before Mrs. Willson
it was - It was a very
interesting walk - we
went to Cringliffe
& back and after it
down by Southwick to Station
of Windermere and daly went

Scotland
Dunrobin

4249

576

with me to the station of Old
-house - where I booked for
Carlisle. and travelling on
reached Perth at 1-10
Inverness at 8-55: - Next
day I went on to Dunrobin
stopping the night at the Ruby
Hotel - I reached Dunrobin
at 1-30 in time for lunch
and that afternoon went
into the house - the Duke
Secretary - and with the Duke
of San Marino. A number
of Prince Charles of Rome
and visited 12. Packed 6
boxes - 3 rabbits - Dined
at 8. - Fine weather - a large
party here. Sunday morning
he was bed

5 Sept Sunday. Frank
 walked with the Duke.
 the Marshall & Anna Smith.
 to Church in St. Peter. And
 he was headed-headed
 very scientific name a
 great subject - worked
 in many with the Duke
 Marshall used her head

Monday 6 Sept - went out
 in the "hull". Stuttering
 with Kennedy & Dr. Jones
 across with the two Haywood
 we had a long walk
 and a hard battle. I killed
 a very large snake of 80 years
 that killed the head

Scotland
Dunrobin

4251

7th warm fine day - went Partridge
shooting with Lord Dalhousie. - 10 brace
and 8 have. The birds were scarce.
Lord Shathernau has come to the
castle.

8th went with the Duke. Lord
Cholmondeley, head of the Antiquary. Mr.
Crawley, Major Weston and others
to Lairs to see the Agricultural
improvements - Crops are now
growing where formerly there was
only moor and stone. Saw the
steam plough at work! -

9th wet morning, afternoon we
went out for a deer. Drove the
Bennachie wood Lord Shathernau
Mr. Delane (Times) Duke, Mr.
St. Marshall - the redoubt &
the summer. Redoubt got a good stag
I wiped me - Drove at Dunrobin

Wallerhouse! —

10. Friday Tuesday picnic
and dinner at Loch
Broom. The same party as
yesterday adding our eldest
The Ladies. After we went
down the lake with the net. Caught
hmt. Chm. Salmon. — Got no
more. In walking across the
moor I felt in a healthy
and named my ^{little} trout it was
my principal. — I wrote several
letters — — The Duke of Devon
my kind regards from me
Arrived to the ship. And he
must have been a little
bradage — my wife (mother)
and because my principal
must have come to see me
in my room. — I have my hand

Scotland
Dunrobin

4253

580

11 Saturday - went out with
Kennedy in the tide - had
Pate and George two stag?
hounds & Dr. ^{Maypherron} Macrae
Silly. Beautiful day. Stags
at the top of the hill
got three shot in parade
Long state - in evening
home & examined Kennedy
chest, left side much affected
the poor old man is evidently
consumptive and got it is
wonderful how well he walks
Back again to the Duke and
Duchess.

12 Sept. Sunday Left Dundee
at 11:45 hrs. - Col. Bakers
joined me at the Horned Station

we travelled together as
 one as Peck's wheel bandage
 put me. - with the boy Carl-
 had done one to Kuro,
 reaching Inup hills about 7.
 17 miles - Beautiful scenery
 in Glen Gray - and about
 Loch Linn - downed
 hills - Belknap - Olney hills

13. Beautiful day - went
 out with the Mc Kinnon to
 Macarinch - his sister's house
 to the north place, we got 7
 brace of partridges in 4 hours
 of time. 1 Rabbit - downed
 at Inup hills

14. Fine day. Shot with
 the Mc Kinnon one Goldeneye

Scotland
Surfballs

4255

Run 1 county. Had shooting
along 2 Partides. 3 hares.
2 rabbits. Saw the Begg
descended by Robert Burns.
Mr. McKim arrived at Kinsale
Mr. McKim came from
Lichtham -

15 - Fine day. Went to the
W. - W. - W. - W. - W. - W.
Hare of partides. 6 hares.
3 rabbits. Long walk. Stop
on Belado. - Chaffin in grass &
thistle.

16 - Left Kinsale at 9 AM
Lichtham at 11-30 - Went to
Kinsale Castle. Saw Mrs. J. Hope
She is much better. It is just
a year since I put her there
and for the under treatment

actual counting - some back
to Merriam's with the
Stetson and Grandson
MacLeod his niece -

17. Went with the Stetson,
to 5th Street - Called on Mr
W. B. B. and a while there
and saw some of the
Stetson in 5th Street - Some of the
Arthur sent to the
Left for the tide at 4 PM
arrived there at 10:15
Found Col. B. B. and
and Bro. A. Holland and his
daughter there.

18 Saturday - went out with
L. A. Sellars - Birds seen, 13
13 Phalaropes - 15 Hares - 1 Bird
4 rabbits

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4257

584

19 Sunday Church with the
S. M. & S. M. & the M. & M.
walked about the side and in
the sea. Much of the tide being
in - watching the tide sea bed
Cuckers - Pinnacles - but
much which stand in the
R. & S. & S. & M. & M. & M.
to be noticed - Some are
abundant in the R. & the S. & M.
M. & M. & M. & M. & M.
and are quite common. They
are now treasured there
The R. & S. & M. & M. & M.
in place it is not old
mounting a quantity of
H. & M. & M. & M. & M.
+ Regent. When M. & M. & M.

one out. I have been
 in and taken many.
 and there he has been
 quite alone - The lake
 is now a pasture as
 it is connected with
 the pond by a neck
 of land through which
 the stream flows. The house
 is just a mile from the
 lake. And the 66 years
 of age is a great specimen
 and a wonderful water
 he shoots with a single
 loaded shot. and is
 better than a night hawk
 the other but he is a better.

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4259

and my stand that the long
time known to me by him
by climbing his slopes - he is
deep. he has not only
in many his heart and
he is a delightful companion
for he is so well informed
on all subjects and his
knowledge of the history of
the land, indeed of all
history - and of folk here
and his kind of stories of
interesting people such
as W. Salt, Byron the
White Shepherd and others
is wonderful. he is a
great expert. need
a good geologist. he is

his knowledge is immense
and he has the most
delightful way of in-
-preaching it - His knowledge
of history is wonderful
& that of the South generally
and especially of America. He
has been several times
and long largely interested
in the Red River and the
Hudson Bay Company and
has made of these countries
his interest in all subjects
of American is boundless
and his conversation likes
to shake away the time
most pleasantly. I am
true and of the pleasantest

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4261

588

Some of the best of the
benevolent here in the
North of Scotland - the
benevolent usually work the
heath - some have
when it was dark they
are back in the heath
in some places will
know to have specially
near where there was a
great thing of water?
By the way, some of the best
method used system used
by the town in the North
of Scotland. All packed
in a small container
but so they need to go
the way. Practice & then is

Re-rememberance of the
 you keep for you an excellent
 name. how to know he
 came to be said to be in
 1878. and the name of the
 him has been admitted that
 him that I make you -
 and making me the key
 to the whole as my good name.
 Some strange - perhaps
 then - but to be a good
 number of the name of
 that you. but I feel
 - as some more not
 any for the first time since
 I shall never forget
 his name and his name
 the result of the change
 making the name of the name in 1872

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4263

20th Aug. - A very wet day.
Clearer in the afternoon
~~the~~ I saw but a few birds
Sparrows and that the rabbits on
the Isle. Rabbit shooting on
the Isle was permitted very
early! —

My wrist injured at Dunblane
was irritated & very sore
Chenise thought you better
and when the Arnica
had been applied. She said
the sea was bracing and
purified the blood. A heavy
amount of sympathy as it
was a curious effect of the
action of the Arnica in the
stomach causing long after the

the moderate effects
had passed away. He then
recalled the note paper
on it, and said it had
been mentioned who published
it in the journal. The
"Practitioner" —

21. I have very much
and my arm very
painful & swollen. I have
examined it — and
have kept to my room
all day — the nature
of my back pain has
unaccompanied the
time by sickness — I felt
better toward evening
could sit up & the thing seemed
worse & my arm

Scotland
St. Mary's Isle

4265

392

22 Sept. Better the back
hunted out with Jack Selkirk
shot one White-throat. - Set
12 brace of birds. 12 Hares
4 rabbits. By the way
I felt much better! —

23^d Tuesday. No wind -
Shot with Jack S. in hill
set 12 ~~Hares~~ brace of partridges
7 Hares. 2 Seal. Wild duck
4 rabbits. - I walla walla
to day felt much better
my arm still very
tender. but the knocking
subsiding -

24th W. poured the whole
day and we could not get out.
Head - head wrote to the all home

4266

1875

25 Sept. took leave of day
 left before starting for
 India. he is much interested
 in the work. I left
 at 9.30 and reached
 Granville Mass. 9.30
 dear Baker had been in the
 dentist's hands and had
 had a tooth taken out!

26. took the children
 to the Bostoniel garden
 & Amherst with me in the
 evening.

27. very busy with the preparation
 for the Indian day
 sitting out but for self need
 must - am from 11 -

London

4267

on 30th Sept I went to Mingle
to say goodbye to her and her

on the 2^d Oct. before we went I
went to the Key and Lady Anne
at Winkfield -

3 Sunday went to Church
with the dear Bishop and stayed
with her for the holy Communion
her Grace was the Clergyman
said H.R.H. the Duke of
Cambridge at Worcester since
he was very generous and
kind to me and talked
much time about the
coming trip and West
responsibilities and anxiety
I was asked to see St. Mary's

of the 11th Murray in the
 John B. Weckman
 Charles. He was very ill
 and died soon after -
 On the 5th Oct. Sunday, I
 attended my last Bore
 at the hidden office. I
 came of my friends there
 and made me thank
 to Dr Paul - I visited
 many of my friends
 to say good bye -
 I was so much thankful
 for how he has been
 painted when going
 at the end of a large
 double tooth -

London

4269

590

6^h walked with 2 Lunties
Harry returned from the
High Beach.

7^h Paying Samuel's debts
and the money for my wages
All my household necessaries
were kept in a small
except the small things
that I take with me, of
the same of other st.

Pool made me the key
of the except the price
which was made by
street & Paul.

Called on Mr. E. Shenton &
Mr. G. Clark. and had a

Long interview at Marlborough
 House with the Prince of
 Wales - addressed her
 on her instructions and
 promised to take all the
 care I could of H.R.H.
 Saw the Duchess of Sutherland
 at Stafford House and
 looked her since Goodbye.
 S. Dixey. I went to Prince
 Albert to see Portia's
 children that I might
 find him the last news
 of them - found them all
 well - in the evening I had
 the Prince of Wales with

London

4271

Mr William Silliman
his Physician and three
others repeated all the
+ advice preliminary that I
had to give to the Prince
Boufflers when he was with
him here & stayed in the
city for 24. In the evening
dined at home. Very soon
felt very painful & slightly
uneasy for the heart. It was not
a pleasant surprise
to find that the French doctor
Mr Dumas the minister of
the war was
on Saturday a journey.

From the date my story is
 recorded in my private
 printed diary with the
 phrase in India

It was necessary to take leave
 home and I had much
 nursing in my health
 and how I might get through
 all that before me but
 I did not undertake it
 without the sanction of
 my medical friends
 and I was very proud to
 be selected for so
 responsible a charge. I
 knew there would be
 difficulties but I was not

London

4273

600

prepared to deal with them
I had stipulated that my
advice was to be attended to
and I was determined to be
very careful in giving it
in saying that it was caused
out when I had given it
all seemed to turn out well
but of Anne the work
was mentioned and the
character of disease on
accordant among the
a party of Englishmen
all of importance finally
visited by the disease of
humors - were prominently

presenting symptoms
and the the possibility of
difficultly coming out of
Cholera or other epidemic
disease and we need
remembrance of the many
epidemic cholera had
already reached here.

Nevertheless we need
how these anticipations
have realized. The difficulties
I had to surmount
how I dealt with them
I left all my business
work and my own health

London

4275

had certainly improved
of late - but it was rather
tiring having to wait till
the office in my shed.
As well be seen I must
not let the it caused
me considerable pain
until I got to Paris -

Of course the wheedles
which I remain with
my practice the he was
beginning to increase a
little. I had that up to
the time I left London
in 9 October. I had
reduced by accumulation
practice £ 319 - Now of course

come the sum total of the
Receipts for the year 1875?
as I had not heard any
opportunity of making any
more that year -

I received £500 from the
hid in Office to provide
outfit for myself & my
Steward Thomas James.
And before it being asked
any pay for Presidency
the Board were the only
I received within June.
So that pecuniary matters
a lot - I was asked for
any thing else and knew
that while Glad had that sum
would spend I hoped very cheap
as it was -

} my printed
journal was
the Prince
Gladstone
come in

4277

NOTES OF THE VISITS
TO INDIA

OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE

PRINCE OF WALES

AND

DUKE OF EDINBURGH

1870—1875-6.

BY

SIR J. FAYRER, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.,

*Hon. Physician to Her Majesty the Queen,
And to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the
Duke of Edinburgh.*

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.

LONDON:

KERBY & ENDEAN, 190, OXFORD STREET.

1879.

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PREFACE.

THESE Notes of my travels in India with the Princes are very brief and fragmentary—a mere diary—but they will, I hope, interest those for whom they were written, as they give some account of where I went and what I did. Both expeditions, happily, proved most successful. The Prince of Wales returned to England, after a long and rapid journey through a variety of climates and exposure to many causes of disease and accident, the object accomplished without loss of life, and with comparatively little sickness. It was a duty of considerable anxiety and responsibility that I had to perform, but I never entertained any doubt as to the course that ought to be pursued in regard to sanitary precautions, and when difficulties occasionally arose my recommendations were generally accepted by those best able to form a correct opinion, on their merits. I have reason to be thankful that all terminated so well, and shall always look back with pleasure and satisfaction to the expedition.

The gracious recognition that I have received from the Queen and Royal Family, assured me that my services, however imperfect, were appreciated. The courtesy and kindness of my companions on both occasions, and the firm support of many during periods of anxiety, made my duty agreeable, and have impressed me with strong feelings of regard and friendship for them all.


4279

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[To my Wife and Children.]



VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

 N the 17th of March, 1875, I received the following note from Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, Military Secretary at the Indian Office :—

MARCH 17TH, 1875, INDIA OFFICE.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,—The Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to India next cold season, and will probably leave England in November for an absence of four or five months. H.R.H. has expressed a wish that you should accompany him as his medical adviser, and the Marquis of Salisbury will be glad to hear from you as soon as possible whether you will be willing to accept the office.

Yours sincerely (*Signed*),

Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I.

T. PEARS.

I sent the following reply :—

MARCH 17TH, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR THOMAS PEARS,—I will accompany the Prince of Wales to India with the greatest pleasure, and feel much honoured by His Royal Highness's commands.—Yours sincerely,

Major-General Sir T. T. Pears, K.C.B.

J. FAYRER.

On the 17th April, 1875, I went with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Sir B. Frere, and General Probyn to Sandringham, to pay a visit, and returned to London on the 19th April.

I made expeditions to Portsmouth at different times : one on the 27th May, 1875, with Admiral Sir W. Mends, K.C.B., the Admiral charged with the fitting out of the *Serapis*. We went all over the ship, and I made some suggestions as to fittings. On another occasion I accompanied the Prince and Suite, and made suggestions about the cabins. Returned with them to London the same day.

I had an interview with the Prince of Wales on 25th May, at Marlborough House ; was presented to Princess Alice and Prince of Hesse. I attended some meetings of the Suite with Probyn, Ellis, W. H. Russell, Sir B. Frere, and H.R.H., to discuss details connected with the expedition. Wrote a memo. on the subject, giving my views as to when the Prince should arrive in, and leave India, and on other matters connected with the expedition.

MEMO.

It would be better not to arrive in India before the 15th or 20th of November ; nor to remain later than the 1st of March.

If Cashmere be visited, it will involve a longer stay in the country. This, as far as Cashmere is concerned, would be unobjection-

able, as the elevation is about 5,000 feet, and the climate cool and healthy up to a much later period; but as it would be necessary to re-embark at Bombay, a return to the heat of the plains of India would be inevitable, though only for a few days.

There would probably be some risk to health, and the inconvenience would be considerable, though brief.

A visit to Cashmere would, therefore, require careful consideration before being undertaken.

If Ceylon be included in the programme, it will be well to commence with that island, and about the 25th of November would be a good time for doing so.

The latitude of Ceylon implies an equable temperature, and such, as a matter of fact, is the case. The climate is humid and warm, but not unhealthy. The following are the "means" of maximum and minimum temperatures of the five months — November, December, January, February and March:—

MONTHS.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Rain Fall.	REMARKS.
November ...	86°.3	71°.5	10.7	N.E. Monsoon commences
December ...	85°	70°	4.3	
January	85°.6	69°.2	3.1	
February ...	89°	71°	2.1	
March	87°.7	73°.1	2.1	Weather gets oppressive

Ceylon, I presume, would be visited either at the beginning or termination of the Indian Expedition, and this would probably be in the latter part of November, or in March. December and January are the coolest months, but these should be spent in Bengal and N.W.P. In March it begins to be oppressive in Ceylon.

The island *might* be visited in March or April, but it would be hot. In May the S.W. monsoon sets in, and it would not be desirable to remain till then. Moreover, the return voyage would be disagreeable.

From after the 15th November up to the beginning, or even middle of February, the plains of India, generally, offer an excellent climate; even in Madras it is not very warm. Much of the country of Mysore and the Deccan lies high, and the climate is agreeable and healthy.

These parts of India might be visited immediately after Ceylon. In Bengal, December, January, and the first half of February are cool and pleasant; often cold. Arriving in Calcutta about, or after the 10th of December, the climate would be excellent, travelling and camp-life most enjoyable and free from risk. At any season the middle of the day may be somewhat hot, but there is no danger, and the simplest precautions obviate any inconvenience. The air is bright, genial, and invigorating; the highest state of health may be anticipated, and the wholesome effect of the out-of-door life is manifest. There is no special tendency to disease, and none need be feared beyond such ailments as might occur anywhere. It is no exaggeration to say that the climate of the plains of India during December, January and February is superior to that of Europe, and is congenial to the European constitution.

This is the season for shooting, sight-seeing and camp-life.

The best tiger-shooting in some parts of India, however, is later : in March, April, and May.

Supposing Calcutta were to be left about the middle of December, Bengal, including Purneah, Maldah, perhaps some of the Berhampootra Churs (good shooting grounds), might be visited. So on to Benares, Allahabad, Central India, the Central Provinces, and perhaps next to Oude, Lucknow, the Terai, Nepal frontier and Rohilkund.

Thence to N.W. Provinces, Delhi, Agra, Rajpootana, and the Punjab. Throughout all these provinces and districts the climate is excellent, and remains cool and pleasant even up to the middle of March.

From the Punjab the Hill Stations might be visited. They would be very cold, but the weather would, probably, be bright and clear.

The climate of the N.W. Provinces and Punjab, indeed all North India, from December to March, is one of the finest in the world, being more bracing than that of the south. It is frequently very cold, and especially at nights, the thermometer falling to freezing point or lower.

The cold weather is more prolonged than in Lower Bengal.

In Calcutta it often becomes unpleasantly warm in the day after the 15th February, whilst in the North-West the cold, fresh air continues fully a month later. It is healthy enough even throughout the great heat of the latter part of April, May, and June, but very oppressive, and, after the West winds begin, intolerably so.

Care as to proper clothing, food, drink, and immediate attention to ailments, however trivial, is necessary under all circumstances; with due attention to these, and the most ordinary precaution for preserving health, a visit to India in the cold season is as free from danger to life or health, as it would be in any part of Europe.

The following are the "means" of daily temperature of different parts of India for the year :—

STATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Galle	78°3	78°8	81°0	81°7	82°1	80°4	79°1	79°4	79°5	80°2	79°3	78°8
Madras ...	77°	78°2	82°1	84°7	86°7	89°6	88°6	86°1	85°1	79°4	77°8	77°1
Calcutta	68°3	74°5	80°3	84°4	87°	88°2	83°5	83°5	84°5	82°1	76°	70°2
Patna ...	62°2				91°6	91°4	86°7	85°3	86°1	80°2	72°1	64°
Benares	62°3	68°6	78°3	89°3	92°9	97°6	86°6	85°6	85°4	77°8	69°3	62°
Allahabad	62°3	68°8	78°6	89°3	92°1	97°4	85°1	85°1	84°3	76°8	69°1	60°8
Lucknow	62°3	68°3	77°	89°5	91°8	97°8	87°	86°	85°	78°3	67°5	61°
Agra	63°9	70°7	80°7	91°2	90°2	97°7	86°7	84°7	81°7	76°4	68°9	62°2
Meerut ...	60°6	67°6	76°3	87°3	88°6	97°1	87°6	86°8	83°8	76°6	67°3	58°1
Nagpore	71°	77°1	83°1	90°8	93°7	89°5	80°9	82°1	80°4	78°2	74°4	67°2

If Bombay were reached towards the end of February, India might be quitted by 1st of March, unless circumstances and an unusually prolonged cold weather suggested a more protracted stay, and then the question of visiting Cashmere would arise.

By limiting the stay in India within these dates, and following something like the above plan of route, the best part of India might be visited in a season which, as to climate, can scarcely be surpassed, and when there is no reason to anticipate either inconvenience or danger to health.

Certain precautions and care are necessary, of course, and should be scrupulously observed. It is essential that there should not be undue hurry in travelling, or any attempt to do too much.

With all economy and pre-arrangement of plans, much would have to be done, and it is essential to health that there should be intervals of rest and quiet, to avoid over-fatigue. Therefore, beyond what is unavoidable, the amount of fatiguing ceremonial, and visiting of public institutions should be as limited as possible, and the time spent in camp should exceed that in cities. I believe that, with such precautions, the expedition would be free from all danger, and will be conducive to health.

On the 26th July, 1875, I saw Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office, with Dr. Charsley, late P.M.O. in Ceylon, to discuss the prospects from a health point of view, of the Ceylon trip; and also the expediency of avoiding certain districts in the island. Dr. C. gave me much useful information, and we satisfied Lord Carnarvon that no undue risk need be incurred. The exact route to be followed in Ceylon was left undetermined until we arrived there, I also consulted with Mr. Birch, secretary to the Government of Ceylon, and saw Lord Salisbury on the subject; communications from Mr. Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon, were also referred to me. I received valuable information from Captain Stuart, of the P. and O. service, on the climate of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, during the season of the year when the Prince was likely to be there; whilst the secretary of the P. and O. was most courteous and obliging in furnishing any information required. Admiral Sir W. Mends obtained for me valuable information concerning the temperature of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. I received many communications on the subject of climate of different parts of India from other gentlemen, and an interesting letter on Mysore and its vicinity from Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., of that commission, which was of much value in reference to one of the most important questions that arose subsequently in regard to the modification of the Prince's movements on account of the cholera that prevailed in those parts.

Dr. Lord, of the Bombay service, gave me interesting information relating to sport and game localities in Central India. These would have been of great service had time permitted the Prince to visit the places indicated.

I made some suggestions as to the clothing and head-dress to be worn, and, on the whole, those adopted did well.

As to guns, I took with me my two 12 central fire smooth-bores, with plenty of No. 6 shot and round bullet cartridges, and also a 12 rifle, by Moore and Grey, with round and conical bullet cartridges, and a revolver. I also had several pairs of Indian clubs, of different weights, put on board the *Serapis* for exercise during the passage out.

I suggested to the Admiral that two cabins might be constructed, one on each side, in the fore part of the ship in case of very hot weather, as such are always cooler than those abaft, but it was decided not to have them, from want of space and other reasons, and because the arrangements for cooling the after cabins were to be so perfect that they would be superfluous. Mr. Sclater, of the Zoological Society, procured me the services of Mr. Clarence Bartlett as Taxidermist, and Dr. Hooker, C.B., of Kew, did the like in respect of Mr. Mudd, from Cambridge, as plant collector during the expedition. Dr. Paul, of the Madras Medical Service (the Indian member of the Medical Board), will conduct my duties as President of the Medical Board during my absence. I saw Sir W. Armstrong, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, on the subject of the medical and hygienic arrangements for the *Serapis*, and all was most satisfactory. The medical officers are to act in concert with me when required. Mr. Squire, of Oxford-street, provided the medicine chests. I wrote to the private Secretary of the Viceroy of India to request that a medical officer may be appointed to take charge of the camp and followers in India under me, and that an apothecary and compounder might be in readiness when we arrive in Bombay.

On 27th July, 1875, I went to Osborne by the Queen's commands, and there had a long private interview with Her Majesty, who gave me instructions, and told me her wishes regarding the journey, and especially about avoiding exposure to cholera. The Queen directed me to write direct to Her Majesty frequently, and give her full particulars of the Prince's health. I returned to town the next day.

On the 8th October I had an interview with the Princess of Wales, and received her instructions and wishes on the subject of the approaching expedition; took leave of the Duchess of Sutherland. I also saw the Prince of Wales with Sir William Gull and repeated the advice I have already given in reference to preservation of health during the expedition.

On 3rd October, 1875, I went to see the Duke of Cambridge, who was most gracious and kind; he talked much about the approaching expedition and its importance and responsibility as regarded the Prince of Wales.

I append copies of letters and memo. relating to sanitary questions that arose in connexion with the expedition, some of which will explain my reasons for dissuading the Prince of Wales from visiting certain parts of India—and also some memoranda connected with other matters. Unfortunately, cholera was actively epidemic in Southern India, and, in my judgment, so dangerous that it would have been unjustifiable to allow the Prince to incur such undue risk, not only to himself, but to the large number of Europeans who accompanied him to say nothing of the large gathering of camp followers, attendants, and other people, who would flock together on the occasion. As it was, considerable risk was incurred. In the N.W. this diminished, as far as cholera was concerned, but in Ceylon and in the Terai I knew that, although the season was the best, yet malarial influence is never altogether in abeyance, and it was almost too much to expect that so large a party, so much exposed, should altogether escape. Again in Bombay we met with a severe epidemic of small-pox, and it became a subject of great anxiety lest the disease should appear on board the *Serapis*. Fortunately, thanks to the sanitary precautions taken by the captain and officers, she escaped, and H.R.H. was enabled

to embark without risk, and the journey was completed without continued or serious illness. Canon Duckworth contracted typhoid fever when at Peshawur, but he perfectly recovered. Beyond slight fever, colds, rheumatic attacks, incipient dysentery, diarrhoea, sore throats, or congested liver, we had no severe illness, and the only evidences of malarious poisoning were those that occurred in Lords S— and A—, after exposure to wetting in the Ceylon jungles.

Two fractured collar bones, a concussion of the brain, a bruise or two, fractured incisor teeth from a blow of the butt-end of a spear, and a few slight injuries by falls, or upsetting of carriages, were the only accidents that befel the party. One only had to be invalided for liver congestion, and he perfectly recovered. The state of cholera in India, and especially on the S.W. coast, during 1875, is shewn in the following extract from the sanitary reports for the year. Reports and telegrams from the Civil and Medical authorities exist in abundance in confirmation of the prevalence of the disease:—

DEATHS IN INDIA FROM CHOLERA DURING 1875 AS COMPARED WITH 1874.

PROVINCE.	POPULATION	Deaths in 1875.	Deaths in 1874.
Bengal Proper }	63,787,577	116,606	73,354
Assam }			
N.W. Provinces	30,769,056	41,106	6,306
Oude	11,174,785	23,321	68
Punjab	17,487,125	6,246	78
Central Provinces	7,427,618	14,643	14
Berar	2,184,945	22,465	2
British Burmah	2,738,358	761	960
Madras }			
Mysore }	30,360,211	97,051	343
Bombay	16,228,774	47,573	37
Rajpootana ... }			
Hydrabad ... }			
Central India }	Not known	14,649	4

Left Charing Cross Station at 8.48 p.m. of the 9th October, 1875, for Dover. My wife and Harry, our fourth son, accompanied me to the station, and saw us off. A crowd of people assembled to see their friends depart on the Indian expedition. The day had been wet, but cleared up at night, a strong W.N.W. wind blowing. I found myself in a saloon carriage with Lord Alfred Paget and his son. We arrived at Dover at 10.45 p.m., the night fine, cold fresh breeze, and starlight. We embarked in the *Samphire*, which immediately left the pier.

I had been suffering all day from a very painful abscess at the root of a double tooth, which caused me much annoyance. We had a rough and stormy but quick passage. I remained on the bridge nearly all the time, and was not ill; many of my companions were sick. We found the Paris train on the pier at Calais, with refreshments prepared for us at the station, and after partaking of some, the train left for Paris. My painful face kept me awake nearly all night, but it became rather easier towards daylight. We arrived in Paris at 8 a.m., and went to the Hotel Bristol, where

rooms had been secured for the party, consisting of Sir B. Frère, Lord A. Paget, General Probyn, Mr. Paget, Mr. Albert Grey, the Rev. Canon Duckworth, and Dr. Fayrer; Lord Carrington, Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Fitz George, and Colonel Owen Williams, followed next day and joined us in Paris.

On Monday, 11th October, the rest of the party left London with the Prince of Wales, the Princess and suite accompanying them as far as Calais. The second party consisted of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, the Earl of Aylesford, Colonel A. Ellis, Mr. Francis Knollys, Lord C. Beresford; Major A. Clark, who is going out to join his regiment in India, joined the *Scrapis* at Brindisi by the Prince's invitation. There is also a number of servants.

Sunday, 10th October, Paris.—Fine clear morning. We arrived at the hotel at about 8 a.m., and had breakfast; my face easier, the abscess having burst. Lord Alfred, his son, General Probyn, Mr. Grey, and I went to the top of the Column Vendôme, which has been re-erected since I was in Paris in 1872. It has 176 steps to the summit, whence there is a fine view of the city and its environs. We went to church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. The clergyman preached a sermon on "Can these dry bones live?" On our way to the hotel we called and left cards at the British Embassy; we all have cards, with our names and designations. Mine, for example, is "Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, M.D., Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." After lunch and writing home, I drove with Lord A. Paget through the Champs Elysees, and went to see the panorama of the Siege of Paris—a most wonderfully executed design. It is difficult to tell where painting ends, and reality begins. The effect is excellent. We then drove in the Bois de Boulogne, and afterwards returned to dinner. I sent a telegram and a letter home to-day, having previously sent a pencil note from Dover.

Monday, 11th October, Paris.—Have a bad cold, but my face is better; slept fairly till 3.30 a.m., when I lit a candle and read "Old Mortality." Had a long talk with Lord A. P. last night about the coming visit to India. It is a wet, cloudy morning; Lord C. has just joined us. I called on Dr. Evans, the celebrated American dentist—who is equally celebrated as a politician—a friend of the late Emperor and his family. He examined my mouth, and thought I might save the tooth. He was most kind, and seemed very skilful; he told me that he had made a fortune. Called on the R—'s, in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Afterwards went with Lord A. P. and Mr. D. to Notre Dame, and Jardin des Plantes; drove home through the Boulevards to dinner at 6.30 p.m. We leave Paris this evening at 8.45 for Turin. At the railway station I met Dr. C. who is on his way to Calcutta. He had brought me a letter from home, the first I have received; all well except B. who had a bad cold. Young P. here took leave to return to London. Restless night, with bad, feverish cold; face better. Reached Culoz early on the morning of 12th. James was nearly left behind; he came home very late; having lost his way with some of the other servants. I was very angry at this escapade!

Tuesday, 12th.—Breakfast at Culoz, lunch at Modane; day fine, and clear cold air. My cold so bad that I could not enjoy anything. Travelled for two or three hours with Dr. C. and talked about

Calcutta. He is going, *via* Turin, to Brindisi; sent messages by him to friends in Calcutta, whose children I had seen in England before leaving. The scenery after Culoz beautiful, passing through Aix les Bains, Chambéry, and Modane, near which the tunnel begins, it took just 21 minutes to pass through the tunnel. The scenery on the Italian side is perfectly lovely; the day was clear, and the snow already thickly covers the higher peaks. We did not reach Turin till near 7 p.m. Went to the Hotel Feder, which seems excellent. We have a capital courier with us, who makes all needful arrangements; we dined at 8.30 p.m. At 10 I took a warm bath and went to bed; took some diaphoretic medicine. Two of my companions, slightly ailing, required chlorodyne on the journey.

I wrote my second letter home here. My face still worrying me from inflammation of the gum. The weather is decidedly cold.

Wednesday, 13th October, *en route* to Bologna. Beautiful bright morning; glorious view of the Alps, with the range of snowy peaks and ridges. This morning we breakfasted at 8.30; drove with Lord A. P. and P. to see something of Turin. Saw the principal streets and buildings; noticed Cavour's statue and many others. It is a clean rather formal-looking little city; very picturesquely situated. The air feels crisp and cold on this clear day, coming from the snows, which seem so close.

At 9.40 a.m. we left for Bologna in a train with saloon carriages. There is a magnificent panorama of the Alpine chain from Monte Viso to the Simplon, Monte Cervino, Rosa, Mont Blanc very clearly seen. Passed through Alexandria, Tortona, Piacenza, Parma. Lunched in our carriages; arrived at Bologna at 4.40 p.m.; route picturesque all the way, though less so as one loses sight of the Alps; went to Hotel Brun and occupied the rooms that Bessie and I were in in 1872, when we were returning from India. Found Sir M. Costa, the musician, staying there; he dined with us. Wrote home by the midnight mail; I have received no letters yet except the one Charles brought me. D— not very well; change of food and air the cause. The air bright, fresh and cold in the morning, became milder as we approached Bologna. The Hotel Brun is very good and comfortable; the weather changed in the evening, and it began to rain.

Thursday, 14th October, Bologna.—After breakfast went with Sir B. Frere, Probyn, and Grey, to see the Academy, Pinacotheca, especially to see Raphael's St. Cecilia, which is a glorious painting. Thence to the old University, one of the earliest of universities, where Galvani Malpighi and other celebrities taught medicine. The lecture-room, lined with carved cedar, and pulpit and chair of the same wood, is very interesting, where these great professors taught. The walls of the quadrangle are covered with the coats of arms of students of all nations. Bought some photographs of the lady professors of former times; among other subjects, anatomy was once taught here by a lady; in Greek and jurisprudence they were no less famous. There are some very interesting recently-discovered Etruscan remains preserved in the museum of this institution, which were explained to us by a very intelligent, indeed highly-educated custodian, who went round with us. We then drove to the Certosa or Campo Santo, which is beautifully kept, and abounds in splendid monuments to great Bolognese and other Italians of distinction. Thence we drove to see San Michele—the palace is empty and

unfurnished, but has been very grand. There is a splendid view of the city and surrounding country from this eminence. Drove to the hotel to dinner at 6, and early to bed, as we start at 3 a.m. for Brindisi; wrote letters home.

Bologna is a most interesting old city, and we feel quite sorry to leave it so soon. One would like to remain a week at least to study the Etruscan remains and the old university. The leaning towers of Bologna are curious; they look as though they might fall at any moment.

Friday, 15th October, Bologna to Brindisi. We were off at 3.30 in the morning. Lord A. P., Fitz George, and I were in a coupé, the rest in a saloon carriage. Weather wet and stormy. We hear that the *Serapis* has arrived at Brindisi. The route to Brindisi is interesting, especially on the Adriatic coast, and near Ancona the view of the Apennines and of one snowy peak especially is fine.

We reached Foggia at 4.30 p.m.; had a hurried dinner in a quarter of an hour and then off again; arrived at Brindisi at 11 p.m. The *Serapis* is lying in the inner harbour; boats were waiting close to where the train stopped, and we went off at once. Found our cabins ready and were glad to go to bed. The weather has been very wet and stormy, but it is now improving.

Saturday, 16th October, on board H.M.S. *Serapis* at Brindisi.—The Prince and his party arrived at Brindisi by special train this morning at 9 a.m. The British Minister in Italy was with H.R.H.; a guard of honour was drawn up to receive the Prince. The Minister of Marine, Count Maffei, and the local, military, and municipal authorities were present. Salutes were fired by Italian and British ships-of-war in the harbour. The Prince proceeded on board the *Serapis* to breakfast. The Minister of Marine sat on the Prince's right, Count Maffei on his left at table.

The weather is now fine; there has been some rain, and still a good breeze. We left the harbour of Brindisi at about 10 a.m. Weather improving; temperature pleasant; thermometer 67° at noon in my cabin.

The ships-of-war—two British—*Pallas* and *Invincible*, and two Italian ironclads saluted the Prince as he went out of harbour. As we got to sea we found rather a heavy swell and nearly head-wind, which made the ship pitch a good deal; before evening several of the party were sea-sick. H.R.H. felt it a good deal towards the evening: I went into his cabin to see if I could do anything; he soon got over it. The dinner party small to-day. Breakfast is to be at 8, luncheon at 2, dinner at 7.30. I was not sick, and managed dinner, though with difficulty. There is a very uneasy swell, the result of recent heavy gales. The *Serapis* appears to have had a very stormy and long passage from Portsmouth. Some defect in the boilers, which primed, had delayed her. These defects have now all been overcome.

The *Serapis* is one of the Indian troop steamers, and has been made over by the Indian Government to the Admiralty for the Prince's Indian voyage—and from her great size and accommodation she is better fitted for the work than perhaps any other of H.M. ships. She is painted white, with a line of gold beading round her, and the stern and bow are decorated with the insignia of the Star of India. She is 6,211 tons measurement, 700 nominal, actual 3,945 h.p., and can carry an entire regiment with its followers.

She has been specially fitted for the occasion, all the old cabins have been taken down and reconstructed for the present duty.

The entire upper or spar deck is clear, except for a deck-house opening from the staircase leading from the great saloon. This is for a lounging and smoking-room, especially when in warm latitudes. It is handsomely furnished with oak furniture. Couches, with brown Morocco leather, tables, book-cases, and chairs. The great saloon on the next—the second deck—is devoted entirely to the Prince's cabin, and to the dining and drawing-rooms, which are separated from each other by a transverse curtain that can be drawn at pleasure. The fore-part is the dining-room, and here oak tables can be fitted in a horse-shoe form to dine 60 persons, though generally one long table will suffice. On each side of the dining-room are the Prince's apartments. Those on the port side are intended for the outward, those on the starboard side for the homeward journey. This arrangement having reference to the position of the sun, and the consequent relative coolness of the two sides of the ship. The painting and decorations of these cabins are plain, with beading of blue and gold. The furniture, oak and Morocco leather. There are book-cases and an extensive and well-chosen library.

On the third deck, which is reached from the dining saloon by a new and broad staircase, are the cabins of the suite, on each side of the ship; they are large and each has two or more ports, so that there is plenty of light and ventilation. All the centre cabins having been removed, the rest of the deck between the cabins is an open space. Along this deck the grand entry is to pass from one of the great side ports which opens on to this extensive deck, which is clear fore and aft, except for the space occupied by the machinery, and certain cabins for the officers in the fore part of the ship. It makes a long walk, which is protected from the weather, and will be very much appreciated when it is wet and stormy.

Along the side of the second deck are other cabins, storehouses, stables for the Prince's three English horses and for the cows. Further forward the sick bay for the ship, and one for the domestics and others of our party; still further forward the quarters of the crew.

The European servants of the Prince and suite have cabins and mess rooms on the deck below the cabins of the suite. They are divided into two messes, one senior, the other junior.

The party consists of 18 noblemen and gentlemen in the suite, exclusive of naval officers; 12 members of the superior mess of attendants, 18 of the junior.

The Prince has an Afghan servant; Lord Suffield a Madras boy, and I have a Mahomedan from Azimghur, Shekh Ibrahim—making a total of 51 persons. Among the party are Mr. C. Bartlett, Taxidermist, Mr. Mudd, plant collector, Mr. Isaacson, of the India Office, who is in charge of the presents for the chiefs and others in India. The speed of the *Serapis* is expected to be about 12 to 14 knots an hour. There is an excellent military band from the head-quarters of the Royal Marines at Portsmouth. There is also a guard of honour of Marines and Marine Artillery, and the crew are all picked men.

The *Serapis* is commanded by Captain the Hon. H. Carr Glynn, C.B., A.D.C. Dr. Watson, who was surgeon of the *Galatea*, with the Duke of Edinburgh, and was one of the Duke's Indian party, is chief

medical officer of the ship. Soon after leaving Brindisi the following list of the suite was published :—

1. His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
 2. The Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
 3. The Lord Suffield, Lord in Waiting, and Head of H.R.H.'s Household.
 4. Major-General the Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk-Marshal to the Queen.
 5. The Earl of Aylesford.
 6. Major-General D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 7. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 8. Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 9. Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., Hon. Physician to the Queen; Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 10. Captain the Hon. H. C. Carr Glyn, C.B., R.N., *Serapis*, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
 11. Col. Owen Williams, commanding royal regiment of Horse Guards (Blues).
 12. Lieut. the Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., M.P., Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 13. Captain the Lord Carrington, Royal Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 14. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, Chaplain to H.M. the Queen; Chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 15. Lieut. A. Fitz George, Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 16. Commander Durrant, commanding the yacht *Osborne*, in attendance.
 17. Mr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., Hon. Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 18. Mr. Albert Grey, Private Secretary to Right Hon. Sir B. Frere.
 19. Mr. Sydney Hall, M.A., artist in the suite of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 20. Major Clarke, Hussars, accompanying H.R.H. to Bombay.
- Messrs. Bartlett, Taxidermist; Mudd, plant collector; and Isaacson, of the Indian Office; and the following principal servants :—
- Mr. Downie, page.
 Mr. Grimm, valet.
 Mr. MacDonald, yager.
 M. Bonnemain, chef de cuisine.
 M. Jéute, assistant chef de cuisine.
 Mr. Prince, H.R.H.'s stud groom.
 Mr. Macalister, Duke of Sutherland's piper.
 Mr. Abraham, Mr. Isaacson's assistant; and the following servants :—
- Feelan, Lord Suffield's valet.
 Blackburn, sergeant footman.
 Sims, footman.
 Palmer, footman.
 Chandler, wardrobeman.
 Robertson, assistant page and piper.

Mitchell, chief apprentice.
 Codrige, groom to H.R.H.
 Wright, Lord Carrington's servant.
 Potter, Lord A. Paget's servant.
 Myers, Lord Aylesford's servant.
 Treadwell, Sir B. Frere's servant.
 Evans, Col. Ellis's servant.
 Gillard, Gen. Probyn's servant.
 Tom Fatt (Chinese), Lord C. Beresford's servant.
 C. James, Dr. Fayrer's servant.
 Malt, Lieut. FitzGeorge's servant.
 Phipps, Col. Williams's servant.
 MacLachlan, Duke of Sutherland's second piper.
 Azeez-ood-deen, H.R.H.'s Afghan servant.
 Beemun, Madras boy, Lord Suffield's servant.
 Shekh Ibrahim, Dr. Fayrer's servant.

The servants are dressed in a plain, Oxford mixture livery.

The suite wear undress uniform, Austrian patrol jacket, with the buttons of regiment or staff. Military officers full dress: full dress uniform with white helmet and spike and red puggerie—in undress, a white helmet without spike. Civilians wear deputy-lieutenant's uniform, or political, or court dress with helmet.

There is a light Cashmere coat, faced with silk, with the buttons as on the patrol jacket for dining on board the *Serapis*. For evening dress a dark blue coat with black velvet collar, and buttons as on the patrol jackets.

We have also an ulster, made of Tussah silk, to wear as a dust coat in India; shell or patrol jackets for the military officers, according to rank.

Sunday, 17th October. At sea, en route to Athens.—Fine weather, but rough sea, and a good deal of motion; some of the party sea-sick. Two services to-day; I attended both. Am feeling well now; my face and cold are better. Writing letters home and to friends, and to Sir W. Jenner.

The Prince seems to be in excellent health, and all the party are well, except for sea-sickness. Mr. Sydney Hall, I should have mentioned, joined the party at Brindisi; he and Major Clarke came round in the *Serapis*.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Serapis*:—

Captain the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, C.B., A.D.C.; Commander F. G. D. Bedford; Staff-Commander W. B. Goldsmith.

Lieutenants.—E. G. Hulton, J. L. Hammett, H. K. Gregson, J. R. Prickett, H. F. Smith-Dorien.

Royal Marines.—Major Snow, Lieut. Lambert, R.M.A.; Lieut. Burroughs, R.M.

Fleet Surgeon, Dr. A. Watson. Surgeons, Dr. H. C. Woods and Dr. W. Algeo. Chaplain, R.N., Rev. C. E. York. Paymaster, T. Bradbridge. Assistant-Paymasters, H. R. Dalglish and R. Donaldson.

Sub-Lieutenants, Hon. F. Spring-Rice, H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, R. S. Lowry, Hon. P. M. Hely Hutchinson. Navigating Sub-Lieut., J. D. Moulton.

Inspector of Machinery, M. Oliver.

Chief Engineers, J. G. Shearman, W. Kelly, Peter Eckford, George Brewer, John Dinwoodie, Samuel J. Rock, J. Y. Mayston.

Gunner, E. D. Haswell. Boatswains, M. J. Taylor and E. Hele. Carpenter, J. Pennicott. Assistant-Engineer, J. C. Larg and Charles Rudd. / 5

Monday, 18th October, at sea, en route to Athens.—Passed Cape Colonna (Sunium) and Salamis; entered the Piræus at about 10 a.m. Fine weather. In anchoring both chains parted, and in drifting we fouled the Royal Greek yacht and carried away her bowsprit; the king was on board. By very skilful management we escaped further damage, and the ship was secured after nearly running on to one of the ironclads. The ships in the harbour were gaily decorated; salutes were fired in all directions; vast numbers of people collected; evidently a most enthusiastic reception is intended. H.M. the King of the Hellenes came on board; we had the Greek flag flying at the bow, English at the stern, Royal Standard at the main. Vice-Admiral Drummond, K.C.B., came on board, and many other officers and high officials. We were all in full uniform to receive them, and were introduced to the king—a young man of about 30—brother of the Princess of Wales.

The Prince landed with the king in the Royal barge, and took with him the Duke of Sutherland, Lords Suffield, Carrington, Aylesford, and Dr. Russell, and went to the palace. Bands on shore playing "God save the Queen." A guard of honour to receive the Prince and the King. They drove to the railway station, which, like the Piræus, was decorated with flags, thence to Athens, and to the Royal palace, where the Prince was received by Queen Olga. The rest landed soon after, and went by train to Athens, and did as much sight-seeing as possible. It was a fine day, and the sun rather hot; temperature in cabin at noon 70°; air very bright and clear.

On arriving at Athens we went to the Royal palace; wrote our names; then went to the Acropolis, Parthenon Propylea, Temple of Theseus and of Jupiter Olympus. We had not much time, as we had to return to the ship to dress for dinner at the palace at 7.30. There was only a small party; after dinner the young princes went round the table and spoke to the guests. The Duke of S., Aylesford, Carrington, and Russell sleep at the palace; the others return to the ship. The night air is bright, clear and chilly, with heavy dew. The English Consul tells me that fever is not uncommon. In consequence of the dearth of vegetation it is a most dry, arid country—and its uncultivated state and sparse population seem to have changed the physical condition of the climate as well as of the country. It is difficult to conceive how this can have been the Athens of the Greece of history: it could not have been like this in ancient times.

I made enquiry about the existence of Canotica,* which I thought should be found here, as it is in Crete, but could learn nothing; I did not however see any of the medical men. Our party all well, with the exception of trifling ailments, the result of change of food and mode of living.

Tuesday, 19th October, Piræus.—We all landed early, and went to Athens by train. I was much struck with the insignificant appearance of the Acropolis, as seen from the railway approaching Athens—it is very different when one nears it, and when the vast extent and magnificence of the ruins are brought near the eye. The country, too, is so dry, burnt up, and desolate-looking; so little vegetation, except a few vineyards and gardens, and patches of sombre grey, green-looking olive trees. The hills seem perfectly barren

* A Sore like the Delhi boil.

and uncultivated; one can hardly realise that it is Hymettus and Pentelicus that we are looking at. We went to the palace, and after tea and coffee we all set out in carriages, in company with the king, queen, and their suite, some of the ladies in waiting, Baron Guldenkrone and Admiral Sartoris, for the king's country Chateau of Tatöi, distant 16 or 18 miles across the plain of Attica, over a miserably barren country, except for patches of vines and olives, simply so, I imagine, because it is uncultivated, for some of the lowland looked as if it would be fertile enough if cultivated. This road to Tatöi, made by King George, is the only carriage-road in Greece, as the short railway from the Piræus to Athens is the only railway. The road terminates at Tatöi, which is a pretty, plain building in the pine woods which clothe the hills that begin to rise here. There is much underwood, and as we approach the house, Arbutus, dwarf oak, and an ilex, with a large acorn. There is also a kind of heather, the Mediterranean heather, I suppose. Tatöi is in Deucalia, and is surrounded by pine woods, and the Eucalyptus has also been planted, and seems to be likely to thrive. The king took me all over the house, and showed me every room and the children's nursery. He told me how he had bought and improved the property within the last four years. The grounds are prettily laid out, and there are fine views of Athens, the Acropolis, the Attica Plain, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Parnes, and Salamis, with glimpses of the bay and Megara in the distance. This is said to have been one of the places where brigands used to watch Athens, that with glasses they could see when travellers left the city, for whom they used to lie in wait. In this direction at all events there seems to be no brigands now, and Baron Guldenkrone, a Danish naval officer, the king's A.D.C., told us that the brigands were not nearly such bad fellows as they have been represented. He laughed at E. About's description of them! We walked about the grounds; went with the king to see the stables and a tower on a neighbouring hill. Some of the party rode on the king's horses, the Prince among the number. There were Arabs, Barbs, and other horses. We had a splendid *dejeuner* in the garden; gathered some delicious grapes, and collected several plants, seeds, &c., for Mr. Mudd. Towards evening we drove back to Athens, Duckworth and I together in a carriage, and arrived after dark. There were great displays of fireworks, and the Acropolis was brilliantly illuminated; salutes were also fired. There was a grand state dinner at the palace of about 140 people. It was a gorgeous display of uniforms and dress, and the servants dressed in Albanian costume looked very picturesque. We were in full uniform. I dressed in Mr. Mallet's room—he is Secretary of Legation—Mr. Stewart is the Minister and is in constant attendance. The monuments and ruins of the Acropolis, and all the temples were brilliantly illuminated. There were fireworks in the streets and from the ships; great crowds of people assembled. It was very gorgeous, but I think I would rather see these ruins by daylight and without fireworks.

I was much interested in seeing Mars Hill, and could hardly realize that this was really the place where St. Paul preached and told the Athenians of the "unknown God." The weather bright and hot in the day, is cold and chilly at night, and rather trying. We drove down to the Piræus at 11.20, the last train having left Athens at 11. We got on board and in bed by 1 a.m., rather tired with a long day

† Some of the wine
we had tasted
strongly of the pen-
sine

of excitement and fatigue. Some of the party have trivial ailments, change of climate and food the cause.

Wednesday, 20th October.—Wrote letters home and to Sir W. Jenner; went on shore with Sir B. Frere and the British Consul to see some Greek antiquities, vases, and figures in terra cotta, found chiefly at or near Corinth. They were small, but very beautiful, and of fabulous value; small figures worth 2,000 to 5,000 francs. About noon the Prince with the king and queen, and their suites, Admiral Drummond and Mr. Stuart, came on board, under salutes, and in great state. The men-of-war in harbour—English, Russian, American, Greek—saluted and manned yards. The Royal barge looked very well; their majesties went over the ship. There was a grand lunch. Before lunch we were all presented formally to the king and queen, when they gave us their photographs, with autographs.

Those of the suite who did not already possess it were presented by King George, with his own hands, with the Order of the Saviour or Redeemer of Greece. They were given as follows:—

Duke of Sutherland	Grand Cordon	} 1st Class.
Lord Suffield	... ..	do.
Sir B. Frere	... ..	do.
Lord Alfred Paget	Grand Commander	} 2nd Class.
General Probyn, V.C., C.B.	... ..	do.
Mr Knollys	Commander	} 3rd Class.
Dr. Fayrer	... ..	do.
Lord Aylesford	Officer	} 4th Class.
Lord C. Beresford	... ..	do.
Col. Williams	... ..	do.
Canon Duckworth	... ..	do.
Captain FitzGeorge	Chevalier	} 5th Class.
Mr Grey	... ..	do.
Mr. S. Hall	... ..	do.

We wore them at lunch. They were presented to us in the presence of the Prince of Wales, who called us in and introduced us to the king. The king shook hands most graciously, and said he hoped we would wear the order in memory of the occasion. The king and queen in giving us their photographs asked for ours in return. Admiral Drummond, the Minister, and the officers, bade farewell to the Prince. At 4 p.m., under general salute from ships and shore, the *Serapis* steamed out of the Piræus. The king and queen remained on board till late in the evening and some distance from shore. It was a beautifully clear, calm evening, when they left the ship in their barge to go on board the Royal yacht; the *Serapis* and *Osborne*, tender, were brilliantly illuminated, making a most lovely spectacle. Before they left the ship the King and Queen and the Prince walked about the deck, and sat in the deck-house. I presented the king with a copy of my *Thanatophidia*, with which he seemed much pleased. At about 10.30 p.m. they left the ship and returned to Athens, under a blaze of fireworks and rockets from the ships. We then put on full speed, with the ship's head directed for Port Said. The visit to Athens has been most successful and interesting.

Mr. Mudd, the collector, got plants at Athens from the gardens; I also brought some from Tatöi. They have been sent on board the *Hercules*, flag-ship, to be sent off to Malta, and so home as soon as possible. They go to England in the care of a man who

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came out in charge of some cows and pigs for the King of Greece. The Prince is in excellent health, and seems to be enjoying the voyage exceedingly.

Thursday, 21st October, at sea, en route for Port Said.—Beautiful day, calm, bright, clear air, sun-rise lovely; quite a Mediterranean sun-rise. We are in the midst of the Greek Islands. About noon off Crete; Mount Ida, 8,000 feet, in sight. I have several patients to-day with trifling ailments; deranged digestive organs, but none actually laid up.

The weather becomes warm as we go south, thermometer in my cabin at noon 74° . We are getting shaken into our places, and arranging our things in the cabins.

The men have a theatre on the quarter-deck after dinner—Christy Minstrels—Lieut. Smith-Dorien is the presiding genius; they are very amusing and clever. At my suggestion orders were given to reduce the quantity and quality of food; a lighter luncheon than heretofore—no made dishes—at 2 p.m., which is not to be regarded as a formal meal.

Friday, 22nd October.—Mediterranean; Athens to Port Said. Fine weather. We are running with the wind, it consequently feels rather warm. We go about 12 or 13 knots. Thermometer in cabin at noon 74° to 75° . All well. The temperature of the air and of the sea are nearly equal.

I wrote to Sir W. Gull, Sir W. Jenner, and home, ready for post to-morrow at Port Said. We are going easily not to arrive too early in the morning. The ship is very comfortable when going 10 knots or so, but when at full speed the screw thumps and vibrates considerably. James and Ibrahim are getting my cabin into order. The Prince's three English horses are well, they are taken out for a walk daily on the deck.

Saturday, 23rd October.—Port Said to Cairo at about 8 a.m. Ships of war saluting, yards manned, and dressed with flags. We all went on board the *Osborne*, to go through the Canal as far as Ismailia, at about 10 o'clock. General Stanton, the Consul-General at Cairo, the Khedive's three sons, and Nubar Pasha came on board—salutes fired. Went through the Canal in the *Osborne* to Lake Timseh and Ismailia arriving at about 5 p.m. Landed in state, the station and railway decorated, guard of honour of Egyptian troops, and the Khedive's carriages and a special train waiting. The three princes and many high officers, Nubar Pasha, and others, accompanied us to Cairo: we took luggage with us for a week. The beautiful saloon carriages were gorgeously decorated—refreshments of all kinds on the way. Arrived at Cairo at about 9 p.m. At the station a grand reception was prepared. Guards of honour of Egyptian troops, very fine-looking, well-dressed men—with the Khedive himself and many high officials. We drove in the vice-regal carriages through Grand Cairo, splendidly illuminated, to the Gizereh Palace which has been placed at the Prince's disposal.

The Khedive accompanied the Prince to the Gizereh Palace, where there was a formal introduction of the suite in the marble hall of the palace; he then took his leave. On the way to Cairo at Zag-a-Zig the Prince had a telegram from the Princess, in reply to one sent to her from Port Said. Gizereh is about four miles from Shepherd's hotel and the centre of Cairo: it is a beautiful palace on the Nile, splendidly furnished, more in French than in English style,

and surrounded by a lovely garden with tanks, kiosks and a fine collection of wild animals—we heard the lions roaring during the night.

The Khedive, who is a short, stout man, with a very clever face and very courteous manner, and who speaks French like a Frenchman, left us directly after we were introduced, Mustapha Pacha being placed in charge of us, and a very kind and obliging host he made, doing the honours right well. We had a very late but a very grand dinner, and then went to bed. We had splendid rooms, but found mosquito curtains necessary. In each bedroom there was a bottle of orgeat and sugar for those who might wish to drink it. I am sorry to say the smells were disagreeable; amid all the magnificence and Oriental splendour there was this defect.

Sunday, October 24th.—Beautifully cool, fine morning. Mosquitoes troublesome during the night, as may be seen by my companions' faces, hands, &c.

The Prince got a "black," floating about in the air, into his eye this morning: it gave him great pain for the moment, and made his eye very red. I everted the lid and removed it with a small instrument I carry with me on purpose for such operations—he was immediately relieved. We had service in one of the large reception rooms at 10-30, Mr. Duckworth officiating. After breakfast we went into the smoking Divan, cushions and sofas all round the room. Attendants brought chibouques with Corani tobacco. We then went with the Prince to call on the Khedive at the city palace of Abdeen, where we were received in great state and formally presented to the Khedive. We called on the Princes also at their palaces. The visits were returned almost immediately. After lunch the Duke of S., Lord A. P. and I went in one of the Viceregal carriages to Shepherd's hotel, the great Mosque, Citadel, Bazaar, and Joseph's Well—we then drove home. Cairo is wonderfully improved and increased in size since I saw it in 1858. About Shepherd's hotel it is so altered that one could hardly recognize it to be the same place. We returned home to dress for dinner with the Khedive. The dinner was excellent, quite European. Numbers of Pashas were there, all with the black frock single-breasted coat or uniform, with orders, and the fez. Drove home by beautiful starlight night. The Nile looked very picturesque as we crossed the bridge to Gizereh. Mr. Mudd is collecting some good plants here in the Botanic Gardens. Some of the servants are ailing from disorders of digestion.

Monday, 25th October.—Cool night, beautiful morning; sun very soon got hot; walked about the gardens, which are well laid out; fountains, tanks, and kiosks, and a collection of wild animals—several lions, leopards, an African elephant, ostriches, and a variety of gazelles, and birds in very pretty aviaries. At 11 a.m. an ~~installation~~ *chapter* of the Star of India was held in the great room, which was beautifully furnished with blue silk—the colour of the Star of India ribbon—and parquet floor. The purpose was to instal H.H. Prince Tewfic Pasha, the Khedive's eldest son and heir, as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order. As a member of the Order I was appointed to act as secretary, and read the warrants from the Queen. Sir B. Frere, General Probyn, and Colonel Ellis brought the Prince up to H.R.H., who made a very good speech, as he invested him with the insignia. The Khedive and his suite of Pashas were present. The Prince wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the collar

and badge of the Order. The members of the suite were in full uniform, and were drawn up in two lines.

The Prince addressed the Viceroy, saying that he felt great pleasure in conferring this honour on his son, and expressed the friendly sentiments of our Sovereign. To this the Khedive made a very good reply in French. The Prince of Wales next invested the young prince, who made a suitable acknowledgment. He then signed the rules and conditions of the order, and the assembly broke up—bands playing "God Save the Queen," and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." It is about ten years since the right of hereditary succession was conceded by the Porte to Egypt, and this is regarded as an important recognition of it by England.

After the installation we all went to lunch at General Stanton's in Cairo. He was in a house belonging to the Duke of Sutherland. After lunch the Prince and several of the party rode to the bazaar on donkeys and made purchases of slippers, embroidery, and a variety of ornaments. At 4.30 we drove out to the Pyramids in the Khedive's carriages, the road (nine miles long) is very good, on an embankment across the flat alluvium,—it did not exist when I was here in 1858, and was made by the Khedive for the Empress Eugenie. There is water all over the country on either side of the road at present. The Viceroy has built a sort of kiosk and summer-house at the foot of the Pyramids, where we had dinner. After the dinner there was an Egyptian Nautch, very like an Indian one, but, if anything, rather more dull and stupid. It was too late for any exploration of the Pyramids, but they were illuminated, and it was very interesting to see these old monuments traced out in lines of fire. The view from Cairo must have been very effective. It was a grand sight to see the fire running up the sides of the Great Pyramid, till the whole stood out in a blaze of light. We drove home about 10 p.m. on a fine starlight, chilly night. I was tired, and went home to bed, the Prince and some of the suite went to the opera. I was not feeling well, one of my gastralgic attacks coming on.

Tuesday, 26th October.—I passed a miserable night, in the greatest pain and sickness. Tormented also by mosquitos and bad smells. Took opium, inhaled chloroform. Towards the morning I got rather better, but was very weak and sick with the want of rest, pain, and effects of chloroform. At 1 p.m. the Khedive came to say good-bye to the Prince and presented the suite with the order of the Medjidie.—To one or two he gave the Osmanié.—I got the 3rd class Medjidie, the Commander's order. The Khedive made each a little speech in presenting the Order, asking us to wear it as a souvenir of our visit to Egypt, to which we replied—at least I did briefly. He shook hands kindly with us, and said good-bye. At 2 the Prince went to the train, escorted by the Viceroy and attended by Pashas and a Guard of Honour. The train left at 2.45 p.m., General Stanton, Nubar Pasha, and other officers accompanying. At Zag-a-Zig refreshments were prepared. The train reached Suez at 7.30—a grand reception there. Illumination of the ships in harbour and of the station. We went on board the *Serapis*, which sailed at 8.30 p.m. Here I met Captain Weston, an old Calcutta acquaintance, who holds an appointment in connection with the harbour of Suez, under the Egyptian Government as Captain of the Port. The harbour of Suez looked well with the ships illuminated. The weather fine, clear,

starlight; quite cool at night. I am feeling better, but weak and unstrung by the pain of last night.

Wednesday, 27th October.—In the Gulf of Suez. Fresh northerly breeze. We are running $12\frac{1}{2}$ knots. The air bright; a few clouds skirting the sides of the mountain ranges, of which Sinai, though not seen, forms a peak. At 8 a.m. we are near the land on the starboard side. Temperature in my cabin 76° ; on deck at 7 a.m., it was 75° . The temperature of the sea at the same time was $74^{\circ}5$. It felt rather warm, though not oppressively so. I slept well, under a blanket.

11 a.m.—Leaving the Gulf of Suez; thermometer in cabin 75° . Some of the suite are playing lawn tennis on the upper deck. The servants suffered rather severely at Cairo from mosquito bites. Gave them cooling lotions, ordered a light diet, less animal food, and less wine.

3 p.m.—Red Sea. Temperature in cabin 78° . Met the *Peshawur* P. and O. steamer at about 1 p.m., and told her to report us all well at Suez. She manned our rigging; the band played "Home, Sweet Home."

6 p.m.—The wind has fallen—i.e., we have run out of it—to nearly a dead calm. Temperature in cabin 79° . I heard that high temperatures have been registered on the bridge to-day under a wooden roof and awning; they no doubt give an over-estimate of the heat, as the funnel is near the bridge:—Noon, air, 88° ; water, 79° ; light air from N.W. Temperature in stokehole, 126° ; temperature in sun's rays at noon, 126° . There has been no great sense of oppressiveness from heat as yet. Thermometer in cabin at 6 p.m., and during the night, 80° . Air very damp, and muggy. Lord C. B. has a slight attack of sun fever; put him in his cot, enjoined rest, quiet, and ice to the head. This soon relieved him, and by midnight he was better. The regular meals are now established at the hours previously mentioned.

Thursday, 28th October.—In the Red Sea. Up on the bridge early; fine sun-rise. Before daylight the Great Bear and the Southern Cross were both visible, the Cross very near the horizon. Very sultry atmosphere. Thermometer in cabin 81° to 82° . Lord C. B. better but still feverish. Lord C. ailing slightly. All the rest well.

Passed a collier at about 10 a.m. 1 p.m.—We are running before a northerly wind at the rate of 12 knots; it makes it feel like a calm, and very sultry. Thermometer in cabin, 82° ; temperature of sea 80° . Air very damp; little difference between wet and dry bulbs. Sun's rays at noon, 126° ; stokehole 126° to 130° . The temperature varies a few degrees in different parts of the ship, according to the deck and the side of the ship on which taken.— 82° may be considered the average to-day.

4 p.m.—Light breeze. Hot on the bridge: 98° . Shady side, port cabin, 82° ; sunny side, starboard, 84° . Some small birds flying about the ship; the Prince shot them, and made them over to Mr. Bartlett to preserve. He also shot a kestrel and the ship was stopped to pick it up. During the stoppage we were sensible of a cool breeze blowing through the ship. Evening sultry; thermometer 83° to 84° in cabin; breeze dying away. Mr. S. H. not very well. Music on deck after dinner; the men sang. Mr. Duckworth also sang, and Prince Louis played accompaniments. Lord C. B. better.

Friday, 29th October.—Red Sea. Direction of air from south, gradually increased to a fresh breeze, which was pleasant. Thermometer in cabin, 85° ; sea water, 84° . S. H. better. The Prince looks pale and rather languid, but he eats and sleeps, and says he feels well. Delightful breeze sent down on to lower deck by wind-sails. Small birds flying about the ship. Began my first letter to the Queen about H.R.H.'s health. Wrote to Sir W. Jenner, and home, sending photographs of the King and Queen of Greece, and copy of the "Stoa," an Athenian paper, describing the Prince's visit and the suite, in Greek. Carpenter removing my bed to the other side of the cabin, where I can have more air, and get out of the wet, which trickles down from the port. James and Ibrahim cleaning my guns.

At 5 p.m. made the following observations on the larboard side at the large entrance port; the air is reflected into the ship by a larboard wind-sail. Ship going $12\frac{1}{2}$ knots; breeze S.E. Temperature of air 86° dry bulb; 79° wet bulb; temperature of sea water 86° , the same as the air. Sitting near the wind-sail, the air feels cool, almost chilly. It is very difficult to get reliable temperatures on board these ships, they vary everywhere. The average to-day is 86° . Latitude at noon, $19^{\circ} 44' N.$; longitude at noon, $39^{\circ} 3' E.$ Distance from Gib-ul-teer 296 miles, from Aden 585 miles. The specific gravity of the sea water is high in the Red Sea, from the great amount of salt it contains, 1029. This is the hottest day we have had, but the head wind ventilates the ship. At noon the stokehole was 136° . One or two cases of heat-exhaustion have occurred to-day among the stokers. Shewed my letter to the Queen to the Prince.

Saturday, 30th October.—Red Sea. It is three weeks to-day since we left London. All last night the thermometer stood at 84° to 85° in my cabin, ports open. Southerly breeze freshening. Lord A.P.'s servant sent to sick bay to-day with heat-exhaustion, faint, and sick with pulse intermitting. I passed a restless night: too hot and stuffy to sleep. Prickly heat beginning with some of us. This morning there is a fresh southerly breeze and some sea. Ship pitching. The Osborne is on starboard quarter, pitching heavily. We are going $10\frac{1}{2}$ knots. Ship well ventilated by the head wind, but the heat is increasing. Thermometer in my cabin at 10 a.m. 85° to 86° ; ports still open. Blacks from the funnel falling freely, and getting into peoples' eyes; I took one out of Lord C.'s eye. He was playing lawn tennis on the quarter deck at the time. We have awnings spread all over the decks.

The Prince took some simple medicine last night. I had to represent the expediency of avoiding exposure to the rays of the sun when shooting birds, also in visiting the stokehole when at a temperature of 130° . He is very well, but looks rather languid at times; no wonder, in this heat! He perspires very freely of late, sleeps well, and is in good spirits.

The latitude at noon, $16^{\circ} 7' N.$; longitude at noon, $41^{\circ} 15'$. Distance made good, 250 miles. There has been a current of 14 miles against us. Temperature of air, 85° dry; 83° wet bulb in side port. The sea has changed from dark blue to green to-day. It is 80 miles across here from shore to shore. Captain Goldsmith told me the change in the colour of the sea is due to coral reefs.

James, my servant, sea sick; sent him to sick bay, where one or two of the others who have been ailing have been sent to be cooler, for it is very hot in the lower cabins. Took a "black" out of Lord

A.'s eye. Gave Lord C. some medicine. S. Hall all right, Mr. A. Grey looks sallow and bilious. All are more or less affected by the heat, but I feel very well. Lord A. P.'s servant all right again to-day: in the cool sick bay.

We passed the volcanic island of Gib-ul-teer at 6 p.m. A good deal of swell, and ship pitching rather heavily. This island is the crater of an extinct volcano, it is perfectly barren, and like a cinder—about 900 feet high. In a bay on one side of it some of the vessels used to anchor during the Abyssinian War. We have been easing speed to do something to the packing of a cylinder. The temperature has varied very little from 86° all day. We are looking out to meet the homeward mail steamer. On deck, in the breeze, it is pleasant, but the head wind also drives the hot air from over the funnel aft, and it covers everything with blacks: apparently our coal is prolific of these nuisances. In the evening it blew quite a fresh breeze from the S.E. Did not sleep below; it was too hot. Thermometer on deck at night, 84° . This is one of the most trying results of the climate here, the temperature varies so little day and night. The air is damp, heavy and oppressive, and the sea water is as hot—sometimes hotter—than the air; it is impossible to keep cool. Fortunately, at this season, the temperature seldom exceeds 86° ; at other seasons, when with similar conditions the temperature rises above 90° , it is dangerous to life. It is fortunate that outward-bound ships arriving about this part of the Red Sea may calculate on meeting a fresher southerly air, which blows through the ship and somewhat tempers the great heat.

Sunday, 31st October.—Red Sea. Fresh S.E. wind all night; good deal of sea, and motion of ship. Ports shut on our deck. I slept on deck, in the deck-house, where the party generally adjourn after dinner for coffee and cheroots. It is cooler this morning—dry bulb in port, 82° ; wet bulb, 75° . Getting our letters ready to despatch from Aden. Service in the saloon without sermon.

3 p.m.—Wind abated; sea smooth. Thermometer in my cabin, 84° . The air is certainly cooler and fresher; not so damp. Latitude at noon, $13^{\circ} 7'$; longitude at noon, $43^{\circ} 5'$; distance made good, 224 miles. Took a black out of Col. Ellis' eye. Passed through the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb about 4 p.m. Soldiers came down to a point of Perim Island and saluted—fired a *feu de joie*, three volleys of musketry. Osborne gone on a-head to Aden to prepare them for our arrival, and stop the mail steamer from leaving before we get there. The water is smooth; strong breeze blowing through the Straits.

Just before leaving the Red Sea the thermometer in my cabin was 84° . It seemed to become rather cooler and fresher directly we were out of the Red Sea. Thermometer 83° dry; 79° wet bulb. Fresh breeze, S.E.; smooth water; ports open.

I have written letters to the Queen, the Duchess of Sutherland, Miss Knollys, Lady Frere, Mrs. Probyn, Sir W. Jenner, Dr. C., and E. H., and others at home.

We went on slowly to-day; put the ship broadside to the wind to let the air blow through her, as she was very close.

Gulf of Aden.—It is still very hot; thermometer 84° to 86° ; but it is becoming cooler. We have been fortunate in getting through the Red Sea so well. It certainly has been rather trying, and a greater heat than I like the Prince to have been exposed to; but he has borne it well, and evidently has great toleration of heat.

Monday, 1st November.—Arrived at Aden at 6.30 this morning having left Suez at 10 p.m. on the 26th October. Great preparations made to receive the Prince: salutes from the land batteries; ships decorated, vessels of war manning yards. General Schneider, the Governor and Commandant, and staff, Major Griffith, and Col. Penn, R.A., came on board at 9.30. After breakfast the Prince and suite landed in blue frock-coat uniform; salutes were fired. The pier was gaily decorated with flags; on landing an address from the residents and officials of Aden was read by a Parsee merchant; the General, the civil and military authorities, some Arab chiefs, the Sultan of Lahej, and two relatives, were present. The Prince replied to the address. We got into carriages and drove to Cantonments, escorted by the Aden troop and camel men.

The tanks were inspected. The troops also were looked at. Refreshments were provided at the mess of the 2nd Borderers. Visited the fortifications, and then drove back to the Resident's house, where Mrs. and Miss Schneider received the Prince. There was a nice breeze when we started, but as it died away it became very hot. Here, after lunch, there was a reception of military, naval, and civil inhabitants, of natives and Arab chiefs. The Sultan of Lahej was presented, and received a medal and ring from the Prince. He is a picturesque, dignified looking old gentleman, plainly dressed in a simple burnous. His attendants were more gorgeously attired than himself.

The heat was intense; the glare of the sun very great. I was amused and rather surprised at the head-dress of the officer commanding the Resident's cavalry escort: a polished metal helmet. It looked suggestive of sun-stroke, but on remarking on it, he said on the contrary that it was very cool, and an excellent protection against the sun, and asked me to feel it. It was quite cool inside, though glittering in the blazing sunlight. It reflects the heat. The cavalry were natives—not quite equal to our irregular cavalry in India, though turned out much in the same fashion.

Aden must be a dreary place to live in, the heat dreadful, and nothing to mitigate it, the crater of an extinct volcano, with little or no vegetation; the few plants that do grow in the scoria and lava rocks are very succulent, being intended to store up moisture in their cells to provide against the drought. The place is devoid of amusements, is badly supplied with water, and has many other defects. It is surprising that the troops retain their health at all in such a dreary place, and in such intense heat. I wrote a memo. recommending the establishment of a theatre, racket court, and library for the garrison, and gave it to Sir B. Frere, who said he would make use of it. I also showed it to the Prince, but have not since heard if anything came of it. We remained at General Schneider's until about 5 p.m., when we embarked at another landing-place and went on board the *Serapis*. I went in the barge with the Prince. There was a dinner on board to the officials and chief residents at Aden. We steamed away for Bombay at 10.30 p.m. The P. and O. steamer had left with the English mails just before we sailed.

I sent a telegram home to-day, telling of our safe arrival. Aden was brilliantly illuminated, and looked very well as we left the harbour. The temperature in the cabin to-day averaged 82°. Air felt tolerably cool and fresh, but the sun's rays very hot. I was anxious about the

long drive in the sun at this hot time of the day; but the Prince bore it very well, and did not seem to mind it in the least.

This is regarded as the beginning of the cool season at Aden—indeed, it is never much cooler, and one may imagine what a furnace it must be in the hot weather. It almost never rains; and now the tanks are quite empty. They are excavations—natural and artificial completed with masonry—in the rocks, and into these any rain that falls is drained. They are very clean and beautifully kept, of a dazzling white, enough to give one sun-stroke to look at, they glare so in the hot sun. Aden is supplied with drinking water chiefly by condensing sea water. There is a certain quantity of water brought in, I believe, from a distant source; but it is brackish and insufficient in quantity. I urged in my memo. some expenditure to increase and extend the water supply, which, I learn, might be effected. Mr. Mudd collected some plants. We left with fine weather and a fresh breeze. Thermometer, 83° dry bulb; 78° wet bulb.

Tuesday, 2nd November, 1875.—Indian Ocean. By noon to-day we have run 134 miles from Aden, and are in latitude 13° N.; longitude, 47° 21' E. We are 1,510 miles from Colaba Light, Bombay. Fine, clear morning and light breeze; ship going 12 or 13 knots. Ports all open; air feels cooler and fresher.

At 9 a.m. thermometer 82° dry, 74° wet; sea water 81°. 3 p.m.: dry bulb, 80°; wet bulb, 74°. We stopped for a few minutes to correct something wrong with a bilge pump! To-day we had a consultation—Sir B. Frere, Ellis, Probyn, and myself—about the Indian programme of the Prince's movements. I very forcibly pointed out what I had on a previous occasion urged—that no arrangements should be made that might prolong the Prince's stay in India beyond the 1st of March, or at the latest, after the first week in March. And I dwelt on the doubt that existed in my mind as to the propriety of the contemplated expedition to the Annamallay Hills, as letters had reached Dr. Russell and myself containing reports of the danger that this would involve of exposing the Prince to malarious influences, and also of cholera, which it is reported is prevalent in that part of the country.

I wrote from Port Said to the Governor of Madras about the questionable healthiness of the expedition to the Annamallay Hills, especially Michael's Valley. A telegram was also sent by Sir B. Frere, asking him to appoint an experienced medical officer to make personal inquiry and collect all reliable information on the subject, and to meet me in Bombay for consultation. I am anxious about this, both on account of cholera and malarious fever, and doubt the expediency of it, knowing well that the lower ranges of these wooded hills are *nearly always* the abode of malaria, and that however healthy the upper hills may be when reached, that the route to them is not free from danger; nor can I believe that where the wild elephant and bison are found, that it is possible to say there is no risk of malaria. I also urged the necessity of restricting the amount of work H.R.H. is to be requested to do, and the absolute importance of considering any programme of proceedings now devised as of a provisional nature, and subject to alteration as need may arise; and that it is desirable that this be impressed on the authorities in India from the outset. There was considerable discussion at this meeting and others, on the subject of the Prince's proceedings after landing at Bombay.

At 4 p.m. we were obliged to stop—the bilge pump again wrong! The hand pumps were at work for some time, and I heard

subsequently that it caused some little anxiety. The Prince went down to see the engine-room. In the evening, for some not very obvious reason, the saloon and cabins felt very close again. The thermometer only 80°. It is, however, cooler on deck than it was in the Red Sea. I slept in a cot hung up outside my cabin. Prickly heat now disappearing.

Wednesday, 3rd November.—Arabian Sea. At 9 a.m. thermometer 79° dry; wet bulb, 74° to 75°. Fine weather; nearly calm. All well on board, with the exception of one or two slight fever cases from the heat of the Red Sea. One of the ship's boys is ill, and has a temperature of 104°.

We keep pretty early hours, as a general rule, but some of the party sat up late last night playing cards. The Prince is very well. The weather is cooler and fresher; on deck, in the breeze, it is pleasant. There was a most lovely sunset last evening. Some say it is not the true Southern Cross that we have yet seen, but, with all deference to them, I am sure it is, and we see it beautifully.

Sir B. Frere showed me a letter from Dr. Vandyke Carter (who also wrote to me), of Bombay, on the subject of establishing Leprosy Asylums in India, *apropos* of the Prince's visit, as a good opportunity for conferring a benefit on this wretched class of sufferers, and urging more extended official inquiry. I wrote to Dr. Carter at Sir B. Frere's request, telling him to prepare a scheme for examination, which, if approved, he would submit to the Prince for recommendation to the Government of India. I wrote a minute for Sir B. F. on a medico-topographical report on Muscat, by Mr. Peters, a surgeon of the Bombay Service, who is now at Aden; he is an old pupil of mine.

In visiting the Cantonments at Aden, I was struck by the absence of all means of amusement for the troops such as might be so easily contrived at a small cost, and are so essential in that cheerless, barren, cinder-like place. No racket court; no station library; no sailing boats. These might be so easily provided for men and officers, and they would not only conduce to amusement and recreation, but to health.

I am informed, and can readily believe it, that a protracted residence at Aden is very depressing, morally and physically. Zymotic disease is rare, but nostalgia, nervous depression, and melancholia are frequent, especially among the native troops, and even scorbutic complaints are not unknown. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, N.I., have been stationed here for more than two years, the usual period of service there, and I am informed that they have suffered from depression of spirits, and that cases of suicide have occurred. The physical conditions necessary for normal life do not exist, and men ought not to be detained here too long.

I have been engaged again to-day for some hours discussing the programme of proceedings in India and Ceylon, with the Prince, Sir B. Frere, Gen. Probyn, and Col. Ellis. I have repeated my most urgent advice that H.R.H. should be spared ceremonial as much as possible, as I know what a tax it is on health and strength in the climate we are going to.

The prospect which had been anticipated of visiting Trincomalee for elephant shooting will not be realized for lack of time, as we must be in Calcutta by the 23rd December. Mysore and Seringapatam are very doubtful, as cholera is reported to be spreading in that vicinity and along the South and West Coast of India. The

Annamallay trip will be discussed in Bombay when we arrive there and get detailed and certain information from those who come from Madras to report on the subject.

Latitude at noon, $14^{\circ} 12' N.$; longitude, $51^{\circ} 37'$. Distance made good 260 miles. Colaba Light distant 1,250 miles. Temperature of air, dry bulb, 78° to 80° ; wet bulb, 72° to 74° ; temperature of sea water, 75° . Mr. Mudd reports himself ailing; I hear he exposed himself too much at Cairo. The climate is sensibly cooler, but it is still steamy and close below. The after part of the saloon registered 80° to 82° . The hot air of the ship seems to drift aft and settle there!

Thursday, 4th November, Arabian Sea.—Beautiful weather; light head wind. Thermometer at 9 a.m. 79° dry; wet, 71° . The after part of the saloon is two degrees hotter than the fore part. The climate is very pleasant now; I can sit in my cabin with comfort; the ports are open, the water smooth, and the air fresh.

We reduced speed slightly last night. The *Osborne* keeps constantly on our quarter, is obliged to economise coal, and does not burn enough to keep up, though she really can go much faster when at full speed. We burn, I am told, about 60 tons a day. All our party well except Mr. Mudd, and he is doing well.

The Prince practising pistol shooting from the bridge. Lord Carrington, Fitz George and Duckworth playing the piano and singing in the saloon. Latitude at noon, $15^{\circ} 14' N.$; longitude at noon, $56^{\circ} 25'$ minutes E.; distance made good, 286 miles; current N.S., 15 miles; Colaba Light, distant 964 miles. Cool, pleasant day; light breeze almost a-head; the ship rolling a little in a heavy swell; speed about 11 knots. *Osborne* rather lagging behind. I read a good deal daily and walk about the deck, but do not sit up late at night. Am writing letters ready for Bombay, looking up my medicine chests, and overhauling my clothes ready for landing. I should say that there is a capital dispensary on board in the sick bay, and a good sick bay man—Duggan—all provided by the kindness of my friends Watson and Wood, who do everything they can to assist me. I am also writing to some of my Calcutta friends. Theatre after dinner: they have a capital stage, drop scene, and scenery. Men and officers practising singing, some of the suite joining them. All are well. Thermometer in cabin 79° in the fore part of the ship, 78° , 77° even at times! The air is pleasant and does not feel damp now. We passed the homeward-bound mail steamer during the night.

The Prince has slight rheumatic and muscular pains in the left shoulder from the draught of his port windsail at night, when asleep; and also, perhaps, from standing under the wind-sail when he went down into the engine-room. I applied a little belladonna embrocation.

Friday, 5th November.—Arabian Sea. It is warmer this morning: thermometer 80° to 82° dry bulb; 74° to 76° wet bulb. The Prince's rheumatic pain better, but he did not like belladonna liniment. His valet kept it applied rather too long, and it was pungent, but the pain is better.

Had another conversation with Sir B. Frere on the necessity of limiting and restricting the programme as much as possible, with a view to sparing the Prince over-fatigue, and of considering all that is laid down now as provisional, and liable to be altered if the Prince's health

should require it. Latitude, $16^{\circ} 21' N.$; longitude, $50^{\circ} 51' E.$; distance run 280 miles; from Colaba (Bombay), 684 miles. Current, N. $76^{\circ} 30' E.$ 17 miles. All well!

The theatrical performance last night was very good; Fitz George, Duckworth, and several of the men sang very well! The proscenium and drop scene are capital pictures of the *Serapis* and *Osborne*. Thermometer at noon in cabin, 82° wet bulb, 76° . Reading and writing letters home and to others. The heat is sensibly increasing, and it is not easy to say why, as we are in the middle of the Arabian Sea, far from land, and there is a pleasant N.E. breeze. Thermometer at 4 p.m., 82° .

After dinner the sailors got up a procession, a speech, and a song, commemorative of Guy Fawkes. The captain of the fore-castle is a poet, and he wrote the song. Guy's effigy was brought on deck and committed to the deep, with a tar barrel in flames, but the flames went out, the raft having been capsized, and so, instead of blazing and exploding, as he ought to have done, he was quietly extinguished in the cold sea water. The Arabs of the stokers' crew had also a festivity and a speech, but what to celebrate no one could make out—to imitate the sailors it is supposed!

Went on the bridge at 4 a.m. and got a beautiful view of the Southern Cross on the starboard, while the Pole Star and the Great Bear were visible on the port beam, very near the horizon. There is not above a degree or two of difference between the day and night temperature; about 80° at 4 a.m.

The *Osborne* is to fire up and precede us with letters for Bombay. I have written by her to Dr. Carter, to send me a memo. on the leprosy question, and to Dr. Hunter, asking him to come and see me. Thermometer at noon, 82° dry; wet bulb, 75° .

Saturday, 6th November, Arabian Sea.—Latitude at noon, $17^{\circ} 22' N.$; longitude at noon, $65^{\circ} 48' E.$ Distance run, 247 miles; Colaba, 437 miles. We stopped to-day, and the *Osborne* ran alongside at 12.30 to take letters, and push on for Bombay. The Prince and others practising pistol shooting on deck. Weather warm, but breeze pleasant. Probyn has two fox terriers on board; one is ill—in convulsions to-day, the effects of heat; ice and other remedies applied, but it died.

There are two cases of fever, as before mentioned, among the crew; both date from the Red Sea. One, a lad of 17, is very ill, all the symptoms of typhoid, diarrhoea, spots, iliac tenderness, and gurgling present about the ninth day. Temperature 102° to 104° . The other is doing well; his symptoms have been similar, wanting the spots.

I had a conversation with the Prince to-day about the necessity for great care in avoiding exposure to heat and fatigue, and cautioned him against over exertion and excitement during the approaching visit to Bombay, where I know so much will be expected of him. H.R.H. and part of the suite dined in the ward-room to-day, so we had a small party aft. At 10 p.m. we all adjourned to the ward-room, and had music until midnight. Prince Louis played accompaniments to several songs.

Our dinner party daily consists of H.R.H., the suite, and Captain Glyn, with four or five of the officers of the ship in turns, who are distributed among the suite, the Prince generally placing one of the seniors near him. The Duke of Sutherland and Sir B. Frere always

near the head. Lord Suffield at the other end of the table. The others have no fixed places, though we generally find ourselves in the same seats; mine is about the middle of the table, on the port side, generally next to Ellis.

Sunday, 7th November, nearing Bombay.—Beautiful morning, but warm; thermometer 82° , 83° , and 84° in different parts of the ship. Pleasant N.E. wind blowing. Parade and inspection of crew by H.R.H., who, with his suite, went all over the ship. Marines paraded on quarter-deck.

At the service Mr. Duckworth and Mr. York officiated. A hymn on approaching the end of our voyage, composed by Mr. York, was sung. The sacrament was administered on the main deck. All our party are well. The two fever cases are much as they were. The latitude at noon, $18^{\circ} 18' N.$; longitude, $69^{\circ} 57' E.$ Distant from Colaba, 165 miles; current S. $73' W.$, 7 miles. It gets warmer as we near Bombay: 84° in my cabin at 7 a.m. Temperature by wet bulb, 76° — 8° of dryness.

Preparing for landing at Bombay, and some things to send to Beypore, if we should make that expedition. We expect to see Colaba Light at 1 a.m.

Monday, 8th November.—Off Bombay harbour, Colaba, and its lighthouse. The picturesque hills, harbour, and fleet at anchor in the distance, all visible. The ships began to salute early, and the effect was curious. I noticed that we saw the flash of the fourth gun before we heard the report of the first. There is a large fleet of ships-of-war at anchor to do honour to the Prince's arrival. We are at anchor several miles off. Fine, bright morning, but sun getting very hot. The scene is lively with boats and vessels with picturesque lateen sails, and colours flying. The *Osborne* is not far from us. Admirals Macdonald and Rowley Lambert came on board: the former commands the station, and the latter the Flying Squadron; they are both old acquaintances, but I have not seen them since they were commanders, 20 and 25 years ago!

The Governor, Sir P. Woodhouse, came off with his staff, in full dress. It felt very uncomfortable in full uniform, buttoned up, with thermometer at 84° , and the air damp. We entered the harbour, the ships of the squadron saluting, with yards and sides manned, and decorated with flags. The merchant ships in harbour were also dressed. The *Serapis* anchored, and we landed in state in the steam barges of the *Serapis* and *Osborne* at 4 p.m. at the Dockyard Pier. Crowds of people present. Here an address was read. The day had been spent on board in receiving visitors and making arrangements. The Viceroy (Lord Northbrook), the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, the members of Council, and other magnates; a number of naval officers and visitors had been on board.

The ships in Bombay harbour are the *Undaunted*, *Briton*, *Daphné*, *Philomel*, *Nimble*, of the East Indian Squadron. The *Narcissus*, *Newcastle*, *Raleigh*, *Doris*, *Topaze*, *Immortalité*, of the Flying Squadron; and two ironclads *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*. The saluting of all these ships and of the forts made a considerable noise, and burned no little powder. The pier and landing-place at the Dockyard were decorated with flags and evergreens, and there the authorities received the Prince, whilst an address by the municipality was read. On each side, under the great shed, were rows of people, and close to the ropes stood many native princes and chiefs,

gorgeously dressed. The Dockyard landing-place was adorned with coloured cloths, evergreens, and appropriate inscriptions of welcome in English and the native languages. Carriages were in waiting, and a procession was formed to go through the town to the Government House at Parell. The streets were beautifully decorated, as also every window and balcony. There were triumphal arches, and the houses, windows, balconies, and roofs were thronged with people, who were most orderly. The streets were lined with troops and police, and admirable order was kept. There were escorts of the Body Guard and of the 3rd Hussars, from Mhow. The excitement and enthusiasm were intense, and the people cheered loudly, especially the Parsees. The crowd consisted very largely of women, and the Parsee ladies looked very well in their pretty, picturesque, brilliantly coloured costumes, so different to crowds on the Bengal side, where few, if any, women are seen.

200,000 persons are said to have come into Bombay to see the Prince.

On arriving at Parell we were shown our quarters: some in the Government House, others in tents in the compound, where a camp is formed; the tents are raised from the damp ground on platforms. We were now joined by General Sam. Brown, C.B., V.C., who is to take charge of our camp. Major Henderson, from Cashmere, the political officer, Major Bradford, in charge of the police, and Majors B. Williams and Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., will assist General Brown with the camp; and also Mr. Hardinge, assistant apothecary, with a compounder, who have been sent to join our camp, and to be my assistants. My old friend, Dr. Hunter, Principal of the Medical College, and Dr. Vandyk Carter came to see me. The day has been intensely hot, and the heat in the tents is very great—above 94°; it is most oppressive and fatiguing, especially with all the bustle and excitement of the day, in full dress uniform, too!

A big dinner at Parell, at which we were all present. Met some old friends. There was a levée also in the evening. Sir Salar Jung and other Hyderabad nobles received. General holiday proclaimed at Bombay. I am waiting for reports from Madras about cholera, fever, &c.

Tuesday, 9th November, Bombay.—I was tired, and slept pretty well: wonderfully few mosquitoes, and cool night. Fresh feeling in the early morning air. Had chota-hazari under a tree outside my tent. The day soon became very hot; I had no idea Bombay would be so hot at this time of the year. Ellis is ailing—knocked up by heat and work. I advised him to rest to-day, and neither to attend ceremonies, nor to go out in the heat, and prescribed medicine. The whole day occupied in receiving visits from native chiefs. This being H.R.H.'s birthday, we offered our congratulations, and Lord Suffield presented him, on behalf of the suite, with a large turquoise, procured at Cairo, as a birthday gift. The Prince graciously accepted it. Salutes were fired in honour of the day.

In the afternoon the Prince, with the suite, drove to the Apollo bund, went off in the steam launches and visited the fleet; then went on board the *Serapis*, where he cut his birthday cake. Salutes fired; yards manned throughout the fleet. On landing, drove through the city from Mazagon. The display of fireworks from the men-of-war and the illumination of the city and fleet were most beautiful. There were many curious devices and quaint loyal inscriptions, such as

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"Tell Mamma we are Happy!" On landing at the Mazagon pier, I met and had a conversation with Lord Northbrook, who was most kind, and expressed his dislike to, and dread of, the Prince's visiting the west coast, on account of cholera and fever. He said he quite concurred in the objection, which he knew I had made to it, and said if at any time I wanted support or advice I might write to him direct. He was waiting to receive the Prince, who had not yet landed.

Col. Michael has arrived from Madras; he is to conduct the Prince and party to Beypore, and to the shooting grounds in Michael's Valley, and the Annamallay Hills; he is much disappointed at the proposed alteration in the programme, and is very positive there is no risk of malarious fever. There have been conferences with the Prince, Sir B. Frere, Col. Michael, and other members of the suite on the subject. There is not perfect unison of opinion, but *I am certain* the risk is one the Prince should not be allowed to incur, and I shall resist it; I feel it is clearly my duty to do so, as the responsibility of his health and safety, in this respect, rests with me. Telegrams and reports are coming in from Beypore and other stations in that direction; all show that cholera is epidemic and active there, though perhaps, not so severe in some stations as in others. The result is, that for the present the visit to Beypore is deferred. *I feel certain* that it will not be safe, within any reasonable time, for the Prince to go there.

Much disappointment is caused, but it cannot be helped. It is clearly my first duty to avoid any undue risk; and this would be a serious one. My position is one of great responsibility; I am determined to do what is right. My duty imperatively requires me to do all I can to prevent this expedition, which, I am convinced, would be fraught with danger. To expose a large party of our comrades from Europe, and the escort, to such a risk would be infatuation, for though the Prince might escape, some of the suite might not, and if the camp followers suffered, as they probably would, alarm would be caused at home by telegrams—and everything is telegraphed. I am quite satisfied as to the course that ought to be taken, but should be glad if I thought all my companions could see it in the same light. The question is this: There is always cholera in India! We knew this before we started. Are we to be turned back from a route formally laid down, and cause so much disappointment to so many? It is of the greatest importance politically that no change should be made, if it can be avoided. Is there sufficient reason for doing so? Answer:—I asked you to let all programmes be provisional, and subject to alteration. I warned you that there were evil reports of cholera and fever on the track you were arranging to follow. I know the importance of the Prince visiting all these places, and am very loth to interfere or to spoil his sport, which I should enjoy as much as anyone; or to disappoint those who have arranged for the shooting, and are expecting the Prince. I tell you that this is not ordinary sporadic cholera; it is an epidemic, subtle and deadly, particularly in those and neighbouring districts, and therefore it is not safe for any one—especially for new arrivals and susceptible Europeans like the Prince and suite. Moreover, if my own common sense did not assure me of the necessity of urging this, I am under the most positive injunctions from the Queen to protect the Prince from any undue risk. Further, as to cholera and fever, and despite assurances to the contrary, I know quite enough of India to be aware that these hill ranges and jungles are never quite free from malaria, and I have information

that they are more dangerous than is supposed. However, for the present the Beypore and Coimbatore trip is deferred. We await further reports, and shall have further councils.

The chiefs who were received to-day were all brought in separately by members of the suite: Major Henderson acting as Interpreter, the Duke of S., Sir B. F., and the other members of the suite sitting in Durbar, with the Prince. The Guikowar of Baroda; Maharajah of Mysore; a deputation from the Nizam (a sickly boy, not well enough to come in person) represented by Sir Salar Jung and other chiefs; Maharajah of Oodeypore; Maharajah of Kutch; the Rajah of Kholapore. With each there were a certain number of chiefs, and the political officers attached to their courts. The salutes were according to their rank, from 17, 19, to 21 guns.

Next came a number of chiefs of lower rank; salutes varying accordingly; 9 guns, I think, the average number fired. They all presented their nuzzurs; received attar-pān and some kind words from the Prince.

Dinner at Government House, Parell. The heat in the tents during the day is very great. Ellis is better. Considerable pressure is put on to get the Prince to undertake the Annamallay trip, which, though deferred is not abandoned; further reports are awaited, but I know that however much better the telegrams may appear, cholera is abroad in the epidemic form, and therefore that it is not right to go.

The Prince's reception is most enthusiastic; the natives appear delighted, and the native chiefs are evidently charmed with his gracious manner. Bombay is very full of persons who have come from the districts on their own account, and also the followers of the native chiefs.

5

Wednesday, 10th November, 1871.—To-day the Prince returned the visits of the Guikowar, Kholapore, and several of the minor chiefs, and afterwards held a levée at the Secretariat Buildings in Bombay; all the high officials of Government, civil and military, attended. There was a great crush, and the heat was intense; a guard of honour of the 2nd Queen's and escort of Hussars in attendance. H.R.H. wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars; a Royal salute was fired. A number of Parsees and native gentlemen, as well as Europeans, attended the levée. After the levée the Prince went to a children's fête on the plain near the Secretariat. There were present:

GIRLS	Christians	800	
	Parsees	1,500	
	Mohammedans	100	
	Hindoos	650	3,050
BOYS	Christians	1,700	
	Parsees	1,500	
	Mahommedans	1,000	
	Hindoos	3,000	7,200
Total		10,250	

Indeed, it was said there were more—nearly 12,000 on the ground. At 4 p.m. cake, sweetmeats, &c., &c., were given to them. The crowd of children, and the flags, banners, &c., made a very picturesque and interesting show. The Maratta girls sang hymns in Maratta and Guzerattee in praise of the Prince. A pretty young Parsee girl

put wreaths of flowers round H.R.H.'s and Sir P. Woodhouse's necks; there was much cheering, and everyone seemed pleased.

After the fête, we returned to Parell; the streets crowded and decorated as before. There was a dinner party at Government House; 82 persons present, chiefly officials and their wives. After dinner we all went to a grand ball at the Byculla Club, where the Prince danced with several ladies. The dancing was kept up to a late hour; there was a magnificent supper, and the rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, and devices of various kinds. I did not remain very late.

The Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, has left for Rajpootana. I had another conversation with him before he left.

I should have noticed that the Prince gave very handsome presents to the native chiefs, and received presents in return.

I have seen some friends: Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Dr. Beatson, from Nagpore, and Captain and Mrs. John Clarke, who have come from Hyderabad with Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam's deputations. I also met Dr. Thom, the Surgeon-General, Dr. Hewlett, coroner of Bombay, and others. The weather keeps very hot, 88° to 94° in the tents; but the nights are tolerably cool. The illumination of the city was very fine this evening. The telegraphic reports of cholera from south and west are numerous, and sometimes contradictory, but all indicate its continued presence. The Prince's movements still remain unsettled. All my party are well.

Thursday, 11th November.—The Duke of Sutherland, Lord A. Paget and I went this morning with Dr. Hewlett to see the city, the bazaar, the Crawford vegetable and fish markets, both wonderfully clean and orderly. We went also to see the Tower of Silence, or Dokmas, where the Parsees dispose of their dead. The bodies are exposed on a grating and are devoured by vultures and kites. We were taken all over this part of Malabar Hill by a Parsee priest. We then drove to the Hindoo burning-place which is near the sea shore, in an enclosure, and there saw some bodies undergoing cremation. I returned just in time to put on full dress and accompany the Prince to the University, where an address was read, at 1.30 p.m., by Mr. Gibbs, the Vice-Chancellor, to which the Prince replied. The senate wore academic robes. There was the usual guard of honour and royal salutes were fired. A sailors' fête was given to the men of the fleet on the Esplanade, in tents. The Prince went to see it, and was loudly cheered by the men, when he made them a speech. He had also returned some visits of native chiefs in the morning; in the afternoon he saw a number of the minor chiefs at the Secretariat. This he was obliged to do in this way, as it was impossible for him to see them all separately; at the Secretariat each was introduced, and received a visit in his turn; the usual presents and compliments were exchanged, and very wearying work it was in the great heat. The Prince next proceeded to the new wet dock, to lay the foundation stone with Masonic honours. There was a large native and European attendance; the Masons in the Prince's suite attended in Masonic costume. I was one.

On returning to Parell, the Prince paid some return visits to native chiefs. In the evening there was a Masonic ball at the Town Hall, which he did not attend. It had been a day of great exertion; if H.R.H. were not very strong, it must have knocked him up.

Friday, 12th November.—Went with the Duke of Sutherland, Lord A. Paget and Dr. Hewlett to see the Jamsetjee Jhejeebhoy Hospital and Grant Medical College. Dr. Hunter and the professors met us there, and we went over the hospital and school. Dr. Cook drove me back to Parell, where I had another conversation with Sir B. F. on the subject of the next move. Reports from Madras all speak of cholera. I again expressed my views in very decided terms.

The day very hot, and the tents oppressive. All keep well, though feeling the heat. Lunch daily at about 2 p.m. Numbers of Portuguese and native servants have been brought for the suite to select from. Having an English and native servant, I require none. Horses have also been bought for the suite; they are under the care of Major Williams. Major Sartorius manages the native servants, who are to be dressed in scarlet, and gold, with the Prince's plumes.

At 4.30 p.m. we all embarked in the *May Frere*, a government steamer, and went to Elephanta to a pic-nic given to the Prince by Bombay. The island and the caves were beautifully illuminated, and a grand banquet was given in the great cave, and rock temple; the carved figures of Vishnu and other idols in the rock, with the massive pillars looked grotesque in the illumination, and in wonderful contrast to the tables laid out for supper. After dark there was a display of fire-works, blue lights, and a bonfire on the island; and as we returned at dark, the fleet, the P. and O. steamers, and the merchant ships were brilliantly illuminated, and made the most wonderful display of fire-works I suppose ever seen. The men-of-war looked magnificent as we steamed slowly past them; every yard and rope sketched out in lines of fire, with constant displays of changing coloured lights; the men manning yards, and cheering vociferously as we passed. Each ship sent up magnificent bouquets of fire-works in showers of light. It was the most gorgeous spectacle I have ever seen.

Towards the end of our passage through the fleet I had a narrow escape: a rocket fired from the ~~the~~ rigging of our little steamer, —instead of going up in the air, took a horizontal flight and passed close to my head—so close as to touch my hair. It made a frightful noise and glare of heat and light, but did not hurt me. I was standing talking to one or two men in the fore-castle, where I had gone to get a better view of the ships ahead. The cause of the accident was that the rockets had been fired from a loop of cord, or something of the kind, in the rigging, instead of from a tube, and turning as it flew, took this dangerous course. Fortunately it touched no one, and fell into the sea ahead of the steamer. We soon after this steamed back among the fleet, greeted with fresh displays of magnificent fireworks, blue and other coloured lights, and illuminations on the ships-of-war; as a pyrotechnic display it was unequalled for beauty and grandeur by anything I have ever seen. We landed at 11 p.m., and drove through the streets, still crowded and illuminated. It had been a most successful pic-nic. The ships-of-war as we passed played "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales;" the marines all drawn up on deck, and the yards manned by sailors holding burning blue, green, yellow, and red lights. The two Admirals, as well as the Governor and other high officials, were with the Prince on board the *May Frere*.

We hear to-day that the poor boy, J. Parker, who was ill with fever on board the *Serapis*, died the day before yesterday. He was

better at one time, but some pulmonary complication supervened, and he sank. It was late when we got back to Parell, and we were tired with the day's exertions. The weather is very hot; temperature in shade, from 84° to 88° ; in the tents it rises to over 90° . The reports to-day by telegraph from the south are unsatisfactory: cholera is epidemic all over the south of India. I wish all my companions saw the full import of this, as regards the Prince's movements. The Prince seems anxious to do that which is deemed most desirable.

Saturday, 13th November.—Our proceedings after leaving Bombay are still uncertain. The reports show that cholera is active in the Madras Presidency and in the stations or districts through which we must pass if we adhere to the intended route. I receive these reports frequently from the Governor of Madras as well as from local authorities. I have had a conference with Sir B. F. again this morning on the subject. The heat is great—dry bulb, in shade, 85° to 86° ; wet bulb, 80° . The tents during the day are insufferable; fortunately the Prince, Sir B. F., P., E., and one or two others are in the house, where it is not quite so hot.

We left Bombay at 11.30 in a special train for Poona. The Governor and his suite were with the Prince. The baggage had preceded us in an earlier train. James goes with me; Ibrahim looks after that which is left behind. I had a compartment with Captain Glyn. The day was fine, but very hot in the plains; it got cooler as we ascended the Ghauts. The scenery of the Bore Ghaut is very bold and picturesque; the ascent nearly 2,000 feet. In the station where we stopped for a few minutes, before commencing the ascent, the thermometer in the shade stood at 92° . The air also feels very damp and oppressive; in fact, I never remember to have felt such disagreeable heat anywhere in India as we have experienced since we came to Bombay. All seem to bear it pretty well; no one better than the Prince. The hills of this range are very peculiar in formation and colouring. The sides are clothed with trees, but the general colour is of a red or ochre tint. They are truncated with table-like summits, and are abruptly scarped. The rail winds up steep and difficult inclines: in many places one looks down a sheer precipice of hundreds of feet. The arrangements for ensuring the safety of the trains are, I believe, very perfect, and no accidents have occurred, for some time, at all events. As we neared the summit, at a slow pace, the air felt fresher and cooler; at the top of the incline we stopped for refreshment at a station. We then went on more rapidly and reached Kirkee at about 5.30. Sir C. Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Mark Kerr, the General commanding this division, their staffs, and a crowd of ladies, gentlemen, and people received the Prince at the station, which was decorated with flags and evergreens. Carriages were in waiting, and we drove off rapidly in procession, escorted by cavalry, under salutes and "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales," to the Government House.

In passing through the city, an address was read to the Prince by a gentleman, who, I am informed, is called the Honourable Khan Bahadoor Pudomjee Prestonjee. To this the Prince made a reply, and the procession moved on to Gunesh-Khind. The town was decorated with triumphal arches, and salutes were fired. Poona is a large military station, and a favourite one, for being nearly 2,000 feet above the sea it is cooler than Bombay. The governor has a residence here, a large stone house, which cost much money. It was built during Sir

B. Frere's Governorship of Bombay. The servants complain that, owing to some mistake, they have had short allowance of food to-day!

Poona is dryer and cooler than Bombay; it is hot in the day, but cool at night; the currents of air through open doors and windows feel cold. There was a dinner party, at which all the high officials were present. After dinner there was a dance. The gardens of Gunesh-Khind are well laid out, and the hall and entrance from the garden, are prettily decorated. It was a lovely moonlight night, and people walked about till late. Dancing, in the large room.—I have a bedroom in one of the towers of the house.

Sunday, 14th November, Poona.—The air is bright, dry, and almost keen, but the sun is hot. Mr. Duckworth read service in the drawing-room. Much discussion about our future movements; cholera reports come in rapidly, and are, in my judgment, all unfavourable, for they show its epidemic prevalence.

I wrote my second letter to the Queen to-day, also home; to Lady A. P., Lady F., Mrs. P., and to other friends; I remained in the house great part of the day writing. Mr. Kannie, who has accompanied us so far, leaves us to return by the next mail for England to-morrow. It felt close in the evening, but the sky was clear and the moonlight beautiful.

Had a long talk with Colonel Michael to-day about his valley and the risk of fever and cholera. He is positive about the absence of risk from malaria, though not from cholera. He has telegraphic reports from Coimbatore and other places, assuring healthiness, as far as fever is concerned. All this makes it difficult for me to keep the risks, of which I am well assured, impressed on some of my party; but I am convinced of what is right, and must adhere to it.

New projects are constantly suggested, all tending in the same direction: one is to visit the Gairsoppa Valley, near Beypore, and there make enquiry, and go on if the state of the country as to cholera will admit of it. I oppose this, and the trip to Beypore is in abeyance, though not yet abandoned finally.

Various plans are, for the same reason, discussed as to what the Prince is to do if the Beypore trip is abandoned. One is to go to Madras direct by sea, or across by rail—to Ceylon; or to some other part of India; nothing yet decided. My business is only with sanitary arrangements, and I can offer no objection to any plan that does not incur undue risk to the Prince's health.—It is unfortunate, but this is certainly a cholera year in India.

Monday, 15th November, Poona.—Cool night; fresh morning. The Prince and some of the suite went at 5 a.m. to visit Parbutti hill and Temple. Here he had his first ride on an elephant, and saw the remains of the Peshwa's Palace. I did not go, as I had letters to write. The town of Poona was illuminated last night.

After lunch, at about 4 p.m., the Prince held a review of the troops under Sir C. Staveley and Lord Mark Kerr. The suite, in full uniform, all rode with the Prince. I was mounted on a tall waler, rather like a camelopard, very rough, with high action. We drove to the parade, and there mounted. Whilst going round the troops C. Beresford's horse became restive, reared, and fell over on him. I dismounted and picked him up. He was badly bruised about the hip; we got him into a doolie, took him to one of the carriages, and I drove home with him and got him put to bed in his tent. He was severely bruised, but no bones broken; it appears he had another fall in the morning

when going to Parbutti. His Chinese servant, Tom Fatt, and Gunesh set to work, under Mr. Harding's directions, to foment the bruises, and towards evening he was much easier. Of course, I did not see the end of the review; some one picked up my charger and brought him home.

The Prince and some of the suite dined with Sir C. Staveley. After dinner we went to the train at Kirkee, and left for Bombay at 12.30. Beresford was carried to the train in a doolie, and went in the carriage with me.

Telegrams have come to-day to say that cholera has broken out in Colonel Michael's camp; it is, therefore, now pretty apparent that we cannot go on that shooting expedition. But our route is not yet determined. We await telegrams from Ceylon, about going there earlier than was originally contemplated in the programme. The increase of heat and damp very noticeable on returning to Bombay. I am glad to say all are in good health. We resume our old quarters at Parell.

Tuesday, 16th November, Parell.—We arrived here early in the morning. Thermometer in tent—early morning, 78°; at mid-day, 96° to 98°; the normal shade temperature being 86° to 88°, which in a damp atmosphere is very hot. C. B. better, able to walk to lunch. Some of the party came down the ghât in trollies; I preferred the carriage. At another conference it was decided not to go to Beypore on the shooting expedition. I stated my views plainly to the Prince, Sir B. F., P. E. and K. There is still uncertainty about the expediency of giving up the Beypore trip. It is naturally thought a serious matter to disappoint so many, but cholera is spreading; it is epidemic throughout the Madras Presidency. This is just the kind of risk that the Prince ought not to be subjected to, and I am quite clear that it is my duty to prevent it, if I can. I hope my remonstrances will have effect. I am responsible for the Prince's health, and don't mind what people say or think, when I know that I am acting for the best. I think they are beginning to see that it is better for H.R.H. not to go. The papers are cavilling at the decision!

As the servants and baggage were on their way to the station at Kirkee, a carriage was upset, and Macalister, the Duke's piper, got a severe bruise of the leg. This was attended to, but it caused him considerable pain; some of the other servants were slightly injured.

I am to have another horse, a strong active grey Arab, bought from an officer of the Hussars.

At 4 p.m. after lunch, which was preceded by another discussion of our future proceedings and the health question, we drove in state to the Secretariat, where we mounted our horses, and in full uniform, accompanied the Prince to the parade ground, where, H.R.H. presented new colours to the Marine Battalion, the 21st Regiment, B.N.I.; the Commander-in-Chief, Governor, and Admiral, were present. The Prince made an appropriate speech. There were many native chiefs present, the Guikowar, Aga Khan, and others. There also were some Royal Artillery, 3rd Hussars, 20th N.I., 26th N.I., 1st Lancers (Poonah Horse). The presentation of colours to a regiment is a very pretty and rather imposing sight; the Prince did it very gracefully, and spoke well, too.

The address from the city of Bombay was presented in a beautiful gold casket, by a deputation headed by Mr. Dosabhoy

Framjee, the chairman. A dinner party at Parell, and after it a state ball. The room was much crowded, and the heat intense. The Prince seemed to enjoy it; he danced a good deal. I met several friends. The music and dancing went on till a very late—or early—hour.

Alister, and Potter the other sufferer by the upset, are doing well. The question of a visit to Baroda, is now under consideration as an alternative to that, to the Annamallays. I have no objection to offer on the score of health, for, as far as I can learn, it is now healthy; tho' cholera has been there early in the year. The recent events at Baroda, I imagine, render the question of a visit from H.R.H. the subject for some previous consideration. There is no improvement in the news from the south. Since cholera appeared in Michael's camp, less is said about going there. The shooting in Michael's valley is said to be good—bison, sambur, elephant and ibex—very tempting, but cholera and malaria forbid!

I believe the Prince takes the old colours of the 21st B.N.I. home; and received them with that intent from Col. Carnegie.

Wednesday, 17th November, Bombay.—To-day, after lunch, the Prince and some of the suite drove to Bombay to visit places of interest. They went to the Towers of Silence, on Comballa Hill. Sir J. Jheejheebhy and other influential Parsees met them there, and a model of the Tower was presented, showing the interior, and how the dead are disposed of. Thence he went to the Walkeshur Temple, Government House at Malabar Point, and Back Bay; next to the Hindoo Cremation Ground, where some bodies were burning on the pile.

The Prince then went over the Crawford Markets, and in many places the crowd was great, and pressed on him, but they were most civil, and evidently delighted to see him, showing the greatest enthusiasm in their reception. Two little girls, daughters of the superintendent, presented the Prince and Sir B. F. with garlands of flowers on leaving the market. Thence to the wretched building that does duty for a European hospital; all its defects were pointed out by Dr. Thom, Surgeon-General, Dr. Joynt, and others; I also had something to say on the subject. The Prince expressed his opinion decidedly in favour of a new hospital. Next went to the Dockyard and embarked in steam barges for the *Serapis*, where a dinner party was given to the Governor, Admirals, and the high officials of Bombay. Being after sunset, no salute was fired.—There were 45 guests. The Governor, Sir C. Staveley, Sir M. Westropp, Chief Justice, the admiral, the judges, secretaries, military and civil officers, and others.

Captain Durrant, of the *Osborne*, is now in attendance as one of the suite, also Prince Louis of Battenburg, who is a Sub-Lieutenant of the *Serapis*.

The Prince complimented Mr. Souter, of the police, on his excellent arrangements, and presented him with a scarf pin: the Prince's plume set in diamonds.

It is decided now that we go with a limited party to Baroda. Sir R. Meade, the Resident, is here, and apparently there is no objection to the Prince paying the Guikowar a visit.

The shooting trip to Michael's Valley, Coimbatore, and the further extension of the expedition to Bangalore, Seringapatam, and the Nelgheries is for the present postponed. We go to Baroda, and after

that to Ceylon, calling at Beypore, Goa—perhaps Travancore—on the way. The Government of Ceylon is informed that the Prince will be there rather sooner than was at first anticipated. I continue to receive unfavourable reports of the health of the Madras Presidency.

Thursday, 18th November, on board *Serapis*, Bombay Harbour. —It is very hot—86° in my cabin; but the health of my party, and also of the *Serapis* crew is good. We slept on board last night. Thermometer fell during the night to 79°, but it is steamy and oppressive to-day. C. Beresford is better; he telegraphed to his mother, to tell her so. Our baggage leaves for Baroda at 11 a.m. To-day I received a telegram in cypher from General Ponsonby from the Queen. Knollys had the key, and deciphered it. I replied immediately that all were well; that the trip to Beypore and the Annamallays had been put off; that we were going to Baroda, which is healthy; and that the Prince would have less work in future, I hoped. I had a conference with Dr. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner, who also saw H.R.H. and Sir B. F., and advised that the Annamallay, and perhaps the Madras trip should be given up on account of cholera, and gave me a memo. on the subject. All the afternoon I was confined to my cabin with a return of the gastric pain like that I had at Cairo. Dr. Watson was very kind, and I got better towards evening. C. B. had a return of pain, and is unable to go to Baroda. I leave him in Watson's care.

After dinner, at 9 p.m., we landed, and started by train for Baroda at 9.30. We had saloon carriages (Russell, Ellis and I had a compartment). We travelled during the night; I slept pretty well.

Friday, 19th November, Baroda.—We reached Baroda at 8 a.m. The night was pleasant; climate becomes cooler as we go north. There were great preparations at the station. The boy Guikowar and his minister, Sir Madava Rao, were there; also a detachment of the 83rd Regiment. Salutes were fired, and "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" played. We found a number of elephants gorgeously caparisoned, and painted blue, ochre, and a variety of colours, some fine tusked among them, and with howdahs—silver, gold and carved—of all kinds waiting; and guards of honour and escorts of cavalry. We mounted the elephants and proceeded to our camp at the Residency formerly occupied by Outram, and the same where an attempt was made to poison Col. Phayre. The road passed partly through the city, and was gaily decorated with triumphal arches, flags, devices, &c., and crowded with natives, who seemed intensely interested in the sight. The Prince and the young Guikowar rode on a very fine elephant, magnificently caparisoned and painted. The suite followed on other elephants. Sir R. Meade and Mr. Melville (the new Resident) accompanied him to the Residency. The notice of H.R.H.'s visit to Baroda has been so short that there has not been much time for preparation; nevertheless, they have done wonderfully well, and the place presents a very festive appearance. The decorations are made chiefly of plantain trees and bamboos formed into arches.

The morning delightful; it is now the cold season, and much cooler than Bombay. The air is fresh and dry, but as the day advances the sun is very hot. We are lodged at the Residency—some in the house, some in tents in the compound. I have a tent; it is comfortable, but during the day very hot. Soon after arriving at the Residency, there was a formal reception of the Guikowar and the

Sirdars. After breakfast, H.R.H. inspected the elephants—the first state elephants he has seen; Hall sketched some of them. Mr. and Mrs. Melville and their daughter have only just arrived at Baroda. It must have been rather trying to receive the Prince of Wales suddenly, but they did it very well, and have made all very comfortable. In the afternoon, the Prince, with his suite, returned the Guikowar's visit. They drove in state to the Moti-Bagh—the usual salutes were fired, and ceremonies of a Durbar gone through. From the Moti Bagh, we drove to the Rumna, where the wild beasts are kept, and there saw some wild beast fights—elephants, rhinoceros, buffalo, rams. A tiger was led in, secured by chains, and a number of other animals. These fights of animals were really very harmless proceedings, as they did not hurt each other in the least, the weaker very speedily giving way. One buffalo, in pushing another managed to break off his horn, but that was the only thing suggestive of pain. A man on horseback chased about the court-yard by an elephant was rather exciting, but he eluded the brute so easily that it was mere play. There was some wrestling by men, which was equally harmless. The Prince, with the Guikowar and suite, sat on a chabotra, and watched the fight going on in an enclosed court-yard below; the walls crowded with spectators. The fights were very much like those that one saw in former times at Lucknow. The city was illuminated, and the native town looked picturesque with its quaint-looking houses and coloured verandahs, triumphal arches, and grotesque figures of natives stuck up here and there to represent ferishtas (fairies). Many of the buildings were prettily illuminated, and the general effect was good. We drove home and dressed for dinner with Col. Thompson, and the 9th Madras N.I. The road was illuminated by chiraghs on bamboo arches. The mess-room of the 9th was very prettily decorated, and the entertainment was excellent. The Prince's health was proposed by the Colonel, to which H.R.H. made a most gracious reply. The decorations of the city have been managed by Mr. Hill, the State engineer, and very creditable they are, considering how short a time he had for preparation.

The Prince's visit will have a good effect, confirming the recent proceedings which resulted in the selection and elevation of the present Guikowar to the Guddie. He is a nice-looking little boy, of about 10 years of age, who six months ago was making mud-pies in his native village. He is of the family of Mulhar-Rao—the recently deposed Guikowar—and is one of three boys, chosen by Sir R. Meade, who was then Resident, for the Maharani Jumna Bhai, widow of the late Guikowar, to select from. She chose this boy, who was forthwith converted from a little native villager to a sovereign Prince. A greater or more sudden change of fortune could hardly be imagined; her choice was confirmed by Government. The poor little fellow looks shy and overwhelmed by his jewels and gorgeous turban. He appears to be a nice little lad, and there is every reason to hope that he will get on well under the fostering care of the Indian Government. His Dewan, Sir Madava Rao, is a very able man, and no doubt will guide the young Prince carefully.

After the Durbar, some of us went with H.R.H. into the inner rooms, and had an interview with the Maharani Jumna Bhai. She is only 24, but looks older; a very ordinary looking Hindoo woman, plainly dressed, and partly concealing her face with her veil. Her daughter, Tara Bhai, aged 4 years, was with her, sitting on an English

lady's knee. She talked in a low voice to H.R.H., the lady and Sir R. Meade interpreting for her.

We start early to-morrow morning for some black buck shooting and cheetah hunting at a place named Muckanpoora. There is a pleasant change in the weather since we left Bombay—the nights are cool: one needs a blanket; but the sun in the day is hot.

We are all in good health, and a comparatively small party. Lord Suffield, Col. Williams and Mr. F. Knollys have gone to Hyderabad; Lord A. P. in a steamer for a trip along the coast; Beresford left on board the *Serapis*, in consequence of his fall at Poona.

On the day we arrived the Prince shot some very pretty birds in the Residency compound, which Mr. Bartlett is perserving.

Saturday, 20th November, 1875, Baroda.—All up at 5 a.m.; still dark. Morning very fresh and cool—thermometer in tent 59°. We all (except Sir B. F.) drove off to the railway station and got into a train, that took us six miles to Muckanpoora, where we found carriages and horses waiting to take us on to the ground where the cheetahs were waiting. We got into bullock hackeries and followed the cheetahs, and after jolting for some time over rough ground we came in sight of some antelope. A cart stopped, and the cheetah slipped down to the ground; he made a splendid run, following a buck for full 500 yards, but failed, and the buck escaped. Two others then followed, and the antelopes were killed. We had separated into two parties, and the second party also was successful. After the cheetah hunting was over, the Prince took his rifle and stalked the deer, but they had been so much disturbed that he did not get a fair chance. We then returned to the villa, where a splendid lunch was prepared in the large hall of the house, and as the day had become very hot, the rest and something to drink were agreeable. We remained under shelter till about 3.30, when we went out again to stalk the antelope; this time in common country carts, not in such glittering vehicles as that on which the Prince had tried to approach the deer before lunch.—Captain Jackson was our guide. The Prince got a buck, and some of the others were successful.

The day was very hot, but the air was cool enough in the evening, as we drove home over a very dusty road. Got to camp about 6, and dressed for dinner at the mess of the 22nd Bombay N.I., Col. Nuthall. The mess-room was decorated with tiger skins, bisons, antelope horns, and other trophies. Col. Nuthall and officers of the regiment are great shikaries. The Cantonments and approaches to the city were illuminated, and it all looked very pretty and Oriental. The dinner was good, so were the speeches. We sat in the illuminated garden, smoked, and drank coffee, and then retired (about midnight) to our tents. Before we went to dinner I extracted some points of spear grass that had stuck into H.R.H.'s legs when stalking the antelope.

The Residency was the scene of the events lately described, in connexion with the attempts to poison Col. Phayre, and where Outram had a similar experience when he was Resident at Baroda, many years ago. The Minister, and not the Guikowar, was the offender in his case. The officers of the Native Infantry Regiments are much pleased at having entertained the Prince, and say this event will long be remembered in the regiment. The thermometer at night falls to 58°; the air is bright and feels cold. The cold season is just setting in, and for three months the climate of Baroda is pleasant; but at other times of the year it is hot, and after the rains, I am told, very

feverish. Dr. Atkins, Residency surgeon, tells me there is a good deal of cotton grown about here in the black soil of Guzerat. I asked him if it is more malarious than other soils? He seemed to think that, perhaps, it may be so. Cholera was severe here in the early part of the year; what with it and political troubles, they have had a bad time of it lately at Baroda. About 15 miles distant may be seen Howah-Ghur—"abode of the winds"—about 2,000 feet high, the only hill in this part of the country. It is said that on and about it there is good tiger, leopard, and sambur shooting. Captain Westmacott has joined us here; he had his left hand badly mauled by a panther some time ago.

I have been riding a grey Arab, of the Guikowar's to-day. There were many special correspondents out at Muckunpoora, and some difficulty occurred about their tiffin. I believe it was all put to rights. The enterprise and energy of these gentlemen is wonderful, they manage to be at their post everywhere in spite of all sorts of difficulties; their presence in such numbers on this occasion—quite of a private nature—was rather oppressive!

Sunday, 21st November.—Baroda. Writing letters for home and to Sir W. Jenner, to keep him informed of the health of the party. We had service in the Residency. Mr. Polehampton, the chaplain, read prayers. We are to shoot to-morrow at Ahmadabad, and preparations are being made. Servants, with guns, are to meet us at the railway station to-night, after a party at the Moti Bagh, where we dine with the Maharani. We drove through the illuminated city, escorted by the Guikowar's cavalry and Hussars. Sir R. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, and others were there to receive the Prince. The dinner was laid out in a long pavillion in the garden, where we assembled. Sir M. Rao, after dinner, made a good speech, to which the Prince responded. The Maharani did not appear at dinner, but was close to, and from behind a screen saw all that went on.

In the Palace the Guikowar's jewels were laid out for inspection, and very beautiful and magnificent they are. There were fireworks in the garden, very brilliant, but made a nasty smell of sulphur. We remained until 11 p.m., and then went direct to the train. We slept in the carriages, and at daylight next morning got out at Mahmoodabad, a station 43 miles from Baroda, and began quail shooting.

Monday, 22nd November, Mahmoodabad.—We had chotahazari, and then, separating into small parties, began quail shooting; my companion was Col. Hancock, of the Engineers. There were eight such parties. We formed lines of beaters. The quail were pretty numerous, especially in the Dhal fields. We got a fair bag of hares, partridges and quail; I had about 20 couples. We returned to breakfast at about 11 a.m., at an old Mahomedan tomb, called the Roza. Mr. Shepherd, the collector of Ahmadabad, entertained us. We killed about 120 couples of quail altogether—good sport, considering the short time. The Prince seemed pleased. Returning to breakfast and to the station, I rode a camel and found it rather rough. After breakfast we returned to the railway, four miles distant from the Roza, and got back to Baroda for lunch. The day was pleasant, and though hot in the sun, the air was fresh, cool, dry and bracing compared with Bombay. After lunch we set off in carriages on another expedition for hog-hunting, a long and very rapid drive of 16 miles over a newly-made road; the carriages drawn by Artillery horses brought us to Dubka, where there are a couple of

me

bungalows, and a camp pitched for the party. My Arab had gone on with the other horses the day before. We reached Dubka at 6.15 p.m., just at dark. The Prince occupied one bungalow; the other was prepared for a dining-room. We were very tired, and slept well; I shared a tent with Probyn and Ellis.

Tuesday, 23rd November, Dubka.—We mounted at 6 a.m., of a beautiful cool morning, and rode to the ground where the pigs were to be found. The arrangements had been made by Captain Jackson, Colonel Nuthall, and Captain Westmacott, who led the party. The Prince rode one of his English horses. 1,000 beaters were collected. We began the beat not far from a village in very promising ground, a plain covered with patches of short jungle—plenty of room for a good run. After some unsuccessful beats a pig was found, but he escaped among the crops, which were thick in most places. Another was soon turned out, and after a good deal of hunting, was killed. H.R.H. got a spear. We had one or two unsuccessful runs, and then returned to camp to lunch at 2 p.m. We had little success, but it was a beautiful day, and we had a pleasant gallop; my little Arab carried me well.

At 3 p.m. we got into our carriages and returned to Baroda. I was with Ellis. The Prince stopped at a jheel on the way to shoot snipe; he also shot some sarus-cranes. We got home in time for dinner at 8 p.m. A deputation from Broach waited on the Prince at 8.30 p.m., at the Residency, and presented an address. The Guikowar, Sir Madava Rao, and other officials were at the station, and under the usual salutes, music and ceremonials, the Prince took leave of Baroda to return to Bombay, where we arrived at 8 a.m. Baroda is about 240 miles north of Bombay, and we found, as we went south, that we got into the warm steamy atmosphere again. On reaching Bombay, salutes were fired; a guard of honour and all the high officials were waiting. We drove to the pier, and embarked at once in the steam launches, and went on board the *Serapis*. The weather feels rather cooler than when we left Bombay; but it is still hot and muggy, and I found the thermometer standing at 84° in my cabin. This was on Wednesday, 24th November. Sir B. Frere says the weather is unusually hot for the time of the year. Lord A. Paget, and Fitzgeorge, who went in the *Osborne* along the coast to Jinjra, have returned; they got no sport. They heard of and were near a tiger, but did not get him. Lord C. Beresford is better. Lord Suffield, Col. O. Williams, and Mr. Knollys have also returned from Hyderabad. They enjoyed their trip, and appear to have had good sport among the black buck. Col. Williams has just received a telegram announcing the sad intelligence of his mother's death. I am much disappointed with the climate of Bombay; anything more oppressive or disagreeably hot and damp one can hardly imagine. It reminds me of Calcutta in September, and at present is very conducive to prickly heat and other disagreeables. All, however, are in good health, the Prince bears the heat well, and seems rather to enjoy it. We leave General Sam Browne and his staff here, to rejoin us at Madras or Calcutta, as future events in our progress may determine. The thermometer stands this evening at 82° dry, 74° wet bulb, showing more dryness in the air than heretofore; the wind, N.E. The Prince paid the Admiral a visit this morning.

The Jheejheebhoi family (ladies included) visited the *Serapis* to-

day, and were much pleased. We had a dinner party on board the *Serapis*; Sir R. Meade and other officials present.

Thursday, 25th November, *Serapis*, Bombay Harbour.—Pleasant breeze last evening and this morning—thermometer 82° to 84°. Went on shore with the Prince and the suite, in state; salutes, music, yards manned. We paid a visit to Sir N. Nathaboy, whose two sons were going through the ceremonies of marriage. Necklaces of flowers, books, &c., were presented. We then drove to Parell to pay a farewell visit to Sir P. Wodehouse. There was a tiffin party at Parell. After lunch the Prince conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, of Bombay, in the presence of the Governor and the suite. Sir Frank Souter did good service during the Mutiny, and has frequently distinguished himself. During the recent troubles at Baroda his services were conspicuously good, and his arrangements during the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay have been particularly successful. The Prince congratulated him after giving the accolade; we then did the same, and shook hands with him. He seems to be in all respects a very good fellow, and deserving of the honour.

After the ceremony Shepherd and Bourne took a photograph of the Prince and suite.

We then returned to the pier, and embarked in great state. The Commander-in-Chief, General, and all the high officials, the principal European, Parsee, and native inhabitants were present. Many of the native chiefs were in attendance at the Dockyard to take leave of the Prince. Salutes were fired by the batteries on shore, and by the fleet.

Professor Monier Williams, of Oxford, came on board, and was presented to the Prince. He is visiting India, and purposes establishing an Indian Institute at Oxford. I had a long talk with him on the subject.

We got under weigh at 5 p.m. and steamed out of harbour. Ships all gaily decorated, and saluting, with yards manned. We are bound first for Goa, Admiral Macdonald's ship the *Undaunted*, with the *Raleigh* and *Osborne* accompanying. Beautiful breeze—smooth water. Bombay and the surrounding coast looked very picturesque as we left it. I confess I am glad to get away from the heat, exposure, excitement and hard work. I have been anxious lest the Prince should be knocked up, though since we left Poona he has not been so much taxed.

Col. Michael accompanies us in the *Serapis*. We have been receiving frequent health reports from the infected districts, and they are all of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion, quite improper for the Prince to undertake any expedition in the neighbourhood of Beypore or the Annamallays. We hope to receive further reports at Beypore; apparently it is intended that the Prince's movements shall be influenced by the nature of the news we may receive there.

Friday, 26th November, at sea.—In sight of the Concan shore. *Raleigh* and *Osborne* accompanying us. The *Undaunted* has gone on to Colombo. Smooth water, pleasant breeze—thermometer 78° to 84° night and day temperatures. I am writing home. At 2 p.m. the *Osborne* went on, with Col. Ellis, to inform the Governor of Goa that the Prince is coming. We hope to be off that port this evening, or at all events, early to-morrow morning.

Saturday, 27th November, 1875, at anchor off Goa.—Yesterday the *Osborne* was sent on with Col. Ellis to visit the Governor and

inform him that the Prince is coming. We anchored off the bar yesterday evening, and Col. Ellis returned to say that he had seen the Governor. This morning we all went on board the *May Frere*, a small tender, and steamed on shore, under salutes from Fort Panjum. On nearing the shore the Governor-General, Tavares D'Almeida, came off in a launch with the chief secretary and suite to receive the Prince. He was in an 8-oared galley, the crew wearing conical scarlet caps, with large silver plates. On the pier, near Government House, a crowd of natives and Portuguese was assembled. European and native troops were drawn up as a guard of honour, with a military band. The harbour and its entrance is very picturesque; there were crowds of boats sailing about.

On landing, we proceeded to the Government House, which is close to the pier. The Prince passed along the line of native and Portuguese troops to a large plain building, the rooms of which are decorated with numerous portraits of Portuguese celebrities, Governors and Viceroy, Albuquerque, Vasco de Gama, Braganza, and others. There was a reception, at which the Governor presented the chief officials and residents of Goa. I noticed some very dark ones among them. It was intensely hot, and the sun's rays fierce enough to make one ill, and give sunstroke.

We went in boats to the ancient pier of Old Goa, and proceeded to visit the remains of that dilapidated city. It is entirely deserted and ruinous, except a few houses and some churches, all telling of departed grandeur and splendour. The quays, arsenals, and government buildings are all in ruins. It is said to have become so malarious as to be uninhabitable; there may have been other reasons, but probably the causes of decadence were intensified by the fever, and together produced the present state of things. We were accompanied by the Governor, Chief Secretary and staff. A stout Captain of Engineers took me under his protection, and I thought more than once that he would have dropped from *coup de soleil*, for the sun was very powerful. The Governor, Chief Secretary and staff were close to the Prince. It was intensely hot—90° in the shade, 130° in the sun. After a fatiguing walk, tho' some had carriages—the Prince and the Governor and some others were in mancheels—we returned to the boats and to Panjum, where we re-embarked in the *May Frere*, and returned to the *Serapis*. The usual salutes were fired, and honours paid to the Prince and the Governor. After lunch the Prince proposed the health of the King and Queen of Portugal. At about 3 p.m. H.E. embarked in the *May Frere*, and went on shore under a salute of 21 guns from the *Raleigh*.

We had breakfasted on board the *May Frere* as we ran into Goa. Whilst at Old Goa we visited several of the churches, which are very grand, especially those of the Conception and Bon Jesus. The chapels in the latter are highly ornate, and in the church is the tomb containing the remains of Saint Francis Xavier, all but one arm, which was sent to Rome. He died, I believe, in China.

In visiting the old town we passed under the ancient gateway of Vasco de Gama, under which all Governor-Generals of Goa have to pass. We saw St. Catherine's Cathedral, portion of the Palace of the Inquisition, and a church with a noble interior, and very rich shrines. The place seems nearly deserted; a few natives were praying in the churches. It seemed to me that native Christians are relatively more numerous here than in any other part of India I have visited.

The *Serapis* remained at anchor outside, the water, I suppose, not being deep enough for nearer approach to Goa.

The *May Frere* returned to Bombay, taking our letters to catch the English mail. The Prince gave Captain Guthrie a scarf pin, and said something kind and gracious on parting with him.

After dinner we all dressed in flannel and landed in the steam launches to draw the seine net on the sandy beach. A lovely starlight night, though a very tropical and tepid atmosphere. C. Beresford and others had preceded us, and we could see their lights burning on the beach, and hear the shouts of the men as they dragged the seines. The landing place was about six miles from the ship. We had to pass through the surf and get into the gig, for that purpose. We got wet, but landed safely, and found a most picturesque scene of officers and men, nearly stripped, hauling the seine. They had already had several hauls, and caught a lot of small fish, but no sea-snakes, as I expected. They were splashing and rushing into the surf that rolled on the beach. Every one drenched—including the Prince, Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Suffield. There were roaring bon-fires, round which we had coffee. It was a most exciting and picturesque scene. Lovely starlight, the Southern Cross sparkling brilliantly in the south. H.R.H. enjoyed the sport immensely—he was up to his knees in the water, and dragging at the seine with the rest. Such a party, I think, had never before been seen—half naked, rushing about in the surf on a tropical beach at midnight. After several hauls three or four buckets of small fish were procured, none larger than a herring, except a few skates. We pushed out in the gig through the surf, got into the launch, which had anchored outside, and returned to the ship. It was a wild, but very enjoyable adventure; so warm, and there was so much exercise that I hoped no one would suffer. C. B., I fear, may be knocked up, as he has been making tremendous exertions after his recent illness and accident.

We changed clothes as soon as we got on board, and I sat talking to the Prince until 1 a.m., when we went to bed. We start early for Beypore. I think H.R.H. seemed less tired than any one. He certainly is wonderfully strong.—Thermometer 84° in the cabin when I retired.

Sunday (Advent), 28th November, 1875.—We got under weigh before daylight, and when I went on deck this morning we were steaming along the coast a few miles from land. Very hot: thermometer 84° to 86° in the cabins. Smooth green water—nice breeze off the land. The coast is bold and varied; the hills beyond Goa are 2,000 feet high. We had service on deck—Mr. Duckworth preached, and Mr. York read prayers.

Lord C. B. is suffering from the over-exertion of last night, and exposure to sun during the day. A. G. is also unwell; the great heat of yesterday, during the expedition to Goa, has upset him. He was a good deal exposed, and his head not sufficiently protected. He is out of sorts, liver deranged, and he looks yellow about the eyes. The Portuguese officers were astonished at the way in which we exposed ourselves to the heat of the sun. I need not say it did not meet with my approval, but I could not do more than urge them to keep in the shade as much as possible. B. has had sharp cramp in the stomach: relieved by fomentations, opiates, &c.; E. also is upset by the heat; his mucous membrane deranged. Lord C. felt the heat much yesterday, and had to lie down and have ice to his head; he is better

to-day. The rest are quite well, the Prince in excellent health. Last night I sent by the *May Frere* letters home and to several friends. I have not felt any ill effects from the heat and the wetting last night.

Monday, 29th November, off Beypore.—It was a very hot night; the Southern Cross looked lovely. The Duke of S. spoke yesterday about the necessity of not running any risk to the Prince for the sake of mere shooting. I told him such were altogether the views I was steadily advocating. The Duke said he had spoken strongly on the subject, advising them not to press the expedition. I said, I had stated and should repeat that my opinion was altogether against it. B. and C. are better; A. G. is ailing and feverish; I have him under treatment.

We anchored in seven fathoms, at 8.30 a.m.; town distant seven or eight miles. Clouds hanging about the hills which lie along the coast. I had a restless night, and spent part of it on deck. I am anxious about the Prince and the inclination there still is to induce him to land and undertake the shooting trip. I went down to my cabin at 3 p.m., and there fell asleep.

Soon after anchoring, Mr. Robinson, late Acting-Governor of Madras, now senior member of the Madras Council, came on board with Mr. Athol Mac Gregor, Resident of Trevandrum, and Dr. Houston.

I had a conference with the Prince, Sir B. Frere, Col. Michael, Col. Ellis, and Mr. Knollys, and it was decided after some discussion that, in view of the reports of epidemic cholera being still present in these parts, we are not to undertake the shooting trip. It is also decided that the Prince will not attempt shooting in Travancore. Mr. MacGregor says there is no cholera, but he cannot recommend the shooting about Trevandrum, another place that had been suggested to the Prince, so it is decided that we are to go direct to Colombo, at 5 p.m. this evening. Dr. Roberts, Civil Surgeon of Beypore, came on board; I had a long talk with him. He did not think that the individual risk to the Prince was great. Probably; but H.R.H. is not to be exposed to any such risk. Suppose some of his suite or servants got cholera! My instructions were clear—that the Prince of Wales should not be exposed to any known or obvious risk beyond that which was inseparable from a visit to India.

After lunch the Prince and some of the suite started in two of the steam-launches on an expedition up the river; they took their guns with them.—At 5 p.m. thermometer in my cabin 85°; wet bulb 79°; temperature of sea, 85°; light sea breeze blowing.

The Prince did not return till late. Some anxiety began to be felt lest any accident should have happened to the boats. They had been up the river shooting, and H.R.H. had shot some otters and birds, and enjoyed himself considerably. I was rather anxious about this exposure, and hope no harm will result. There is an alternation of land and sea breezes along the coast, and the direction and force of the monsoons no doubt is influenced a good deal by the Ghauts which border the coast. All say that this is an unusually hot season, and that it is many years since cholera has visited this part of India so severely as this year. I wrote home from Beypore, and to Sir W. Jenner.

Lords C. and C. B. are both better; the latter has been practising pistol shooting on deck. Ellis is also better. I feel very sorry that the Madras people, as well as the Prince and Colonel Michael, are

disappointed about the shooting expedition, but it is clearly my duty to do all I can to prevent it. I feel very much disappointed, too, for I would give anything to see the hills, the bison, ibex and wild elephant, but I must object to the Prince travelling anywhere where cholera is epidemic. Reports begin to appear in the papers that cholera has appeared in Muttra; if so, I fear the camp at Delhi may be interfered with. However, these are only surmises, but I must keep the best look out I can, and oppose any travelling for the Prince where cholera is known to be epidemic or more than usually active.

Tuesday, 30th November, at sea, between Beypore and Ceylon.—We sailed from Beypore about 6.30 p.m. yesterday. All that we have heard here confirms the telegraphic and written reports that cholera is epidemic in Southern India, and more and more convinces me that the proposed trip to this part of the Madras Presidency ought to be avoided. I now hear that Mr. Robinson and others said they quite expected that the trip to the Annamallys would not be undertaken. I have had an exceedingly difficult part to play, having to contend against the inclinations and wishes of so many.

We are running along the Malabar coast. Fine fresh breeze—smooth water; thermometer 83°. Two or three whales came in sight, and some of the party tried to get a shot at them. A dinner party on board, in honour of Beresford's promotion to the rank of Commander, of which he has just heard. It was a very festive evening; H.R.H. made an excellent speech. I hear that, during the boat expedition up the river yesterday, the Prince landed to shoot some birds when the sun was very hot. He toiled through the mud after them, and was much interested in the sport. Lord A. P. and D. of S. were with him.

Just before dinner a fresh, cold land breeze blew in through the ports—very pleasant, but dangerous on account of chill, and, perchance, malaria. I advised H.R.H. not to expose himself to it. He laughed, and said he did not mind it—remarking that if so many precautions were to be taken he had better go back to England.

The ship was hot on the lee side, 82° in my cabin; too hot and stuffy to sleep well. Bathed in perspiration, the chill is dangerous, and it is well known to be so to those who know the country. I warned all my companions against sleeping in it. Grey is ailing; the exposure at Goa was too much for him. His liver is upset, and he is feverish. I am watching him—indeed all—very closely.

I have been writing letters, and reading Valbezen's India, a very interesting book; but reading and writing are difficult in this temperature.

Something went wrong with the boilers to-day; they produced only dirty water, but this was soon corrected. Fine fresh breeze; smooth water. Travancore a few miles distant. Water blue in early morning, became green after 10 a.m. The land low and sandy on the shore. The land in some places is quite red—where the soil is turned up, I suppose, for some kind of crop. There are numerous groves of cocoa-nuts. A beautifully undulating chain of hills forms the background, on which the clouds are resting low.

About 6 p.m. we were off Cape Comorin; low land, with one or two prominent peaks or hills.

The bearings were hot this morning, which rather slackened our speed, but we are going about 11 again now.

After the dinner the sailors had theatricals on deck, and after them the party adjourned with the Prince to the ward-room, where singing was kept up till a late hour.

Besides the whales, B. and A. had several shots at a large fish that passed near us, not very deep below the surface; it swam quietly, and appeared to me to be a large shark. The Prince said he thought it was hit; we did not see it again.

Wednesday, 1st December, 1875.—Fresh monsoon blowing; ports closed on port side. After getting clear of Cape Comorin, there was a good deal of motion. Some were sea-sick and unable to attend the festivities in the ward-room. We arrived in Colombo roadstead at about 11.30 to-day. Fleet, with both flagships, at anchor; they looked very well—decorated and ready to man yards and salute. Weather very muggy and close; thermometer 82° to 84° in cabin. Mr. Gregory, the Governor, Mr. Birch, the Secretary, the General, and Dr. Kinsey, P.M.O., came on board immediately, and gave a good account of the health of the island. There has been cholera some time ago, but there is none now. Two sporadic cases were reported from Kandy, and I am to be kept regularly informed of all that occurs. Dr. Kinsey gave positive assurance that cholera in the epidemic form has entirely disappeared from this part of the island for some time. The camp at Ruanwella, where the Prince is to shoot elephants, is reported to be perfectly healthy also. I confess I am anxious in regard to fever, but Dr. K. assures me that excellent preparations are made, and that the Prince can run no risk! After lunch we all landed in state; salutes were fired. The Governor, with General Street and the staff, received the Prince. A grand reception was prepared; all the principal officers, native and European inhabitants, and crowds of natives present. The pier was beautifully decorated with flags, cocoanut and palm trees. Under a canopy, erected on purpose, an address was read by General Street, as representative of the Legislative Council. The Prince made a gracious reply. This is the Princess of Wales' birthday; a telegram was sent to her by the Prince. The Municipality also presented an address. We drove through the town of Colombo, which was beautifully decorated with arches and festoons, made of cocoanut and palm trees, and flags of all descriptions. Crowds of Cingalese, with their curious head-dresses, and men with their hair done up in chignons and tortoise-shell combs. The procession passed through the principal streets; past the chief buildings, then along the sea-shore, to the Government House, where refreshments were ready. Admirals Macdonald and Rowley Lambert were with the Prince. We returned on board the *Serapis* to dinner. The sea was rough and we got a splashing. The Governor and his suite dined on board. The address was presented in a beautiful ivory casket, ornamented with Cingalese gems and filled with spices. The town of Colombo was picturesque, but very tropical, with its cocoanut and palm groves and luxuriant vegetation. The sea rolling up in breakers on the sandy beach looked very cool and refreshing. There was a little rain this afternoon, and it seems probable we may have more, as the rainy season is hardly over yet. There was heavy rain and a thunderstorm only a few days ago. Wrote home to-day. We proceed to Kandy to-morrow. It was contemplated to have an expedition by land to Trincomalee to shoot elephants, but this is given up as there is not time, and it is by no means clear that the journey would be free from danger to health. Gradually some of my anxieties about dangerous trips are diminishing. The night on board was close and sultry, and the ship rolling rather heavily in the swell that tumbles in on the beach—caused

by the monsoon, which is blowing freshly—made it disagreeable. Some of the European servants are ailing with simple disorders.

I am making enquiry in all directions. Dr. Kinsey is most kind; he is to keep me informed regularly of all that occurs, and will accompany us. He is a Surgeon-Major in our army, and is Chief Civil Medical Officer of the Colony. He assures me all is quite safe at present.

Thursday, 2nd December, from Colombo to Kandy.—Our servants (I took only Ibrahim) and baggage started at 6 a.m. to-day for Kandy by rail. We landed in state under salutes, music, and yards manned, by the fleet. A good deal of swell in the harbour made it rather difficult to get into the steam-launches, and as the *Serapis* rolled rather heavily got splashed. We drove to the railway station through decorated and crowded streets, and found a special train prepared with our names on the carriages. At the station I met my old pupils at the Calcutta Medical College, Dr. Koch, Dr. Van-Dort, and Dr. Vander Straten. I presented them to the Prince, who shook hands and spoke most kindly to them. We were a large party—with the Admiral, the General, and the Governor's suite—and left the station under most enthusiastic cheering in very comfortable and roomy carriages. The weather hot, steamy and muggy to a degree; it is like a vapour bath, and is very enervating—but all are pretty well. Grey is not quite right yet, though he is better. I am perpetually cautioning all my companions against exposure to the sun and other tropical dangers. It began to rain just as we started. The line from Colombo to Kandy is lovely and picturesque; the vegetation is very dense and tropical. There are occasional open spaces of rice fields and palm plantations before the ascent is commenced, when the scenery becomes more beautiful. The railway must have been most costly and difficult from an engineering point of view. The ascent of the Ghat is 1 in 37 to 47, and the road winds round spurs of hills overhanging deep valleys. Everywhere the eye rests on dense foliage. On the slopes of the hills, after ascending a few hundred feet, we come among the coffee plantations and clearings. Each station most gaily decorated with palm and cocoa-nut leaves, stalks and fruit, twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes and devices. Crowds of Cingalese, in some places with music, which was barbarous enough. There is a yellow species of cocoa-nut, which contrasts beautifully with the green, and suspended in clusters all over the festoons and arches, and had a beautiful effect—these were contrasted with the young white fronds of the palms and the deep green of the ripier leaves and stems. Pine-apples and palmettas and areca fruit, blossoms and leaves, mingle beautifully and in exquisite taste with the rest.

The lower country Cingalese are dressed in white or coloured jackets and aprons, with combs in the men's hair, which is twisted into a knot like that on an Englishwoman's head, whilst the Kandians have gigantic head-gear and gaily decorated dresses. The Buddhist priests form a prominent feature in the crowds; they are recognised by their yellow robes, shaven heads and demure faces. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most intense anxiety to catch a glimpse of the Prince. The people shouted everywhere with delight. I am sorry to say two or three tame buffaloes were injured by getting in the way of the engine as we passed along. At the last station but one before Paradenia we halted at a bungalow on an eminence, for

lunch. At 4 p.m. we arrived at Kandy, where there was a most cordial reception. The station was gaily decorated with palms and flags; there were crowds of people in gay costumes, and many Kandyan chiefs in their gorgeous but grotesque dress; also, as a contrast, a group of Veddahs, with their bows and arrows; very inferior specimens of the human race—aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon. There was a guard of honour of European soldiers, and salutes were fired; we got into carriages and drove to Government House, which is beautifully situated in a lovely but very tropical garden, full of trees and palms. It is cooler here, naturally, but still is close and muggy, the air is so damp. Thermometer only 72°, but the least exertion bathes one in perspiration, and it is most enervating. I walked in the garden and through the town, which was decorated with palms, flags, triumphal arches, and various devices, as at Colombo, but found walking very tiring. I went in the direction of a temple, on the border of the little lake, where the sacred tooth of Buddha is preserved.—We are all very well, but wearied by the heat and moisture of the atmosphere. Kandy is a lovely little city, situated in an amphitheatre of hills, with clusters of beautiful tropical vegetation, and a very pretty little lake, on the border of which the temple is situated. We had a dinner party at Government House, and after it, a private rehearsal of the Perihara, a procession of elephants by torchlight, and grotesque figures of devil dancers, making hideous contortions as they passed. The Kandyan chiefs also passed in procession; this occurred in the garden of Government House. The elephants were of all sizes, but I observed that they were led, not ridden, by mahouts, as in India, and each was loaded with people. Their trappings and decorations were for the most part of red cloth, such as one sees in India. There were a few small tuskers, and I observed that their tusks were not cut. It may be that in this damp climate it is not necessary to cut them, as it is in India, to prevent them from splitting in the dry heated air.

The Kandyan dress is peculiar. A square or angular turban with gems and gaudy tinsel, a silk jacket, similarly decorated, and rolls of muslin round the body, making them look like walking or waddling pin-cushions—the greater the dignity the more the muslin. There were also oddly-dressed figures covered with metallic armour-like plates, dancing wildly to clanging and barbarous music, as they passed by torchlight, in a procession which would have been ridiculous but for the elephants and the surrounding objects.

Kandy, *Friday, 3rd December, 1875.*—The day steamy, oppressive, and occasionally raining. Thermometer 74° in shade. In the morning it was clear, the sun bright and hot. We drove out to the Paradenia Botanic Gardens, and were shewn everything by Dr. Thwaites, the superintendent. We saw the nutmeg and other spices; a queen white ant was exhumed, and the Prince shot some flying foxes (*Pteropus*). We drove and walked about the gardens, which are very extensive, most beautifully kept, and abound in every form of tropical vegetation. Mr. Mudd is adding considerably to his stock.

Russell tells me that he has read a very abusive article in one of the Madras papers about me, for preventing the Prince from going to the Annamallays, and other stations in the cholera-stricken districts. I am indifferent, as I know what I have done is right.

Several of my old pupils are here, Vanderstraten, Koch, Van der Smaght, Keyte, Van-Dort, Gratian. They have invited me to a

unch at Colombo when we return, for the purpose of making me an offering in memory of the old college days.

When we returned I went to see Mrs. C., who, with her aged husband, had come from England to visit their sons in Ceylon. She was very ill with internal inflammation. I suggested some remedies. She is a very fine, cheery old lady, full of courage and energy. Walked in the town with Dr. Kinsey and Dr. Vanderstraten. Very close and muggy, with rain at times. Our guns and traps are all being despatched to Ruanwella.

A photograph was taken of the Prince, the Governor and the suite. I wrote to the Queen again to-day.

Saturday, 4th December, Kandy to Ruanwella.—A very steamy morning. We leave Kandy for our shooting camp, at Ruanwella. The Prince showed me a Madras paper, in which there was an article ridiculing the idea of our not going by the Annamallay route; it not only abused me, but spoke very disrespectfully of him, and implied that he was allowing himself to be unduly influenced by reports of cholera, of which he ought not to have any fear! The Prince said he thought I ought to answer it; I ventured to differ, and he told me to consult Sir B. F., who, as far as I could gather, did not think it should be replied to, and said he would speak to the Prince. I said that I felt very sorry to have been obliged to interfere with the plans, but that I had felt it my duty to do so, so far, and that I must interfere when anything prejudicial to his health occurred. After dinner yesterday there was a very grand reception at the temple, but the illuminations and decorations were sadly marred by the rain. There was a procession of elephants, with music, a repetition in public, on a large scale, of what we saw in the gardens of Government House. The Kandyan chiefs and their wives were assembled to receive the Prince; we were admitted into the penetralia of the temple, and the golden casket in which the sacred treasure, Buddha's tooth is enshrined, was unlocked. It was taken out and examined: it looks like the tooth of an animal—a long yellow fang, blunt at each end—no human tooth, certainly. It is regarded as a very precious relic!

In the great hall of the temple H.R.H. conferred Knighthood of St. Michael and St. George on Mr. Gregory, who made a speech in reply, when the Prince had invested him with the Star and Badge of the Order. The Badge of Companion was then presented to Mr. Birch, the Secretary, and to Mr. Douglas, Auditor-General. The Kandyan chiefs and ladies were present, as well as many Europeans. The chiefs presented a casket of Cingalese manufacture to the Prince. We went over the temple and its court-yards, and from a balcony—a sort of bastion—watched the procession of elephants, musicians, devil dancers, and crowds of Cingalese; the fireworks and illuminations were sadly spoiled by the heavy rain. When it was all over we went to bed.—I had a room in the house.—We were up early in the morning, and off by train for our shooting ground.

The reports of cholera in the south still continue, and it is doubtful how we shall proceed after leaving Colombo. Tuticorin, and thence by rail to Madras, is spoken of, but it seems to me that even this may be doubtful, and causes me much anxiety! The authorities now, I hear, do not recommend the land route. There seems to be some doubt if the Prince could land from the *Serapis* at Madras if we go by sea, on account of the surf. Admiral Macdonald seems to think it could be done; but other naval authorities differ. I suggested that

the Master-Attendant at Madras should be consulted. Meanwhile we remain in uncertainty as to our future movements!

Our shooting party is a limited one: the Prince, Lord Suffield, Probyn, Fitz George, C. Beresford, Russell, Aylesford, Birch, Kinsey, Campbell, some other Ceylon civil officers, and myself. *Hall,* We started by train from Kandy, which took us over very picturesque country among the hills, to Navalpittiyah, where we found carriages waiting to take us into camp at Ruanwella, where the kraal has been constructed, and the elephant shooting is to begin. We halted at Kitugalla rest house, where a splendid tiffin had been prepared. The rain had now begun, and was falling in torrents. The rest house was some hundred yards from the road, which was so heavy with the wet that we had to get out and walk to it through the mud. We halted here some hours, and then got into our carriages and drove on. Beresford, Kynsey and I were in an open barouche, and soon got drenched to the skin, the rain was so heavy it came up above our ankles in the carriage.

The road from Navalpittiyah to Kitugalla was lovely, and passed through the wildest tropical scenery, winding round and among hills covered with dense vegetation, and here and there with coffee plantations. As we began to descend from the Sinighatherme Gap the clouds thickened into mist, and then into rain, which fell in torrents. After leaving Kitugalla, and before we reached camp at Ruanwella we were drenched to the skin. I was very anxious about them all. The Prince had a closed carriage, so escaped pretty well. I persuaded them all to take quinine immediately and change their clothes. This was not easy to do, as much of the baggage had not arrived. It was being carried by coolies, and the rain stopped them. We passed quantities of our things *en route*, and when we arrived, men and such conveyances as could be found were sent back to expedite their arrival. The horses were all tired, so it was difficult. Altogether we were in rather a sorry plight. Fortunately good quarters had been prepared for the Prince in an old house in the ancient fort, where he changed his clothes and took quinine. It was a mistake to trust to coolies; the baggage would have travelled better, though perhaps more slowly, in native carts covered with thatch. Guns and everything were left on the road; however, during the night they came up. Dr. Kinsey had all ready, his baggage had been sent on before, and was lodged in a bamboo hut. He gave me dry clothes, some brandy and quinine. I feared the wetting would bring on my old fever again, but it did not.

Our camp consists of huts constructed of palm leaves and bamboos, lined with white calico, very picturesque, and would be very comfortable if the weather were only fine, but it poured with rain, and everything was saturated. The air is steamy and warm to a degree—like a vapour bath. The grass, rice, and low scrub are full of leeches, which find you out directly, and before evening numerous complaints were made of their finding their way insidiously all over the place. Nearly everyone has seen, if not felt them. They are little things, like pieces of black thread, dreadfully voracious, attack you without mercy, and once attached, they quickly fill out into a portentous size! A large pandal, fabricated, like our huts, of mat and palm, lined with calico and prettily decorated, has been constructed, and we dined in it—quite a large party, including the attendant civil officers, Mr. Birch, Secretary to the Government,

Mr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dawson, Dr. Kinsey, Mr. Atherton and others. Messrs. Varian and Fisher, two young Ceylon civilians, have come from quite the other end of the island to join the party. They are famous elephant shots, and have come especially to accompany the Prince in his elephant shikar. They are tall, slight, active young men, of about 25 years of age.

There seems to be considerable apprehension—or, at all events, they are much talked about—of Tic-Polongas (Daboia), a venomous viper, common in Ceylon, but no one has seen anything of them as yet.

My things arrived by the evening; poor Ibrahim was wet through, and had considerable trouble in getting here. The baggage got wet by rain, and the damp air, which is simply saturated with moisture. I have persuaded the Prince to take some quinine, and many of my companions have followed the example. We went to bed tired enough. There were not very many mosquitos, but the leeches were great pests, and they got in everywhere. We are provided with stocking overalls of brown Holland—leech gaiters which help to keep them from the legs, and at all events, on the light coloured cloth, one is able to see at once when a leech attaches itself. Birch, Russell and I have a mat house between us, and we should be comfortable enough if it were not for the wet. They certainly have taken immense trouble in their preparations.

We were much amused at dinner by Mr. A's graphic description of his hunting adventures. Fisher and Varian also enlightened us on the mode of shooting elephants. They have immense heavy rifles, carrying about four or six to the lb. We did not sit very late after dinner. Examined some Ceylon products brought for the Prince to inspect, and then went off to our mat houses to bed. Sir W. Gregory and Captain Thackwell, his excellent A.D.C., who has done so much for us, go by the river to-morrow morning, to make preparations to receive the Prince at Colombo. Majors Tranchell and Douglas, and Lieut. Michel, are also of our party.

Some of the suite—the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carrington and others, went to Newera Ellia. They were to go to Kandapola to try and get some elk (sambur) shooting and hunting. Lord Alfred has gone to Colombo. Sir B. F., Grey and Duckworth are at Colombo, where we all meet again, we hope, in a day or two.

December 5th, 1875. Camp, Ruanwella.—The early morning was fine, but it soon clouded over, and rain fell; the rest of the day was wet; the air steamy and warm. We had a comparatively quiet day in camp. The Prince and some of the party went out snipe shooting in the rice swamps which surround the place where it is free from jungle. They also went after deer, but only got birds. One of the party is said to have shot a buffalo; I fear it was a tame one, but it broke cover where a deer was expected, and so met its fate. The afternoon was oppressive and steamy. I was talking to Macdonald, H.R.H.'s yager, whilst a thunderstorm was going on, when he suddenly sank to the ground. I thought he had been struck by the lightning, but it was only a sort of half-faint; he was depressed with the heat and fatigue of travelling and sitting up, and is rather delicate. He soon recovered.

Nothing else eventful occurred to-day. The Prince came in thoroughly wet through, but he changed immediately, and took quinine; he is very well.

We dined in the pandal. Early to-morrow we start for the kraal, in the Dehiowathe jungle, about seven miles distant from our camp. We slept pretty well, but it was like a vapour bath—the air being saturated with moisture; the thermometer was not above 80°. We are here, nearly on the level of Colombo, I imagine.

Monday, 6th December, 1875. Camp, Ruanwella, to shooting ground in Dehiowathe jungle.—We had tea this morning at 6 a.m. before starting for the kraal. Aylesford, Beresford, Hall, Fisher, Varian and I went in a sort of drag; the Prince, with Lord Suffield and Probyn, escorted by two of the Governor's body guard, were in a carriage, and the rest in other carriages. We crossed the Kalani river—a broad and rapid stream—in ferry boats. All the rivers are much swollen just now, owing to the continuous heavy rain. We drove for some miles along a good road, and then halted where a path turned to the left. Here we alighted, and found ponies and horses—some rode, others went on foot. This road led to the jungle, where the kraal had been constructed in a dense forest in a ravine, between hills, with a stream flowing along the bottom. After proceeding a mile or so we came to a clear open space, near the stream where some tents were pitched. We passed these, and proceeding some distance further came to the kraal, a stockade of posts firmly bound together, and extending across the valley in a funnel shape, into which the elephants were to be driven. Hundreds of beaters were on the hills beyond the kraal, who were to drive the elephants by the noise of tom-toms into the enclosure.

It is said there are two herds of elephants, and at least one large tusker among them. They are partially surrounded, and are to be driven towards the kraal, but before they enter it the Prince is to have a shot at them—the tusker, if possible—from a machan placed on a tree, or a rock. Varian and Fisher are to be near the Prince. At the entrance of the enclosure we found a strong bamboo platform from which one could look into the ravine down which the elephants must come. This was supported on strong poles, and calculated to stand even the rush of the elephants if they came against it. Here we waited, gathering such news as we could of the prospects of the elephants' coming. The beat had not yet begun, and the elephants probably were undisturbed, waiting for the Prince to arrive. When he did arrive after several hours' delay, we learned that somehow his carriage had passed the road leading to the kraal, and that he had gone along the road at a rapid pace for some miles. How he missed it it is difficult to understand, as there were people at the spot to indicate the road. The mistake having been discovered, Thackwell and some one else galloped after the Prince's carriage and brought it back to the right place, and H.R.H. soon found his way to the kraal. It was a most wild forest scene—the palisade crossing the path impeded further progress. We waited at the platform until arrangements could be made for the Prince to proceed to the spot prepared for him to shoot from.

The Prince having been taken through the jungle to his post, and with him a few other guns, the beat began. The jungle was so impenetrably thick that one could see only a few yards beyond the palisade of the kraal, and we anxiously expected the elephants. They kept heading back, and it was long before anyone saw them. At last they came, and the Prince got a shot, but finding himself uncomfortably placed in the machan, he got down among the

elephants. The tusker never made his appearance. The Prince had several shots among the jungle, and knocked over two elephants. We pressed in and found one good-sized dead elephant that had fallen in the stream. We all stood round it, and Sidney Hall made a sketch of the group. The tail was cut off, and arrangements were made for bringing away the feet and head. The other two got away in the very dense jungle, though severely wounded,—probably they would be found afterwards.

The Prince incurred some risk in the rush of the frightened elephants, but he was perfectly cool and collected, and not half as much excited as his guides. It had been raining all day, and was just getting dark as we left. H.R.H. had a change of clothes and some refreshments at the tents; we then made for the road and got into carriages which took us on to Hangwella, where we camp for the night. We arrived in time for dinner in a bungalow; tents were pitched all around in a beautiful tope of trees. The Prince did not arrive till late, and then we heard that his carriage had been overturned into a ditch at Arrihavella. Fortunately no one was hurt, and they were rather amused at the accident, which might have been very serious. C. Beresford was on the box when the wagonnette upset—Probyn, Aylesford and Fitz George were with the Prince inside. The carriage was broken and the harness had to be cut to get the horses out. Another was procured, and the Prince soon went on his way. On the road we met the post, and got our home letters. It was my birthday, and I got the letters referring to that interesting occasion on the very day. We reached Hangwella at about 8 p.m., and found dinner prepared in the bungalow, where the Prince also had rooms, whilst we were in the tents. This is one of the old Dutch or Portuguese forts of former days, and is on the Kalani river. It was from this very place that the Duke of Edinburgh set out on his elephant shooting expedition some years ago; and here he planted trees, which are still thriving.—I omitted to mention that the Prince of Wales planted a tree in the Paradenia Gardens.

Sir W. Gregory was here to receive the Prince. It was close, damp, and sultry, but we got through the night fairly well. The early mornings are rather fresher, and the trees and vegetation look very pretty.

Tuesday, 7th December. Left Hangwella for Colombo.—We started early in the morning and drove 19 miles along a level road through rice fields, palm, cocoa-nut, jack, breadfruit trees, and a variety of other tropical vegetation, to Colombo, and arrived at Government House at about 10 a.m. We have all returned in good health; as yet no evil results from the wetting or the jungle have manifested themselves. But I find Grey laid up with liver congestion and fever; he had begun to feel ill at Kandy. Lord Suffield has sore throat and is feverish—this, no doubt, is due to the exposure at Ruanwella. I have put them under treatment, and shall get them on board the *Serapis* as quickly as possible. We have rooms in Government House. Lord A. Paget's servant was seized with a sort of fainting fit, the result of indigestion, but soon recovered. There was a levée at Government House at 1 p.m., and after it the Prince and a party went to the agri-horticultural fête, arranged under Mr. Layard's auspices. I had made an engagement to meet a number of my old Calcutta pupils at Dr. Kinsey's house at lunch, so I drove there with him—it is a pretty bungalow situated close to a cinnamon garden—

and was most kindly received by him and Mrs. Kinsey. There were ten of my old pupils, all now civil medical officers in various parts of Ceylon, who had come together to meet me, and to take this opportunity of making me a speech, referring to our former connexion at the College in Calcutta; and to present me with a beautiful inkstand made of ebony, ivory, silver, and products of Ceylon, the ornaments being palm trees, elephants, cobras, and sambur deer. It was very gratifying, and I was much touched by their remembrance of me. I made a little speech in reply, thanking them and saying I was glad to see them all so prosperous. Dr. Koch is Principal of the Colombo Medical College. They also made me a number of little presents of Cingese curiosities for my wife. Dr. Vanderstraten gave me a beautiful spotted Axis doe. I was much pleased with all this, and with Dr. and Mrs. Kinsey's kindness.

In the evening there was a grand ball in a house specially constructed for the purpose near the shore; it was most beautifully decorated. I did not go, as I had one or two invalids to look after.

I wrote home to-day, to Sir W. Jenner and others. At dinner—a state dinner in full uniform, hatefully stuffy!!—I sat next to Captain Douglas, R.N., who commands one of the ironclads.

The thermometer ranges at about 80°; very little change day and night. The air is damp and enervating, but the place is lovely and interesting, and I am told is not always so humid. At present there are not more than three or four degrees of dryness. I was sorry to miss the ball, but having been at work the whole day, I felt that it was better not to go, especially as one or two invalids were on my hands—I am rather anxious about Grey: he does not stand the climate at all well. Macalister, the Duke's piper, is also ailing; he still suffers from his injured leg, and now is out of sorts internally. Macdonald seems right again.

Wednesday, 8th December. Queen's House, Colombo.—A hot, steamy day: thermometer 82°; air very damp—one is in a perpetual bath—and prickly heat is troublesome. After breakfast, I went with Dr. Kinsey to see the jail, which was very clean, and in beautiful order. Then the Civil Hospital and Medical School, which is conducted by my old pupils, who are the professors, physicians, and surgeons. I went over it with them, and promised to do my best when in Calcutta to get it affiliated by the university. I was very glad to visit this institution, and to see my former pupils so usefully engaged, and to hear them all so well spoken of. The school seems to be thriving. I had a note sent to me by a Mr. Mackwood, from my sister Annie, but I was unable to go and see him, as I had not a spare moment.

The Prince went to see some coir, and other works. I accompanied Dr. K. to see the agri-horticultural exhibition. They had several wild animals of Ceylon there, and a collection of snakes, which rather interested me: *Trimeresurus anamallensis* and *T. strigatus*, an alligator and a dugong; the latter had just died.

At 5 p.m. the Prince, with his suite, the Governor, and the authorities went in state, to lay the foundation stone of a new break-water, and made a very appropriate speech. The town and the site of the stone were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens. We returned to dine at Queen's House, and at 9.30 p.m. went on board the *Serapis*—it was rather stormy going off in the barges. Grey had been sent on board: he and Lord S., and the other patients are rather better.

I find that my old pupils had sent on board several pretty little Ceylon curiosities as souvenirs. Dr. Kinsey was kind enough to undertake the purchase of some Ceylon ornaments, to be sent after me to England.

It is decided that we go to Tuticorin in the *Serapis*, and thence rapidly by rail to Madras. The reports are rather better of the cholera on the way, but I am not easy about it. However, if we are to go to Madras at all it seems the only way, for they say that landing from the *Serapis* at Madras would be very difficult, if not impossible, at this season, on account of the surf. All that can be done is to take the greatest precautions as we travel, stopping as little as possible on the way.

The visit to Ceylon has been very interesting, and as satisfactory as could be, considering the weather and the rain. I shall be anxious for some days to see how the jungle air, and the damp may have affected any of the party.—The Prince is well.

Thursday, 9th December, *Serapis*, at sea, en route for Tuticorin from Colombo.—The *Serapis* and *Osborne* left for Tuticorin at 1 this morning; the *Raleigh*, *Narcissus* and *Immortalité* passed Galle en route southwards, later; the *Undaunted*, *Daphné* and *Newcastle* remained in harbour. It is determined that we are to land at Tuticorin and go by the new railway, which is to be opened by the Prince, to Madras. There has been no formal conference to decide this; however, we must make the best of it. I have said all that is possible on the subject!—There is a fresh breeze and a good deal of sea; the ports are closed on both sides of the ship—thermometer is 83°. Grey is better, and has had no return of fever. Lord Suffield is still suffering from a relaxed sore throat and feverishness; he has certainly caught it in the Ruanwella swamps—he is under treatment.

The N.E. monsoon is blowing freshly, and the sea is rough. We are to arrive at Tuticorin this evening.

Friday, 10th December.—This morning we are lying off Tuticorin, but cannot get within several miles of the shore from want of water. Boats are coming alongside, and baggage being sent on shore. Mr. Robinson, Acting-Governor of Madras, and other officials, have come on board, and among them Dr. Lestock Stewart, D.S. General, who is to give me information as to health. The weather is still rather stormy, and it has been so bad at sea that the small country steamer in which the "special correspondents" have come, has had a very bad time of it.

Early in the morning I was sitting on the front of the poop, when something passed me falling from aloft, shooting down the main rigging like a flash of lightning. I saw it was a man, and that he went over the side. I ran there immediately to see where he had fallen, and saw that he had struck the rail of the little landing port at the entrance gangway, and fallen inside on the platform, quite doubled up. I went down to the next deck and pulled him in; he was quite unconscious. He had fallen from the main rigging, gone over the side, struck against the gangway rail on the deck below, and fallen inside the platform. No bones were broken, but he was in a profound state of concussion. He was taken to the sick-bay and placed under treatment.

After breakfast we landed in a small steamer, used for looking after the pearl fishery. We had to board her from the steam launch, in a heavy swell. The little steamer was rolling almost gunwale under, and we got rather wet. The distance from the landing-place

is about six miles, but the water is too shallow for large ships to come nearer with safety. This, I should think, must militate against the success of Tuticorin as a port. We landed in the usual state—flags, procession, and an address! The pandal and decorations were very pretty, and the crowd, as usual, very great. In the pandal where the address was read, and a casket presented to H.R.H., there were specimens of pearls, shells, elephant tusks, and horns, laid out for inspection on a table. We walked to the station, which was close at hand. The Prince pronounced the line open, and we started in a train composed of fifteen varnished carriages.

The country here is flat and uninteresting. The people, especially the women of the lower classes in the fields and among the crowds at the station, struck me as being a finer and stronger race than the Bengalees, and the same class of women in the N.W. provinces of India.

We left Lord Suffield and Grey on board the *Serapis*, under Dr. Watson and Dr. Wood's care, as they were not well enough to accompany us on the land journey to Madras, but will meet us there, as the ship is going round immediately. The others are well, and go with the Prince. I am sorry to say that, in getting out of the *Serapis* into the steam launch, the Prince knocked his leg during the rolling of the ship, and grazed the skin. He is very well in other respects, and seems to stand climate and fatigue as well, if not better, than any of the party. We got into our train without delay, and were off at 10 a.m. under great demonstrations of loyalty and enthusiasm from the crowd.

We halted at Maniachi, 18 or 20 miles from Tuticorin, and inspected a great gathering of native Christian children of the Tinnevely Mission. It is said there were 12,000 present, besides 1,000 boys and girls from the schools of the S.P.G. and C.M.S. Missions. The children, boys, young men, young girls and women were paraded and presented to the Prince by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Sargeant, with other clergymen, and ladies. They all looked very clean and neat, and sang "God Save the Queen." Dr. Caldwell read an address to the Prince, who made a reply, which I hear was written by Sir B. Frere. The Prince was presented with a Bible and Prayer-book in Tamul; the children sang in the same language. The girls presented some lace for the Princess, made by themselves. The visit was very interesting, and H.R.H. was much pleased. We spent nearly an hour there, then got into our train and proceeded.

Dr. Stewart travels with me, and I am getting all the information I can. It is evident that cholera is still about, though there is less than there has been, in the line of our route; clearly the best is being made of it! I fear I am looked on as an obstructive, though the Governor, Mr. Robinson, is very much of my opinion, and declined to accept of any responsibility, if the Prince land at Beypore. Dr. Stewart also agrees with me.

We arrived at Madura about 5 p.m., and found grand preparations made for the reception. Mr. Bliss, the collector, and other officials were present; the Maharajah of Pooderattah and other native gentlemen. On arriving at the station the Prince broke a bottle of champagne on the engine that brought us, and called it the "Alexandra." There was a procession through the crowded city to the collector's house, where the Prince is lodged for the night. Some of the party are in tents, others in a bungalow; I have a tent close to

the Prince. The house is beautifully situated on an eminence and overlooks the Great Tank, which has a temple in its centre. This and the city and houses generally, were beautifully illuminated. The town of Madura is very picturesque, the people quiet and orderly, a fine race, especially the women, who seem stronger, larger, and better dressed than the lower classes in the N.W. of India. We dined in the Prince's bungalow, and after dinner there were fireworks and illumination of the tank and temple, and a nautch on a chabootra. Some of the girls were pretty, well dressed, and decorated with real flowers. They danced with more spirit than the Delhi and Lucknow girls, though to the same kind of music; they all departed early. The night was fine, and, relatively, cool—76°. The reception here has been very well managed, and gave the Prince much pleasure. In the evening I examined and dressed the abrasion on his leg.

Saturday, 11th December, Madura.—Early this morning the Prince visited the Great Temple and Teramull Naik's Palace, where it is proposed to erect a statue of the Queen. The dome of the palace is 75 feet high.—The weather is fine, but warm; thermometer over 80°. The great temple is one of the grandest pieces of Hindoo architecture I have seen. We went all over it, through the colonnades and past the shrines, and were decorated with necklaces of gilt tinsel, and flowers—the Prince was covered with them. A special dress of honour was presented to him. It was cool in the temple.

I omitted to notice that we had breakfast at the Tuticorin railway station yesterday before starting, and lunch at one of the stations on the way. Lord Aylesford is beginning to complain of his throat—a souvenir of Ceylon!

We drove from the temple to the railway station, where breakfast was prepared, and started for Trichinopoly at 9.30 a.m., where we arrived at 2 p.m. In a prettily decorated pandal, at the railway station, the ladies and principal residents of the station were assembled. I saw Edith H., and had just time to shake hands with her before we were driven off to our quarters in the civil station. The Prince is in Mr. Webster's house; I also had a room there, but gave it up to Aylesford, who was ill with fever and sore throat, and went into a bungalow with Beresford and Knollys. There was the usual ceremony: salute, music, a guard of honour and escort for the Prince. Soon after reaching the bungalow (after lunch) the Prince, Admiral Macdonald, and most of the suite drove off to see the Temple of Sreenugger, one of the great Hindoo shrines. I did not go as Aylesford required looking after, so remained with him, applied caustic to his throat, and gave him remedies for the fever. In the afternoon I drove over with Mr. Webster to see the Hendersons.

Mr. Webster had erected a beautiful pandal, arranged most tastefully—among other things there were doves cut out of solah on the beautifully decorated pillars. Here we had a dinner party, and at 9.30 the ladies of the station came, and we had a dance. The Prince danced with Edith and other ladies, and seemed to enjoy himself. I looked on, but did not dance. I was feeling depressed and weary, had a slight sore throat, and was feverish. Mr. D., of the India Office, who had come up with us from Tuticorin, fainted, and I went to the rescue. The damp, muggy heat had exhausted him, and he had been ailing. I am thankful that the Prince keeps well.—I should mention that Col. Michael, who left us at Beypore, has joined us again.

Dr. Stewart tells me that cholera is declining, and the cases are less severe. He thinks there is little danger now, but I am in a constant state of anxiety, as may be imagined, with so many fresh Europeans and such a large retinue of people about us.

Sunday, 12th December, Trichinopoly.—The address at Madura was enclosed in a gold casket. Mr. Webster, our host, is the judge; Mr. Sewell, the collector; Brigadier-General Williams, the officer commanding the station. At the Nawab's palace an address was presented. It reminded H.R.H. that it was here that Clive and Lawrence laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. The Prince made a suitable reply. Some Trichinopoly jewellery, with gold and silver ornaments, with a silver casket, were presented by the inhabitants.

Mr. Duckworth read service in Mr. Webster's house. I went to breakfast with the Hendersons. E. gave me a card case for B., and undertook to procure me some gold and silver sowamy ornaments, and to send them to meet me at Bombay. We start for Madras, at 4.30 p.m. There was an illumination of the Rock of Trichinopoly, which is over 300 feet high; near it one of Clive's battles was fought; the house he lived in was pointed out. I did not see this, being detained with Aylesford, who, I am glad to say, is better to-day. Before leaving Trichinopoly we had an opportunity of seeing cigars manufactured. The men were brought down to our camp, and worked before us; they do it very rapidly and well. The famous Trichinopolies are now made in the cigar form, not in the old elongated fashion, with a straw through them. The tobacco is good, but coarse, though not strong, and contains much saltpetre. They are wonderfully cheap—ten rupees a thousand, and beautifully packed in wooden boxes.

We proceeded to the station with the usual ceremony, and took leave of our Trichinopoly friends at 4.30. We are now on a broader gauge; arrived at Erode about 8 p.m., and had dinner in the upper rooms of the station house. It was remarkably well arranged; how such excellent preparations are made in out-of-the-way places is wonderful! In coming down stairs my foot or spur (always in uniform) caught in the floor cloth, and I came down head first to the bottom of a whole flight of stairs, but was not hurt; only a little shaken. We got into our train, Duckworth and I in the same carriage. Carrington, who always looks after me, lent me a pillow, as my own had been mislaid, and I slept well the greater part of the night. At a station where we stopped about 7 a.m. we began to get ready for arrival at Madras. We were rather late as the axles were heated, and it appears we had to stop twice on that account during the night.

We had tea, toast, and fruit, and put on full-dress uniform, ready for the reception at Madras. We shall soon become quite expert at dressing and undressing in trains. However, as the carriages are saloons, and we have plenty of room, with a place to wash in, it is not difficult.

Monday, 13th December.—Arrived at Royapooram Station, at about 8 a.m. The Duke of Buckingham and his staff, the members of Council, judges, great civil and military officers; several native princes and chiefs, among them those of Cochin, Travancore, Arcot, and Vizianagram, with the usual crowd of spectators. The station was decorated; there was a guard of honour, salutes, and a cavalry escort.

In the confusion I missed my carriage, and it drove off without me. I saw an old friend, Sir Walter Morgan, the Chief Justice, with Mr. Carmichael, in a carriage; they were to form part of the procession, and were kind enough to take me to Government House.—It was a great ovation. The decorated streets, houses, windows and balconies were crowded, and excellent order prevailed: it was not so picturesque, but quite as hearty a welcome as at Bombay. The ships in the roadstead were dressed; the men-of-war saluted. On the way numbers of school children were arranged in order to greet the Prince. The route lay through Jumboo Chetty-street and the Esplanade. The day was cloudy, and consequently not so very hot. The Prince reached Government House in time for breakfast, and was received by the Duke, the three Ladies Grenville, Lady Anna Gore Langton, and Miss Gore Langton.

An address from the municipality was read at the railway station before the procession formed. On arriving at Government House we were distributed—some in the house (I have one of the A.D.C.'s rooms), some in detached bungalows, and some in tents. All that is possible to make everyone comfortable has been done, and our reception is most kind. We were presented to the Duke and to the ladies, and then went to breakfast. At 1 p.m. there was a levée in the banqueting hall, a detached building. Some hundreds of European and native officials and gentlemen were presented, including many of the great native chiefs. At the levée I was standing near the Prince, and saw some old friends pass. There had been a reception of the chiefs of Travancore, Arcot, Cochin and others, in the Government House before the levée, at noon.

After the levée, we had lunch, and I then went to the Agra Bank to see A., who drove me along the beach to the Madras Club, then to Government House. After dinner the Duke of Buckingham and the Prince, with some of the suite, drove out to Guindy, where we are to spend a day or two. The weather is cooler; thermometer down to 74° in the night, but very hot during the day; and this is their cold season! What must the hot be!

There are complaints from Bangalore and Ooticumund that the Prince has not gone there. They had made great preparations, but it was impossible to have gone by the original route from Beypore, and it is said there will not be time now. The whole of the Presidency is infected with cholera, and though it is not bad in Madras just now, there is no doubt it has been so. I hear that cases of cholera actually occurred in or near our camp at Madura when we were there, among either the police or the sepoys, or, at all events, among some of the people in attendance. This was not reported to me. We drove out to Guindy after dinner; the night was fine and moderately cool; part of the suite, Col. Michael, the Governor and some of his staff with us.

Tuesday, 14th December.—We spent a quiet day at the very charming abode of the Madras Governor; a series of houses joined together by passages, with beautiful gardens. We were most comfortably lodged. I spent the greater part of the day in the house writing letters and reading. It is the anniversary of Prince Albert's death, and H.R.H. remains at home to-day. There are to be no festivities. The Prince went out in the evening with Colonel Michael in the park and shot a couple of cheetul (spotted deer). They, and the black buck in the park, are very wary and difficult to approach.

The thermometer to-day has been 82° in the house; it is a damp, oppressive atmosphere, but not nearly so bad as Bombay when we were there.

I had a long talk with the Duke of B. this morning; walked in the garden and got some seeds from the gardener. Wrote letters home, to Sir W. Jenner, Dr. C., and to Dr. Gordon, C.B., about his boy, whom I had seen before leaving home. Sir W. Morgan asked me to breakfast but I could not go. Sir F. Haines, Commander-in-Chief, said last evening that there had been 50,000 deaths from cholera this year in the Madras Presidency, against a few hundreds last year. I shall have full details later from the Medical Department. The camp at Bangalore has been broken up in consequence of cholera. In the evening walked with the Duke, who shewed me the gardens, which are very beautiful. His Grace had only been in India a few weeks, and it is wonderful how much he seems to know about it already. I felt as if I were talking to an old Indian of long experience. We watched the Victoria Regia opening its petals at sunset; it really was a most lovely and quite a sentimental sight. The clear, bright evening sky, the soft tropical air, the rapidly-declining daylight, the hum of insects, the peculiar stillness, and the beautiful white petals of the lily, opening almost audibly for a short life of one day, and giving out at the same time a distinct perfume, made one of the loveliest scenes, in a quiet way, I have ever witnessed. There were few mosquitos here, or the curtains so good, at all events, that we did not suffer from them. Guindy is a delightful place if there were only a better climate; it is too hot and damp.

Wednesday, 15th December.—At 7 a.m. we drove to the race-course, which is near Guindy. The races were fair, the "steeplechase," very good, was won by Artaxerxes. The morning was sultry and oppressive. It was very hot on the race-course. After the races we drove back to Government House, Madras, and had late breakfast there. Nothing very eventful occurred to-day. Reception after dinner in the banqueting-hall. Address from the Senate of the University. Met some old friends—Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Leslie, and Mrs. Sankey. In the afternoon the Prince paid a visit to the Rajah of Travancore, a fine old gentleman, who speaks English well. Then went to lay the foundation stone of the new harbour works, where great crowds assembled. I wrote several letters to-day. Thermometer 82° 84° . We drove along the beach, visited the fort, and fort church, (some good old names are on the monuments in the church) then the arsenal, and drove home. Heavy rain came on before we reached Government House. The Bangalore, Mysore, and Tanjore people are very angry with me for preventing the Prince from going to their districts. I am in sad disgrace, but I can't help it, and I fear I don't mind it much either. They think I ought to have recommended the Prince to carry out the original programme in spite of the 50,000 cases of cholera!!

Thursday, 16th December, Government House, Madras. The Prince and some of the suite went out early this morning with the hounds, and had three runs. Weather fine, but hot. Some falls but no one hurt as the ground was soft and wet.

Jugglers, snake charmers, fighting Ooryahs exhibited in front of Government House. There was also a run in the park with a cheetah, which very rapidly pulled down a black buck. The Prince then went to return the visit of the Rajah of Cochin and

Prince of Arcot. I did not go—having sent my uniform coat to have some change made in it, I had to excuse myself. There was a State dinner in the banquetting-hall; and, later, we went to a ball at the Madras Club. The rooms were beautifully decorated, and the ball was a great success. There was a garden party in the grounds of Government House, where I met several old friends—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Colonel and Mrs. Sankey, and Mrs. Leslie and others.

The weather to-day has been fine. Thermometer seldom under 81° , except at night, when it is as low as 76° to 78° . The air is full of moisture, and it feels oppressive, there is so little evaporation. The Duke of Sutherland is going by rail to-morrow to Hyderabad. The Maharanee of Tanjore came to see the Prince. It was a Purdahnusheen visit, but I think H.R.H. saw her. I don't know what the lady is like; she came in state, but was quite concealed.—The *Serapis* is expected.

Friday, 17th December.—After breakfast, I went with Drs. Harris and Bidie to see the medical college, hospital, native dispensary, and leper hospital, Choultry or lying-in hospital. I was much pleased with them all. The college is smaller than that of Calcutta, but it seems admirably conducted. I called on Dr. Balfour, Surgeon-General, who gave me much information about the state of health and the statistics of cholera this year. It has been, and is still, very bad in some places. After lunch we went to see the people's park and a choral fête. I was rather late for the latter. A few of our party dined with Sir F. Haines. After dinner we drove out to see the illumination of the town, which was very beautifully managed. But the most lovely thing was the illumination of the surf. There were crowds of people densely packed in the streets and along the shore. The night was dark, but fine and clear. The ships in the roadstead were brilliantly illuminated with changing lights and were throwing up bouquets and streams of rockets, and fire balls. The *Osborne* is especially strong in this. The Ladies Grenville, Miss Brycesson, and Miss Gore Langton went with us down to the end of the pier, which projects far out into the sea,—the waves were rolling past it with great force. We watched the illumination of the fleet, the city, and, most beautiful of all, the surf and beach. The surf was moderately heavy, and the white rollers were flowing past us, with the masoolah boats and catamarans dashing through them. The latter frequently rolled over, and the men were seen swimming to the shore. Numerous boats with torches, put out through the surf, throwing potassium lights, which burn under water more brilliantly the more they are immersed. It made a most wild and exciting scene, which was enhanced by the wash of the surf on the beach, the rushing sound of the fire-works, and the shouts of the people. It was so beautiful and interesting that we remained some time on the pier, and then drove through the crowded and illuminated streets, filled with shouting multitudes, to the next entertainment, a reception, nautch, and supper given by the citizens of Madras in the great railway station, which had been fitted up into one grand hall, in which the Prince was received, and where a fête was held. The hall was beautifully decorated, and a nautch took place before the Prince, the Duke, the ladies, and most of the principal inhabitants of Madras. The girls were very pretty, and one, especially, danced with great spirit, all with the greatest propriety—one dance round a sort of may-pole, where they held long coloured ribbons which they wove in and

out as they danced to the air of "Bonnie Dundee," was very pretty but scarcely Oriental. One girl sang as she danced. There was a magnificent supper in another apartment, and the whole entertainment was most interesting. We got home at about 1.30. All are well, but the Prince complains slightly of his leg. The abrasion has nearly healed, but there is a slight hard swelling near the head of the tibia, which I think must be due to a contusion when he grazed the skin. He allows me to put on iodine, but says he has not time to lay up or apply anything else. The Prince is going out with the hounds to-morrow morning. I sent off a large packet of about twenty letters for home to-day. I hear from Colonel Hearn, head of the police, that two policemen died of cholera in Madura two days before we arrived there, and that a sepoy of the guard was ill with it whilst we were there. I said I regretted it had not been reported to me at the time.

I have asked for the official cholera returns in the Madras Presidency for this year up to date.—Admiral MacDonald fell in getting out of a carriage to-day, and twisted his knee.

I hear that Dr. Paul, who is at home, officiating for me at the Medical Board, has been offered promotion as Deputy Surgeon-General, and telegraphed for to come out if he will take it. I have given an official memo. to Captain Hankin, private secretary to the Duke, asking that Dr. Paul may be allowed to continue acting till I return, but without prejudice to the chances of promotion.

The Prince held a review of the troops to-day, went to the people's park, and dined with the Commander-in-Chief. Some of us remained, and dined at Government House.

Saturday, 18th December.—The Prince and some of the suite went out with the hounds this morning. It was very hot and muggy. They had a good run. Some ladies were of the party.

The *Serapis* and *Osborne* have arrived from Tuticorin. Lords S. and A. are both better, but G. is by no means well. I have written to his mother to tell her exactly how he is. Liver congested, tendency to fever, loss of appetite—he is under treatment.

After breakfast I went with Dr. Harris to see the museum, where there is a good collection of natural history, antiquities, and Indian products. Saw Dr. Balfour, Surgeon-General, and Dr. Bidie. At 2 p.m. we had lunch. After lunch we went to inspect the Prince's presents, laid out in tents. The Duke, Lady A. Gore Langton, the Ladies Grenville, Miss Fanny Gore Langton and Miss Bryceson were there. There were some very beautiful and valuable objects. At 2.30 p.m. we drove down to the pier, took leave of the ladies and the household, who have all been so very kind to us, and, embarking in masoolah boats, went off through the surf, which was not very high, and got safely on board without wetting. The Duke and some of his staff—Colonel Michael and others—came to bid adieu to the Prince on board the *Serapis*. The usual salutes from the shore and from the ships were fired, and we got under weigh about 5 p.m., accompanied by the *Raleigh*, Captain Tryon, C.B., and steamed away for Calcutta. Fine weather and smooth water, the air fresher and cooler than on shore. Thermometer 80° in my cabin. G. has another feverish attack, brought on by exposing himself in Madras, when he happened to be feeling rather better—put him under treatment at once.

Drs. Balfour and Bidie have promised to send me the official returns of cholera this year in Madras up to date. The medical

officers here think I have been right in the action I have taken. I asked for an expression of opinion on the point from the head of the medical department—Dr. Balfour. I was not concerned in preventing the Prince from going to Bangalore or Ootacamund, from Madras; though I am glad he did not go. Not being able to carry out the original programme *via* Beypore, there was only sufficient time left to admit of our arriving in Calcutta and at the Delhi camp on the dates appointed. Lord A. is quite well again, so is Lord S., but he was very unwell for some days after we left him at Tuticorin.

Sunday, 19th December. 1875.—*Serapis* at sea, Bay of Bengal, en route for Calcutta. Fine weather and smooth water. The air is much fresher every mile that we run further north. G. still feverish; the rest all well. We had service on deck to-day; Duckworth preached at 11 a.m.

The spotted doe given me by Dr. Vanderstraten, at Colombo, is now quite tame and in good condition. It runs about all over the decks, and eats out of the hand. It is, I think, rather darker in colour than those I have seen in India, but evidently of the same species.

The lad who fell from the rigging at Tuticorin has quite recovered. It was simply a case of concussion, but a wonderful escape from death. Weather cooler: thermometer 78°. Air, lighter and fresher. We begin to feel more braced.

I suspect we shall soon feel it too cold after the long steaming we have undergone in the hot, damp, southern atmosphere. The thermometer fell last night to 75°; it was quite cool, and I was glad of a blanket. I generally sleep in my cot, outside my cabin. I spend the day in reading, writing, and occasional walks on the deck and on the long walk: it is a lazy sort of life, after all, on board ship.

Monday, 20th December.—We stopped for about an hour at 3 this morning to repair some damage to a valve connected with the cylinder. Mr. Oliver, the Inspector of Machinery, who joined the ship at Brindisi, and the Chief Engineer are most energetic. I went on the bridge and had coffee with the lieutenant of the watch, Prickett, and Captain Glyn. It was a fine morning; the lights of the *Raleigh* and *Osborne*, our escort, were visible near us. At 11 a.m. thermometer 76°. During the night on deck it felt quite chilly; weather beautifully fine; water smooth.

A. G. is better to-day—no fever; the others are all well! Mr. Hardinge brings me frequent reports of the health of the servants, and I see all who complain. My servants are packing, to be ready for landing at Calcutta, and for a long absence from the *Serapis*, which we now look on as our home. All, excepting Grey, are in good health—the Prince is remarkably well; the exercise and work have made him slight; he is bronzed, full of health and spirits, and apparently enjoys it all as much as possible. He said to me yesterday that he never felt better than at present.

I am reading Valbezan's India and the English; a work on Bengal, by Barton, and *P Affaire Clemenceau*.

Tuesday, 21st December.—Dr. Watson tells me that late last night, after I had gone to bed, the Prince had asked him to look at his leg, which was tender. Watson did so, and applied something. Lord S. has a slightly sore eye; all the others are well. My companions are constantly getting "blacks" from the funnel in their eyes. I believe there is scarcely one of the party upon whom I have not had to operate for this. I carry a little instrument in my pocket, with

which I evert the eyelid, and remove the offending particle; some are learning how to do it for themselves.—A. Grey is better.

The change in temperature and climate is great—thermometer in cabin to-day only 75° dry bulb; wet bulb, 68°. The air is dryer; it feels almost cold. The sea is smooth, and we are in 19° N. lat. to-day.—I am preparing for our travels up country.

Private theatricals and negro melodies by the sailors on deck this evening; the cold weather makes them energetic. I am writing home, to Sir W. Jenner, and to the Queen.—At 3 p.m. we were off the outer light-ship at the sand-heads. My old friend the *Celerity* came alongside, bringing the pilot Mr. Daly, the Master-Attendant Captain Baker, both old friends, and Mr. Yates. I removed part of Daly's hand, some years ago, on account of a gun-shot wound! The *Raleigh* here left us to return to Bombay. The weather is beautiful—we are in quite another climate—the cold season of Bengal! Thermometer down to 72°. G. is still feverish; his temperature 101°.

Wednesday, 22nd December, Mud Point, River Hooghly.—We got so far this morning and have anchored. We remain here to-day on account of the unusually low tides. Thermometer 74° in some parts of the ship; it has been down to 72°.—G. rather better, but temperature 101°. We expect the mail to-day. It is a dead calm, and the sun's rays, reflected from the water, are trying, but the air is cool. No news yet from Calcutta. Telegrams were sent on shore at Saugor Island, yet the men would not land until daylight for fear of tigers.

I am applying iodine and a bandage to H.R.H.'s leg; Watson and I had a consultation about it, and we recommended rest.

We got on after all, in the afternoon, as far as Calpee, where we received the English mail. Sir R. Temple, the Lieut.-Governor, came down in the *Rhotas* to meet the Prince, and came on board.

Thursday, 23rd December, in the Hooghly.—The thermometer has been down to 72° dry, 67° wet bulb; during the nights it is quite chilly. We went slowly up the river past familiar spots; Fort Gloucester, the Botanical Gardens and Garden Reach, and anchored off Prinsep's Ghât at about 2 p.m. The ships and banks of the river were decorated with flags. Salutes were fired from the men-of-war—*Doris*, *Topaze* and *Immortalité*—lying in the river. Great preparations have been made at Prinsep's Ghât for landing. Soon after anchoring the Duke of Sutherland, who had come round from Hyderabad by rail came on board with the high officials, and the first thing we heard was that Lord Hastings, who went with Lord Ebrington to the Annamallays—landing at Beypore—after we passed—had died of fever at Tanjore! It is well we did not land at Beypore! A fatal case of cholera occurred on board *H.M.S. Doris* a day or two ago, but otherwise her health is good. This need not excite much alarm, for beyond the risk that all must incur who come to Calcutta, there is not necessarily any increased danger. A sporadic case is not usually suggestive of epidemic cholera; Calcutta (and especially the ships in the Hooghly) is almost never without sporadic cholera.

We did not land till 4 p.m. Prinsep's Ghât had been splendidly prepared with a landing-place made of pontoons for the occasion. A pavilion and awnings had been erected, and here most of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta were assembled. I met many old friends, and among the ladies Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. J. P. Grant were the first to whom I spoke. The Prince was received on landing by Mr. S. Hogg and other members of the municipality, and an address

was read, to which H.R.H. replied; the address was presented in a beautiful silver casket. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop, the members of Council and the Chief Justice; Scindiah, Holkar, Cashmere, Rewah, Jeypore, Punnah and many other chiefs were present. After the address, a procession was formed, and we drove to Government House, by way of the Ellenborough Course, the road lined with troops, and crowded with people on foot, on horseback, and in carriages. It was nearly 5 p.m. when we left the Ghât, and about 5.30 we reached Government House. I recognised many old friends among the spectators, and among the schools drawn up on the Ellenborough Course. I saw my old friends of the E.O. Asylum, with Miss Clarke; I also noticed Woodrow superintending some of the arrangements. The children sang "God Save the Queen," and a song in honour of the Prince. It was a beautiful, bright, cold-weather day, and such are very pleasant in Calcutta. It was interesting to see my former home under these new circumstances, and very pleasant to see old friends again. Salutes were fired on shore from the fort, and from the fleet. The escort consisted of European cavalry and the Viceroy's body guard. All the ships in the river were dressed with flags, and on shore decorations of all kinds made a very bright and cheerful appearance. There was no cheering except from Europeans; the Bengalee does not express his pleasure in this way; but still, the greatest interest and enthusiasm were manifested by the dense crowds assembled to meet the Prince—the comparative absence of women was strangely in contrast with Bombay and Madras. The Prince wore Field-Marshal's full dress, with the Garter and the Star of India; the suite were also in full dress.

On arriving at Government House I find that Lord A. P. and I are lodged in the upper rooms of the N.W. wing—how well I remember them in former years! G. is better, but weak, and inclined to be feverish. I went to dine at the Palace, a party being given for me, and was very glad to see the Bishop and Miss Milman again; I met several old friends—the Carnacs, Macphersons, Andrew Spens, and others, all looking very well. There was a dinner party at Government House, but H.R.H., knowing I had so many friends in Calcutta, was kind enough to excuse me from dining there.

Friday, 24th December, 1875, Calcutta.—Beautiful weather—quite cold at night; thermometer 60°. It is the ordinary fine cold weather of Calcutta; from all I can learn it is healthy: no cholera, beyond an occasional sporadic case. It would be impossible to say these are ever quite absent from Calcutta, but this is very different to the disease in the epidemic form. To-day the Prince received the Begum of Bhopal, Maharajahs of Cashmere, Holkar, Scindiah, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Rewah, and Putiala. They were received separately, and with the salutes and ceremonies due to their rank. A certain number of sirdars accompanied each chief, and the Prince was attended by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Sir B. Frere and the suite in full dress. The Begum was veiled; the chiefs a blaze of jewellery. Attar-pan was given to each after short conversations with the Prince, and then they took leave. There was a European guard of honour and the Viceroy's band drawn up to receive the Chiefs at Government House; each was escorted into the Prince's presence by some of the suite, and again, after the interview, conducted to his carriage. The political agent attached to each chief accompanied him. The

Begum had her daughter with her. After the reception I went to see some old friends.

At 6 p.m. we drove in procession through the city, and along Chowringhee, to see the illumination, which was very beautiful. It reminded me of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Calcutta. We drove along Chowringhee, up Dhurumtollah, through Wellington Street, as far as the medical college; then, turning to the left, down Colootollah Street, and the Chitpore Road through Tank Square; we came back to Government House.

The crowd everywhere was dense, and the reception most enthusiastic. Many of the illuminated devices in the native and European quarters were beautiful. The Prince expressed himself greatly pleased.

I dined with Dr. Barnett and the Burnes', in their quarters in the old Agra Bank. Lord W. Beresford dined there. He is in the Viceroy's staff as extra A.D.C.

Saturday, 25th, Christmas Day.—The Prince and suite went in state to the Cathedral. It was very full. The Bishop preached. Andrew Spens, my brother-in-law, read part of the service. We then went on board the *Serapis* to lunch with the officers. I have scarcely had time to see my old Calcutta friends yet, it is so difficult to get away, as one never knows when one may be wanted; and there is a good deal of time expended in waiting, pending movements of various kinds.

At 5 p.m. the Prince, with a few of his suite and the Viceroy, drove to Barrackpore; H.R.H. was so kind as to insist on my remaining behind that I might see my friends, promising to send for me immediately if anything, however trifling, occurred. As it is only a short distance, and all are very well, I did so without anxiety. G. is comfortably lodged at Government House, and is improving; but I don't think he will be able to go with us up country.

I dined with the Macphersons this evening, and met a number of old friends; it was very pleasant to see them all again, and to be so kindly received.

Many have called, and many have written to me. I have not yet been able to see or reply to all, though I called on some and went to the European Orphan Asylum, where I saw Miss Clarke and several of the children, though many were away for their holidays. I visited the Medical College and Hospital, and saw Dr. Chevers and several of my old native friends.

Sunday, 26th December.—The Prince is still at Barrackpore. Beautiful weather. I rode my grey Arab, which has come round from Bombay with the other horses and carriages, and went to the General Hospital with Dr. Ewart; saw Dr. Wall, and a very fine collection of venomous snakes with which he and the Commission, appointed by Government at my suggestion, are carrying on the investigations on the subject of snake poisoning that I began. The work is pursued with vigour, I am glad to see. The General Hospital has been wonderfully altered and improved lately. The old Sudder Court has been made over to the military for a hospital. I went thence to see the C.'s, and then returned to breakfast at Government House. How much it reminded me of former days to be riding in Chowringhee; as I passed my old house I almost turned in! Ewart and Macleod live in it now. I went to church at St. John's, our old church, sat in my old seat, and remained for the communion. How it recalled former days! Mr. Bromhead, our old clergyman, preached.

I went to lunch at the Morgans', called on some friends, and in the evening drove with my friend Mrs. D. round to Ballygunge, and back by the Russapugla road, a favourite old drive. I went afterwards to see Mrs. B., but she had not yet arrived. Dined with the D.'s in Council House Street. It is a strange sensation to find myself here as a visitor, where I once was such an old resident; I can hardly realize the change!

Monday, 27th December, Calcutta.—I have asked the Prince if he will inaugurate the new Zoological Gardens at Alipore. This is the completion of a project of mine years ago, when I was President of the Asiatic Society. It has been revived lately, and, under the auspices of Sir R. Temple, the Lieut.-Governor, has at length been realised; a large piece of ground near the Female Orphan Asylum at Kidderpore having been given for the purpose. The gardens are already laid out, and some animals have been procured. It promises to become a very interesting and useful addition to the amusements of Calcutta. H.R.H. has most kindly consented to open the gardens.

The Prince returned from Barrackpore to-day; he received the Burmese and Nepaulese embassies. The morning was occupied with these ceremonies, which were like others that have preceded them. After lunch H.R.H. drove to Alipore, opened the Zoological Gardens, driving slowly through them, and then went to a garden party at Belvedere, which was numerously attended, and where some strange dances by Munipoories and other aboriginal natives attracted much attention. I met many old friends there. We returned to Government House to dress for dinner at Belvedere, and back again to Government House to a ball, which was crowded, and where I met many more old friends. I got away early, as I felt tired with all we had done to-day.

A fatal case of cholera has occurred on board the *Serapis* in one of the ship's corporals. One or two other suspicious cases have been sent to the General Hospital. When at the General Hospital H.R.H. went over the wards with Drs. Ewart, Mackenzie, Ray and Wall, and into the outhouses where the snakes were kept—cobras, ophiophagus, kraits, tic-polongas, and echis. He was surprised to see how the largest and most deadly and active snakes were seized and handled with the greatest ease by Mr. Vincent Richards and Dr. Wall. He (jokingly) said I was responsible if any accident occurred to them. I said that it had been no part of my teaching to require the investigators to handle the snakes themselves, when it could be so much better and more safely done by the natives, who are accustomed to the proceeding. But certainly no native could handle them more effectively or safely than Richards did. It is perfectly wonderful to see him take up the most active and deadly cobra and hold it without fear or difficulty. The Prince was much interested in this very curious exhibition. As he drove through the Zoological Gardens many of the great native chiefs were present. It is to be hoped that they will contribute liberally to the new institution—indeed, I believe some have already done so.

Tuesday, 28th December.—Went with Duckworth early this morning to the Medical College to meet my old students, many native and European medical friends, and brother officers. There was a large gathering, and they presented me with a beautiful service of silver plate, whilst Khan Bahadoor Tameez Khan made a very touching speech, to which I replied as best I could. It was very gratifying

to be so kindly remembered. Dr. Chevers entertained us at a magnificent breakfast, which I was sorry to be obliged to leave very early.

To-day the Prince paid return visits to several native princes—Cashmere, Jodhpore, Holkar, Johore and Jeypore. There were the usual ceremonies and salutes. After tiffin there was a levée at Government House. It was a frightful crush, but it gave one an opportunity of seeing many old familiar faces. About 2,000 presentations, I hear, were made. It was not over till 4 p.m.

There was a state dinner at Government House, and after it the Prince and suite went to a native entertainment at Belgatchia, a suburban villa belonging to the Tagore family. It was beautifully illuminated, and there were fireworks, nautches, native music—vocal and instrumental—and all that they could do to make it enjoyable. The Prince seemed much pleased with their efforts to entertain him. All the Oriental ceremonies, attar-pan, &c., were observed. The crowd was great, the scene very gay, the police arrangements excellent, and the illumination of the streets very beautiful, as we returned at a late hour to Government House. Many of the native gentlemen of Calcutta were presented on this occasion. It was a tiring day—it is wonderful how the Prince stands it all! He has not been quite well either; the change of climate, or rather temperature has affected him, and he has sore throat and cold from the chilly nights. The swelling on the leg is rather troublesome, and prevents his riding at present,—in other respects he is well. G. is improving, but is still far from well, and will not be able to go up country.

Some of my old servants have come to see me. I have taken on Mushirood-deen as a choprassey during my stay here. Money has also kindly placed two more at my disposal, and Chevers has lent me his carriage. Furzind, an old Khidautgar, who always used to go ^m with me on my shooting expeditions in Purneah, is here and disengaged, so I am going to take him with me up country. Poor old Shekh Jerrif, my Mysore choprassey of former days, has died since I left India, in 1872. My old jemmadar Jowrie's brother Shoberatie, came to see me with one of his sons. The two others are now native doctors, and on service. My old bearer, Baboo Ram, did not appear, nor can I learn what has become of him. My welcome at the College this morning was very cordial. There were many of my old friends among the native teachers, students, and medical men present, and I was very glad to see them.

There have been many changes since I left the college, and more are impending, I hear. After the meeting in the college theatre the address, the presentation, and my reply, I went over to the hospital and to the operating theatre, and performed an operation. How it reminded me of the old days!

I was obliged to get back early to Government House, and had to leave almost before the breakfast, given by Chevers, was over. Another speech, and a short reply, finished my part of the proceedings, and I bid them adieu.

Besides some plate, they gave me a beautifully engrossed and numerously signed address.

I was much gratified to find that they remembered me so kindly, and that they believe I had meant them well when I was among them as their teacher. I meet many of my old native friends, and they all seem pleased to see me again; as to the kindness of my old English

friends it is impossible to conceive anything more warm and cordial.

Wednesday, 29th December, Calcutta.—The Prince feels his throat rather sore, and the swelling on his leg is troublesome; he gets too little rest. Some of the suite are going on a hog-hunting party, but not the Prince. The hunt is to be at Goalundo, 120 miles distant, by rail. Yesterday evening I took a walk in the Eden Gardens with the Duke of S. and Lord A. P.; met several old friends, and listened to the music.

Saw Dr. Oldham, who does not look at all well,—I have urged him strongly to go to England. Partridge also looks out of health, and as if he ought to do the same. Sir R. Temple promised me that he would recommend C. for the C.S.I. I dine with the Milmans' this evening. The weather is lovely. There were races this afternoon, and the Prince was present, as also at a dinner party at Government House. There are no fresh cases of cholera on board the *Serapis*, and all are well. G. is improving. The Prince returned the visits of Scindiah and other native chiefs this morning; he has also visited Holkar, Cashmir, Jeypore, Jodpore, and Johore, and both gave and received beautiful presents.

Thursday, 30th December, Calcutta.—The *Serapis* has been visited by the native princes; they were received with due honour, and were much pleased. I visited several of my old friends to-day; dined with Oldham and Woodroffe at the Bengal Club, and went to an "At Home" at the Bayley's, where I met the Carnacs, Miss Milman, Dampiers, and many other friends.

The Prince is better; Grey is improving—I send regular reports about him to his mother. I have written to the wives of nearly all my companions to report on their health. My last accounts from England tell me my wife is well, and has nearly quite recovered from a severe dental operation. All at home are well.—My own health keeps wonderfully good. I have many visits from old native friends, and the dear old Maharajah of Benares makes constant inquiries, and has been to see me, as well as several Bengallee gentlemen.

Friday, 31st December, Calcutta.—The Prince went out early this morning to see the irregular cavalry exercise at tent-pegging, &c. After breakfast he went to visit the hospitals. There was a garden party at Government House, and a dinner party in the evening, and a ball in the Town Hall given by Calcutta; it was a very brilliant affair. I met many old friends there. The pig-sticking party returned. B. met with an accident—in trying to spear a jackal he came against the butt of his spear, broke two front upper teeth, and got a severe bruise; it disfigured him considerably, but he is in capital spirits,—it will keep him in his tent for a day or so. Lord S. also got a contusion on his throat from the butt of his spear, but the injury is not serious. They were tolerably successful with their sport. At 11 a.m. we went in two carriages, and with escort of body guard, to the Medical College, where the Prince was received by Chevers, with all the professors and students. We went over the hospital and college, and H.R.H. expressed himself pleased. A great number of students present. We then drove to the Sealdah Hospital, Sir G. Campbell's new vernacular medical school. Went over the hospital with Dr. Woodford and some of the native teachers, who were presented to H.R.H. We then went to the European Female Orphan Asylum, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Bromhead, Mrs. Palmer,

Mrs. Phear, and other ladies were present. The Prince was much interested in the asylum, and spoke very tenderly to the children. They gave him flowers, and sang "God Save the Queen," &c. We then drove to the Military Hospital, where we were met by Lord Napier, of Magdala, and the medical officers. The Prince went over the hospital, which is the old Sudder Court, now adapted to this purpose. We then drove back to Government House. The Prince had not time to go to the Native Hospital as we had hoped, as H.R.H. said, he had given the greater part of the day to me.—I drove with him in his carriage to all these places. We returned late to lunch.

The Prince ordered fruit to be sent to them all, and gave me pictures of himself and the Princess for each, including the Native Hospital, which he would have visited had there been time. There was a garden party at Government House after lunch; dinner at the Commander-in-Chief's, and after dinner a ball at the Town Hall. Yesterday the Prince had lunch on board the *Serapis*; Lord Northbrook, Miss Baring, and several other ladies and gentlemen were there.

Wrote to the Queen, to Sir W. Jenner, and several other letters. Got home from the ball early, and feel rather tired, so many things to do; the Prince went to the theatre last night. Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews are playing there. H.R.H. sent for Mr. Matthews to the box and talked with him. The papers are commenting on the death of Lord Hastings, saying how well it is that the Prince did not go to the Annamallays. Among other old friends I have met Captain Wallace, R.E. He went to Goalundo with the Shikar party. He is Government Consulting Railway Engineer, and most kindly got the railway authorities to give the officers of the *Serapis* and *Osborne* and the other men-of-war in harbour, permission to go up country to Delhi on very favourable terms.

I am glad to say the Prince's throat and leg are better. Grey is slowly improving, and is to go to the investiture of the Star of India to-morrow. The others are all well. Watson tells me the *Serapis* is healthy; no more cases of cholera. Calcutta, indeed, seems to be very salubrious at present; there is no epidemic cholera, and very few sporadic cases in the hospitals. The cold nights are rather trying after the steaming heat of Southern India. Calcutta seems to be having a good cold season and is very free from fogs as yet.

Saturday, 1st January, 1876, Calcutta.—The great event of to-day was the Chapter and installation of the Star of India, held in a grand encampment, on the Maidan—just where it had been held for the Duke of Edinburgh six years ago. Eight a.m. was the hour fixed for the investiture; we all went in full uniform. As a Companion of the Order, I had to join in the procession, as I did when the Duke of Edinburgh was invested.

When all had arrived a procession of the Companions, Knights, and Knights Grand Commanders, with their banners, was formed, they marched up in order, and took their seats under the canopy, near the dais.

The Prince conducted the investiture by special warrant from the Queen, and dressed in the robes, with his suite, his pages, and banner, he took his place on the dais, surrounded by the great officers and knights of the Order.

The military bands played marches, the guards of honour furnished by the *Serapis* and *Osborne*, and by the British infantry, pre-

sented arms as H.R.H. proceeded up the enclosure to take his seat. The European residents of Calcutta formed the mass of spectators, who were arranged in seats up the sides of the encampment and around the dais.

The warrants for holding the Chapter were then read by the secretary, and the roll of the Knights was called, each member present rising and bowing as he responded to his name. The Knights Grand Commanders present were—

H.H.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.,
 H.H. the Grand Master of the Order, Lord Northbrook,
 H.H. the Begum of Bhopal,
 H.E. Nawab Sir Salar Jung,
 H.H. the Maharajah of Puttiala,
 H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore,
 H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B.,
 Right Hon. Sir H. B. Frere, K.C.B.,
 H.H. Maharajah of Rewah,
 " " Jeypore,
 " " Cashmere,
 " " Scindiah.

Each Knight Grand Commander was accompanied by his pages, attendants, and officer bearing his banner; the native princes were accompanied also by political agents. The Knights Commanders were—

Sir D. T. Forsyth, C.S.,
 Col. Sir F. R. Pollock,
 Sir W. Muir, C.S.,
 Maharajah Sir Jey Mungul Sing,
 Maharajah of Gidhore,
 Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.,
 Sir R. Temple, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
 Maharajah of Johore,

Vizianagram.

The Companions of the Order—

V. H. Schalch, Esq., C.S.,
 Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.,
 J. F. D. Inglis, Esq., C.S.,
 Major C. B. E. Smith,
 Major-General Cunningham,
 Nawab Abdool Gunny, of Dacca,
 Colonel M. Dillon, C.B.,
 Rajah Jey-Kishen Doss,
 Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ally Khan Bahadoor,
 Meer Ackbar, Ally of Hyderabad,
 W. J. Money, Esq., C.S.,
 Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, M.D.,
 Colonel C. H. Dickens, R.E.,
 Hon. W. R. Robinson, C.S., late Acting-Governor of Madras,
 Nawab Syed Ashghur Ally Khan,
 Rajah Romanath Tagore, Calcutta,
 J. W. Edgar, Esq., C.S.,
 Captain B. Lovett, Staff Corps,
 Mahomed Hyat Khan,
 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.,
 Rajah Siva Pershad of Benares,

Colonel H. S. L. Thuillier, F.R.S., Surveyor-General,
 Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S., Member of Council,
 Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C.B.,
 G. N. Barlow, Esq., C.S.,
 Major-General Montgomery,
 Colonel J. Rattray,
 Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C.,
 Rajah Bindisseray Pershad of Oodipore.

The roll having been called, the Secretary declared the Chapter open, and the investiture began. The names, style, and title of the new Knights Grand Commander were proclaimed by the Secretary, and then each was led up to the dais, and invested by the Prince. The Maharajahs of Jodhpore and Jheend were the new Knights Grand Commanders. After they were robed and invested, salutes of seventeen guns were fired for each. These chiefs were splendidly dressed and jewelled; they are both Rajpoots. The dresses they wore, and the jewels, diamonds, and emeralds were exactly like those their ancestors used to wear in the days of the Moghul Empire, when they attended Durbars at the Moghul Court at Delhi. Next came the Knights Commanders—Mr. Robinson, C.S., member of Madras Council; and General the Hon. H. Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, were called up in succession, and, kneeling, were knighted by H.R.H., with Probyn's sword. After this came the Maharajah of Punnah, Rajah of Nahun, Kasi Rao Holkar Dada, Sahib of Indore; General Ranodeep Sing, of Nepaul; Rajah Gunput Rao, and Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ally Khan Bahadoor, dressed in black satin and gold, without jewels. The accolade, and the ceremony of kneeling and knighting, was not observed in the case of the native chiefs. I have never heard why it was omitted. Next came the new Companions—Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S., Financial Secretary to Government; the Hon. J. K. Bullen Smith, member of Council; Baboo Degumber Milter.

This completed the ceremony. A flourish of trumpets announced that the Chapter was dissolved, and the assembly broke up. The Prince was rather hoarse from relaxed throat and cold, but he went through the long and fatiguing ceremony with great dignity and energy. A procession was marshalled, and H.R.H. returned to Government House. Salutes were fired, and the military bands played marches.—The members of the Order departed as they came.

I should have mentioned that, after each knight had been invested, he took the vacant seat waiting for him among the other Grand Knights of the Order, and his banner was unfurled behind his seat. The whole ceremony was very imposing. The Prince's banner, which bore the Royal Arms of England, was carried by Probyn, as standard-bearer, in his Equerry's uniform. Most of the suite were present. The costumes were very varied and striking: the magnificent dress and jewels of the native princes, the gorgeous robes of the Grand Knights, and the military and naval uniforms had an imposing effect. The day was bright and as fine as it can be at this season of the year in Calcutta, and the general gala aspect produced by the decorations in the streets, and the ships with their colours flying, was very exhilarating.

After lunch the Prince went in state to unveil the statue of Lord Mayo, recently erected. Mr. Bullen Smith conducted the proceedings and made an excellent speech, to which the Prince made as good a reply. The statue is equestrian, and from one or two points of view the likeness is good; but though a fine work of

art, I cannot say that it impressed me as being a very good likeness.

In the evening H.R.H. went to see some polo matches played on the race-course by Calcutta against the Munipoories; and then, as it got dark, to the grand stand to witness a display of fireworks, which were very good. As we drove home along the river-side, the illuminations of the *Serapis*, *Osborne*, and other ships, and the fireworks were very strikingly beautiful; the roads were also illuminated. It appears that a shed in which some fireworks were stored, took fire, and there was a great explosion. No one was seriously hurt, though there were rumours of an old woman having disappeared.

I dined with my old friend R. Stewart this evening, and met some friends. The Prince and some of the suite went to the theatre and saw Charles Matthews act. I hear that over 12,000 persons were present at the pageant on the Maidan this morning.

Sunday, 2nd January, 1876, Calcutta.—I went to the Fort Church to-day with H.R.H.; after church we went down the river in the steam launches to the Botanic Gardens—the Prince and Lord Northbrook, Miss Baring and others; they were escorted through the gardens by Dr. King. We drove back through Howrah, which was brilliantly illuminated, stopping to look at Bishop's College, and then over the boat-bridge, which is new since I left Calcutta.

I dined with the Duffs; the Prince dined at Government House. There was some story about a native trying to approach the royal carriage to present a petition, and of his being suspected of evil designs; but the latter idea certainly had no foundation. He was only an ordinary native, who saw no harm in handing in a petition, as his countrymen are fond of doing. He was gently put aside.

This has been a comparatively quiet day. The weather is fine—hot in the sun, but the air generally cool and fresh. We are all well—Grey is better, but he does not go on with us; he will remain at Government House under Dr. Barnett, who will consult Partridge about future proceedings. The Prince's throat and cold are better. The *Serapis* keeps in good health; many of her officers are on leave. I have been on board several times, and have got all arranged for our up-country travels. I have been obliged to get a few things for myself and James at my old shops. I got a few Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam ornaments at Madras.—The plate presented by my native friends is packed and in the *Serapis*.

Monday, 3rd January, Calcutta.—Paid some farewell visits in the morning, and went with H.R.H. to the General Hospital, where we saw the venomous snakes, and an experiment shewing the effects of their poison on a fowl; the Prince was much interested. We then went to the house of Baboo Juggadanund, where the Prince was introduced to the native ladies of the Baboo's family. Miss Milman and many others were present; she introduced the ladies, who were unveiled. I believe this has given rise to much comment among native society, as it was altogether a novel and unprecedented proceeding for native ladies—albeit they are Hindoos, and not Mahomedans—to come into the presence of, and speak to, European gentlemen. No doubt the Baboo was very proud of the great honour done to him by the Prince's visit.

The Prince returned to Government House, and conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Stuart Hogg, the Commissioner of Police, in recognition of his valuable services.

A convocation of the Calcutta University was held in the new University Buildings. On this occasion I wore my cap and gown probably for the last time as a member of the Senate. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Prince, who appeared in the academic costume of the University. This was the first honorary degree ever given here, and I believe it was done at my suggestion, as I wrote to Chevers to submit the question of the propriety of doing so before the Senate, soon after our arrival in Bombay. It was considered and agreed to, though an act had first to be passed, I believe, to enable the University to do it. A speech was made by the Vice-Chancellor, to which H.R.H. replied.—I took this opportunity of mentioning to Sutcliffe, the Registrar of the University, the wishes of my Ceylon friends concerning the affiliation of their Medical School to the Calcutta University, and he said he would bring it to the notice of the Senate.

We drove back to Government House after this. I went to see and say good bye to as many of my old friends as I possibly could, though I fear I missed seeing several; my old servants, except Furzind, who goes with me, took their leave. We dined at Government House, and then drove to the Howrah Railway Station, which was beautifully decorated and illuminated, with guards of honour in attendance. The native Princes, railway and Government officials were present. The train, with our names affixed to the carriages, was ready, and at 7.45, under hearty cheering, we left Howrah for Bankipore. I travelled in a carriage with Glyn, Durrant, and Beresford, every sort of provision for comfort being made.

We have been fortunate since we have been in Calcutta, no serious illness having occurred. The Prince has had cold and sore throat, but both are better, and he is now in good health and spirits. Though not so hard worked as he was in Bombay, he has much to do, and it is remarkable how well he does it all, and with what energy and spirit he performs his ceremonial duties. We have left Grey at Government House, under Dr. Barnett's care. He is better, but not equal to the excitement and fatigue of the journey. In a short time we hope he may be able to come quietly up-country, and then cross to Bombay, or go home from Calcutta, as seems best to Dr. Barnett. All the rest of the party are well. Calcutta has been wonderfully healthy, and, considering the great influx of strangers into the city, this is most fortunate. The *Serapis* has only lost one man from cholera, and her crew generally is healthy. I cannot help feeling that, to have taken a party of fifty Europeans through so many changes of climate, without loss, at a season when epidemic cholera is abroad is a subject of thankfulness.

The alternations of temperature now are trying; the nights are very cold by contrast with the days; colds and sore throats, fever and visceral congestions are all to be expected. I caution all my party on the necessity of attending carefully to dress, warmth at night, and avoidance of exposure to the sun during the day. These changes in temperature will of course increase as we go up country, and the cold season advances. Before leaving Calcutta I made certain additions to my medicine chest, and got a portable bag for instruments, and a few medicines to take on short journeys; also got my compounder changed for a more energetic and active man. There is a great exodus of visitors from Calcutta now, and every sort of conveyance is in request.

gram. Here a sort of Durbar was held in a tent, at which several native gentlemen were presented, also an address, which was offered on a beautiful cushion worked by the girls of the Benares School. This visit to the Town Hall, through which the Prince walked, was regarded as a visit by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and only the suite and those presented were admitted. After walking through the Town Hall we went to see the golden and other sacred temples of Benares. There were Brahmins and Brahmines in abundance. These temples, though so sacred, are situated in very narrow insanitary lanes. They, the Mahadeos and the shops were decorated with flowers. In passing through the narrow streets the Prince frequently stopped to look at native products.

We went on to the Monkey Temple, where thousands of these sacred animals are cherished and fed, and very grotesque and disgusting they looked, but wonderfully tame and bold. It was very amusing to watch their antics as they were fed. We saw one of the sacrificial places where animals are slaughtered as sacrifices, and where formerly, most probably, human victims met the same fate.

We then went to the Ghât and embarked in the Maharajah of Benares' pinnaces to go to his palace at Ramnuggur, where an entertainment was prepared for the Prince. The barge, which had a double figure-head of two sea-horses, on one of which C. B. mounted, was towed by a small steamer. There was also a fleet of gaily-dressed and decorated boats filled with the Maharajah's guests. We proceeded a few miles up the river and landed at the fort of Ramnuggur, where the Prince was received by the old Maharajah and his adopted son the young Koomar, and Rajah Siva-Pershad, C.S.I. The reception was really most gorgeous and beautiful, even for India. H.R.H. landed under the thunder of salutes from great guns and other firearms, and from the Ghât (which was beautifully prepared and decorated) up to the Palace, he passed through lines of magnificent elephants, splendidly caparisoned led horses, camels, armed men, horse, foot, and Artillery, with crowds of gaily and richly-dressed natives.

The old Palace and Fort of Ramnuggur is very picturesquely situated on the high bank overlooking the Ganges, its towers, works, and abutments giving it a formidable appearance. In the early part of our history in India it was the scene of more than one fight in which we were concerned. Its courtyards are surrounded by high walls, and altogether it has a most ancient and warlike aspect.

The Prince entered, guarded by native troops and surrounded by his suite; the dear old Maharajah seemed overwhelmed with delight at the honour conferred on him, and expressed his happiness in the most glowing terms. He certainly is one of the finest specimens of a native Prince of the old school one could desire to see—is as good as he looks, and is universally liked and respected by Europeans and natives. Nothing during the whole expedition, to my mind, exceeded the taste, the beauty, and the Oriental grandeur of the reception; the time, the place, and the Maharajah's designs all combined to make it so. There was a Durbar or reception, at which all the family, or dependents entitled to the honour were presented. Then endless trays of offerings from the looms and workshops of Benares were laid before the Prince.

After this H.R.H. went over the palace, and saw some beautiful

and curious works of native art. Among them a model in ivory of the palace, and a set of models in silver of ancient astronomical instruments. These, and many others that I cannot describe, were made by Benares' artificers. There was the large picture of the Duke of Edinburgh and his suite, painted from a photograph taken in 1870 at Chukiah, the Maharajah's country hunting seat, near Benares. Among them I recognised myself, represented with red hair and whiskers!

There was a magnificent supper, or rather dinner, prepared. --it must have cost thousands of rupees—in the European style, of which, I am sorry to say, very little advantage was taken, as no one was hungry. There was still much—the best—to be seen, and little time to spare, as it was already getting dark, and we had to get back to dinner in camp.

So we adjourned to the terraces and towers in the open air, and there I think we saw one of the most lovely sights eye could behold.

It was a beautiful clear evening, the sun nearly set, the short twilight rapidly fading into darkness, the colouring of the evening sky varied and beautiful; but all round us and in the distance, palaces, towers, terraces, ghats, boats—sketched out in lines of fire; endless lights floating down the stream, and in the distance the ghats, the temples, and the minarets of the city of Benares, beautifully and distinctly sketched in light; flights of rockets were constantly projecting themselves into the air, and fire balloons rising in rapid succession—not one, but dozens after dozens—making one of the most remarkable, as well as beautiful, scenes I have ever beheld. It was like fairyland! I must say that the beauty of the illuminations, and the quiet, gentle motion of the floating lights was rather hindered than enhanced by the rush and flare of the rockets and balloons—though, like the lights on the river, they floated away into the upper currents of the air very beautifully.

We embarked where we had landed, with similar state, and by torch-light—the brilliancy of the illumination extending to the water edge—and sailed quietly down the stream, passing the ghats and temples of the city to obtain a good view of the illuminations, and to study their outlines drawn against the dark sky in lines of fire. There were many quaint devices, and English and Persian inscriptions, all redolent of loyalty and welcome to the Prince. We were obliged to leave it all too soon, and landing, got into our carriages and drove back to camp for dinner. The night was lovely, and bright with starlight; the fire balloons floating away in the distant sky became mingled and confounded with the stars themselves. We drove home through illuminated streets back to the camp, which was also illuminated. There was a large dinner party, given by Sir J. Strachey, at which I met many old friends. After dinner there was music.

The dining and reception tents are magnificent. Sir John and Lady Strachey have provided all with really royal splendour. It was quite cold at dinner, making one enjoy the fire.

Thursday, 6th January, 1876.—At 8.30 this morning we left Benares by the Oude and Rohilkund Railway for Lucknow, *via* Fyzabad, where we halted to have lunch, and where Sir G. Couper, Chief Commissioner of Oude, and several high civil and military officers met the Prince. The station was tastefully decorated, and a sumptuous breakfast prepared. I met my old friend Dr. Loch here, among others.

We arrived at Fyzabad at 12.55, and left it at 1.5 p.m., reaching Lucknow at 4.30 p.m. The approach to Lucknow through the Char Bagh was, to me at least, very interesting and full of reminiscences of former days. But all is so altered now that one has difficulty in recognizing and identifying particular spots that otherwise remain much as they were, though completely changed as to their surroundings. The pillars and towers of the Martiniere were the first objects identified. The railway passes right through part of the old Char Bagh, which, in former days, was under my supervision; it has long since ceased to be a public garden.

At the railway station, which was tastefully decorated, the Prince was met by the civil and military officers of this large station, with many native chiefs and gentlemen of distinction. I recognised my old friends the Maharajah Digbija Singh, of Bulrampur; Mooshunood Dowlah Bahadoor, and his son; Mumtaz-ood Dowlah Bahadoor, and Agha ally Khan. The latter presented the address from the municipality of Lucknow; at the same time, offerings of the manufactures of the city were made.

Salutes were fired, and all the usual military honours were paid to the Prince, who, attended by Sir G. Couper and his suite, entered the carriages and drove to the Chief Commissioner's house—the Banks' house of the old Residency days.

The roads were beautifully decorated, and crowded with people who all, seemed pleased, though silent. This most beautiful of all Indian stations looked its best; but how changed since the old days before the annexation! The streets were lined with police and military, and the most perfect order was maintained.

The Prince was received by Lady Couper and other ladies; we then went to find our tents, a camp being pitched near the house in the Dil Kusha park.

Almost immediately after arriving at Government House, the Prince, the Duke of Sutherland, Probyn, and I went for a drive through the Wingfield park, past the Secundra Bagh, where a great slaughter of sepoys took place during the relief of the Residency; along the river side, past the Kaiser Bagh, Chutter Munzil, and Tereeh Kothie; and then through the Residency, where I pointed out the familiar old places. We did not then stop to examine them, as it was late, but drove back to the Chief Commissioner's house.

The weather is pleasant; it has been cloudy to-day, and is cold at nights. Thermometer in tent, 57° at 8 p.m., when dressing for dinner. In the train, to-day, it was only 69°, but at this time of the year it might well be much colder, especially at night, when a tent is generally very cold.

There was a large dinner party, where I met many old friends. The old Abdar of the Residency of former days, now Khansamah, was very glad to see me. Many of the servants and choppers are old acquaintances, and I little thought I should ever see them again. Poor old Pursid Narain, the former Deputy-Postmaster, who served so long under me, was waiting with others, and came into my tent to make his salaam, just as if he had been doing it every day, and I had never been absent. They all looked older—no doubt I do also. I was very glad to see them; they served me well, and I wish I could have seen poor old Pursid better provided for; but do what I can—and I have often tried—I have never succeeded in getting him anything satisfactory; such is the difficulty of official routine!

Government House was formerly the entrance to the Dil Kusha Park, and was added to when Major Banks, as Commissioner of Lucknow, occupied it in 1856; it has gradually been increased to its present size. It is full of old associations and memories for me, as I have seen it from time to time, and under such different circumstances. The last time I was here was with the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. Lucknow and all its surroundings, though much changed then, is more so now.

January 7th, 1876, Lucknow.—Before breakfast this morning I rode my grey Arab—which has arrived with the other horses—to the Residency, with the Duke of Sutherland, Probyn, Lord A. Paget, Col. Williams, Knollys and Carrington. Went over my house and several of the other posts of defence, and saw as much as we could before breakfast. How it recalled the old days, to be again riding in Lucknow! I found Pursid Narain and several of my old native friends and servants waiting for me when I returned to my tent.

After breakfast there was a levée, and a reception of Delhi and Lucknow Princes, Nawabs, Talookdars and other native gentlemen of importance; all the civil and military officers and others entitled to the honour were presented to the Prince. As I stood and watched them passing I noted the changes time had made; I could not help thinking deeply over the past and its memories, and of the hundreds who were with me then and since, who are gone now!

After the levée came lunch, and then the Prince and some of the suite (I went in the carriage with H.R.H.) drove to see the Dil Kusha. The ruins of this fine old French château, for such it always appeared, are all that is left of it. It was offered to me as a temporary residence when I was married, in 1855; its park is now the site of one of the largest military cantonments in India. We drove through this, and then went to the Martinière, which is still a college. We went all over, and to the top of it, whence the surrounding country is well seen; the scenes of many interesting events in the war of 1857 were pointed out; then down into the vault where the body of Claude Martin in former days lay in a sarcophagus, with a figure of a sepoy with reversed arms at each corner of the vault. In 1857 the mutineers opened the coffin, and scattered the bones, but the sarcophagus, with its inscription, remains; the sepoys are gone!

We drove past the Secunderabagh, the Shah Nujuf, the Kudum Russool, the Tara Kotie, the Chutter Munzil and the Kaiser Bagh to the Residency, where, at 3.30, the great event of the day took place—the laying of the foundation stone by the Prince, of a memorial given by Lord Northbrook to the natives who fell in defence of the Residency. It was a very impressive ceremony; all the troops of the large garrison were assembled, whilst all the surviving defenders who could be got together were present. The monument is just outside the Bayley Guard Gate, in sight of my old house, and there the troops were drawn up, and the Prince and suite assembled. I stood with three other officers—Smith, Cubitt, and Birch, the only commissioned officers present of the old garrison—opposite to the Prince, the old sepoy pensioners and others of the garrison drawn up near us. Sir G. Couper then made an excellent address, in which he spoke of the fidelity of those native officers and men who remained and fought with us. H.R.H. made a touching reply, and then the survivors were presented to him by Cubitt, Birch and myself. I stood by the Prince's

side and introduced those I knew as they passed. There were some of my own garrison—all looked very aged and worn. They were much gratified, and several tried—native-like—to take the opportunity of asking for something more. God knows they got little enough! Ungud, our news-carrier, was conspicuous among them. After this was over, and the stone laid, a Royal salute was fired. We then drove through the Residency to the Muchee Bhowan and to the Arsenal in Asoph-ood Dowlah's Imaumbarah, the largest building in the world, I believe, with a roof unsupported by pillars. We drove home through the new roads that intersect the city, which is hardly recognisable by an old resident. The Prince got a good idea of the place, the Residency, the relative positions of the bridges, and various parts of the city. We dressed for dinner, and then went to the grand fête given by the Talookdars in the Kaiser Bagh.

The weather is quite cold, especially at night, in the tents. Thermometer last night 42°, but it rises to 70° and 74° in the day.—We are all well. I am writing letters as opportunity occurs—it is difficult with so many interruptions—to Lady M., home, and to others.

The fête at the Kaiser Bagh was very gorgeous with fireworks, illuminations and music. There were crowds of people, and a great crush in the Barradurrie. The Talookdars were all in gala dress. They presented an address and some presents, a crown among other things, to H.R.H. There was a supper, and all, including the music and the lighting, was grand in the extreme. The air was rather heavy with the smell of sulphur and other pyrotechnic products; the heat of crowded rooms, the noise of music and salutes, and the crush of perfumed Nawabs, Rajahs, and Talookdars, made the cold night air and the bright, starry sky pleasant enough to go home by. The city was beautifully illuminated; they have always known how to do this well, and on the whole the native fête was most successful. I should say that there had been some nautches, but they were very little seen in the crowded assembly. I was glad to get to bed, as we were to be off early next morning by rail to Oonao on a hog-hunting expedition. There is much that is fatiguing in the mental strain that attends such proceedings as those of the last two or three days, especially when they include such associations and memories as mine. The changes from the heat of the day to the cold of nights are also trying, whilst the dust is disagreeable. We are all well, I am glad to say. The Prince occasionally says, it is too cold!

January 8th, 1876, Lucknow.—We were up pretty early this morning, and off at 7.30 by train for Oonao near Cawnpore, on this side of the Ganges; where a camp has been prepared about five miles from that station, where elephants, horses, and beaters are assembled, ours having been sent on. The Prince was escorted by a guard of Hussars to the Char Bagh Station, where the railway officials were in attendance. The train left about 8 o'clock, and we had tea *en route*. On arriving at Oonao we found dog-carts, breaks, and carriages waiting. I got into one of the breaks, drawn by artillery horses, and we went off at a gallop over a cutcha road. We had not gone far before the springs of our carriage (there were several persons in it) broke down, and we came to a standstill. I jumped into another, and went on. Some followed on elephants, camels, or horses, and we soon got over the five or six miles that separated us from the camp at Sekunderpore, where the hunt was to begin. We found break-

fast prepared in the tents, and after it we mounted and rode to the ground. As I thought it better to keep my eye on the others, I went on an elephant, and had Hardinge near me with bandages, splints, &c., that might be necessary in case of accident.

The hunt was over grassy plains; the grass, in some places, long and interspersed with patches of cover, low brushwood, with nullahs here and there. The sport was fair, there were some good runs, and ten boars were killed.

The Prince got his share of the first spears, and rode one of his English horses well and hard. I was very anxious as I watched him, particularly as the ground was broken and rough, and some falls occurred. At one time I saw a loose horse galloping in the distance when the hunt had got far away from my elephant—it turned out to be Sidney Hall's, who, being a light-weight, did not hurt himself when his horse fell.

All went well till the afternoon when, in a sharp gallop after a boar, Carrington's horse came down just as he took the spear, and the result was a broken collar-bone. I was on the spot in a few minutes, and applied a figure of eight bandage. We then carried him to the shade of some babool trees, where tiffin was prepared. He was rather faint from the shock, but bore it well, and was very plucky. We sent for a dhooly, in which he was carried back to camp, where I finally dressed him. Beyond the bruise and the fractured collar-bone, no harm was done. He will remain in camp with Colonel Williams and Dr. Brown will come from Lucknow to take care of him for the present. We shall pick him up at Oonao, as we go to Cawnpore, on Monday next. Lord Suffield also got a blow in the neck from the butt of his spear, but it was not serious. Probyn's chestnut horse had been rather badly cut near the hock by a pig. I tied a bleeding artery, and told the stud-groom, Prince, to apply cold-water dressing.

We drove to Oonao at a rapid pace, got into our train and back to Lucknow by 7 p.m. After dinner the Prince and the suite went to a ball given by the Residents at the Chutter Munzil. It was very full, and I met many old friends, among others Mrs. Kavanagh and her daughters. Kavanagh got the Victoria Cross at Lucknow for going out through the city during the siege. He was not at the Residency yesterday, having purposely kept away, as he is in some trouble with the authorities about his appointment. It was a pity he was absent!

I danced, walked and talked with old friends. How all is changed and changing since the siege! This house was full of dead sepoys when Outram relieved us in 1857.

Sunday, 9th January.—This morning I drove with Sam Brown, Probyn and Lord A. P. to the old Muriaon Cantonments, and went over the old ground. It is so changed that one makes out the old familiar spots with the greatest difficulty. The houses and the church have disappeared; even the roads are altered, and the parade grounds and old gardens are fields; a fragment of a wall or a bit of gate or pillar here and there, mark the site of the old houses—complete desolation prevails.

I could just make out the spot where my wife's father lived, where the church in which I was married stood; the old chabootra or band-stand, still remains, to indicate how the bearing of the

place should lie. It was a fine, bright morning, and reminded me of the days before 1857, when I used to ride up here from the city in the mornings. How changed all is—the place, the people, and myself, too! And what numbers are gone! Everywhere I meet with something to remind me of friends passed away since the sad days of the siege. We went to the old burial ground to look at the grave of a friend of Sam Brown's, who was killed during the Mutiny, and found it sadly dilapidated. We drove back over the old familiar road and through the changed city, to breakfast, after which I went to church, near the Chief Commissioner's house, where Dr. Spencer, the chaplain, preached on the Epiphany. I then went to see some of my friends—Wishaws', Camerons' and others. After lunch the Prince, the Duke of Sutherland and some of the suite, with Sir G. Couper, drove to the Residency. We got out at my old house, and went over it. I pointed out my room, and the spot where Sir H. Lawrence lay, and where he died; where the ladies lived, and where many interesting events took place. The Prince was deeply interested. We then went all over the site of the old defences, each place was pointed out, and each garrison explained. The Prince ascended to the top of the Residency tower, from which he had a beautiful view of the country, and of the line of approach through the city of Outram and Havelock's force. He went into the Tye Khana, and, in short, saw all, from beginning to end. We visited the churchyard, and there saw Sir H. L.'s tomb, with its simple inscription:

"Here lies HENRY LAWRENCE,
Who tried to do his duty."

The Prince asked many questions, which Sir G. Couper and I replied to; here also he seemed much interested! I little thought in 1857 that I should live to show the ruins of my house to the Prince of Wales! Much of it is still standing, but the roof and the floor are gone. I tried to find the old tally I kept on the wall of my 14 killed and 40 wounded, but the plaster had fallen away. The shot and shell marks still remain, showing how it was battered, but in many places these have disappeared by the crumbling of the walls. I gathered a few flowers to send to my wife from her old home. The Residency is kept in beautiful order, and is a striking memorial, but the ruins look old—so old, one can hardly realize that they were once smiling and happy homes of some who are still quite young. The events of that evil time look so far back in the past that they hardly seem to belong to the present generation! And yet, as I stood at the door of my ruined house, the past seemed to come so near that I could have imagined myself once more in my old place, and that I was about to mount my horse or get into my carriage and drive to cantonments! I felt, as I have always felt on revisiting my house, how much cause I have to be thankful; and how many there are who still live, only to look back to the time and place as among the saddest of their recollections.

I lost all my property, and many valued things; but I saved those who were dearest to me. Thank God, no grave there at least, holds any of my loved ones!

Dined with the Wishaws'. The day has been beautiful—hot in the sun, but cool out of it. Last night the thermometer did not go below 54°.

Monday, 10th January, 1876, Lucknow.—I went to see the Bulrampore Hospital with Dr. Wishaw; it is under the charge of my old house surgeon, Essan Chunder Ghose. Visited the Residency and my old house again, probably for the last time in my life. After breakfast there was a grand parade, where the Prince presented colours to the 14th Foot, Col. Hawley. We returned to lunch, and then started by train from the Char Bagh Station for Cawnpore. The officials and native chiefs were at the station, the usual salutes were fired, bands played, and other honours were paid to the Prince. On arriving at Oonao we found Carrington and Williams waiting. They joined us, and we went on to Cawnpore. C. is doing very well; the bandages have remained firm, and he is free from pain. The distance from Lucknow to Cawnpore is only about 50 miles. There is now a bridge. When we crossed in 1857, after the relief, we spent hours on the bridge of boats, under fire from the mutineers, who were attacking Wyndham, whom we had made a long forced march to relieve.

We went to see the memorial church, built on the site of Wheeler's old entrenchment. Many a familiar name of old friends and acquaintances I read on the tablets in the wall. I remember going over the entrenchment in 1857, when it was just as Wheeler left it,—with relics of the occupants scattered about; I picked up one—the back of a piece of music, entitled, "All Worldly Shapes shall Melt in Gloom!"—We went thence to the garden and the memorial well, a most sad and touching sight; thence to the places near it, where so many of those who fell in the retreat to Cawnpore died. I gathered a few flowers to send home, and we then drove to Mr. Prinsep's, the judge's house, to dinner. The bungalow is situated on a high bank overlooking the Ganges, and in the evening light the view of the river was very beautiful. Some of the party went to see the Ghât, where the people were massacred by the Nana in that evil year of 1857.

I returned to the railway to look after Carrington, who had been left in the railway carriage, and found him very comfortable, and well cared for by his servant, he had all that he wanted.

Returning to the judge's house, we soon after drove to the station for Delhi: illuminations, guards of honour, music and officials in attendance, as usual.

The weather is fine, the air clear and bright, beautiful starlight; the nights cold—so cold that one is glad of any amount of covering. We are well, except an occasional trifling ailment. The Prince has got over his cold and sore throat, does not now complain of the swelling in the leg, and seems to enjoy everything greatly.

Tuesday, 11th January, en route to Delhi from Cawnpore.—An early breakfast at Ghazeabad; dressed in uniform to enter Delhi, where we arrived about 9 a.m. Great preparations at the station for the reception of the Prince—guards of honour, salutes fired, with a crowd of Europeans and natives of all ranks; a procession—partly equestrian, partly in carriages—to our camp beyond the ridge. We passed through the Chandney Chouk, past the Palace, and through the Lahore Gate. The road the whole way was lined by troops of all descriptions, about 18,000 altogether. It was a most picturesque and varied scene, from the variety of costumes—native and European—and the different uniforms of the infantry, cavalry, irregulars, artillery, with camels and

elephants. The road was very dusty, as may be imagined. We passed along the ridge, over the scene of the fighting in 1857, by Hindu Rao's house, the flag-staff, lines and other familiar places, and reached our camp, which adjoins that of the great army now assembled, and near the site of the old cantonments before 1857. This is a great camp, a street of double-poled tents, a Durbar tent, with the Royal tent at the head of the street, and in front of it the Royal Standard is flying. Our tents were very much like those we had at Benares, and behind them are several for officers and others belonging to the Prince's camp. Dr. Kellett, of the Artillery, is now on our staff as sanitary officer in charge of the camp. He will remain with us here, and will join us again when we go to the Terai, after returning from the Punjab and Jummoo.

We had a large party at lunch, and after it the Prince held a levée, which was very numerous attended; the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier, and all the high civil and military officers were there. Lord Napier is suffering from a broken collar-bone, the result of a fall with his horse. He won't lay up, and goes about with his arm bandaged—it must cause him considerable suffering.

In the evening I rode out with Prince Louis of Battenburg, and went to see my old friends General and Mrs. D. Stewart and their daughters; Stewart commands one of the four divisions of the Delhi army. Dined in camp, and then went to an evening party at Lord Napier's, where I met many old friends. His camp is not very far from the Prince's.

The days are hot and dusty, but the nights bright and cold. The thermometer fell below 39° last night in the tents. The air is dry, the camp generally very healthy. I inspected Dr. Kellett's sanitary arrangements, and they seem excellent; he will report to me any case of sickness in the camp. Carrington has borne the journey well, and has little pain. I examine his bandages frequently: they have not moved. There are a few slight cases of internal derangement, owing to the changes of temperature, but on the whole we are very healthy.

General Bubber Jung, a son of Sir Jung Bahador, is suffering from dysentery. He was appointed A.D.C. to the Prince on leaving Calcutta. He is a young Nepaulese of about 25 years of age, and went to Calcutta as the Nepaulese representative.—There is neither cholera nor epidemic disease. Kellett is a most excellent, energetic fellow, looks well after the camp and reports all that occurs.

Wednesday, 12th January, Delhi.—Early this morning the thermometer in my tent was 38°—it must have been very near freezing point during the night. We have fire-places, as we had at Benares. After visiting Carrington and one or two others with slight ailments, before breakfast, I accompanied the Prince, in full dress, to a review. The whole force—about 20,000 men—was out in four divisions. The troops manœuvred very well, and elicited much admiration from the Prince and all the spectators. The irregular cavalry showed to great advantage. After the review the Prince presented colours to the 11th, formerly the 70th N.I., one of the few faithful regiments during the mutiny of 1857. The review was very interesting and a magnificent sight, but it was rather tiring, and I was glad to get back to camp out of the volumes of dust. As I had some work to do I did not go anywhere else, but rode straight back to my tent, and took off my full dress.

The day was bright and clear, the air dry and cold, the sun's rays hot. It is a trying climate—from these very extremes; the face and hands are chapped, and partly peeled by it. A cold in the head makes me feel uncomfortable. The Prince, Lord Suffield, Probyn and some of the suite went to lunch with the 10th Hussars. In the evening I took a quiet ride on one of the State elephants along the ridge, past Hindoo Rao's house, back by Metcalf's house and past the Commander-in-Chief's camp. I was quietly looking at the sites and points of view of the great city lying below—that were so interesting to our army encamped here in 1857!

We had a dinner party in camp. The Prince entertained all the generals and other high officers concerned in the proceedings of to-day. After dinner we went to a ball given to the Prince in the Dewan Khās, in the fort. Perhaps Hafiz's* couplet written on the wall never spoke more truly than on this occasion. The decorations of the ancient hall of audience were splendid, the lighting and all that could conduce to beauty and splendour were admirably arranged. The crowd was great, people not only from Delhi, but from many far-off stations were there. The dancing was spirited, and continued to a late hour. There was a supper, with which, I am told, the givers of the entertainment were not quite pleased, and found fault with the contractors—I did not wait for it, so cannot speak from experience; I can only say that what I saw seemed all that could be desired. I came away with Sir Bartle and Lord Alfred, and enjoyed the bright starlight and keen air as we drove back to camp. The Prince remained till the ball was nearly over.

The night felt very cold; thermometer down nearly to freezing point—capital weather for making ice; by exposing water in little earthenware dishes laid out on straw in the still, clear nights, when there are no clouds to stop radiation, and no wind, ice is thus artificially formed even when the thermometer is some degrees above freezing point. It is gathered in the mornings, beaten into masses, and preserved in ice pits until the summer. Wenham Lake ice now comes in great quantities to Bombay and Calcutta, and is carried by rail all over the country, and is wonderfully cheap, we are seldom without it anywhere!

Thursday, 13th January, 1876, camp, Delhi.—It was very cold last night; Lord S. and Captain G. are threatened with dysentery, the results of the changes of temperature. One or two of the others are troubled with slight ailments—I shall remain at home to-day to look after them. The Prince is going to drive to the Kootub; I should like to go there again, but shall not, as it would keep me away all day. The camp is healthy; no cholera—at least, none reported to me.

Weather bright and clear; cold nights, but hot in the tents during the daytime; air dry and parching. Numbers of shawl, jewel and picture merchants in camp; I am making a few small purchases and am also busy with home letters.

Dined with the 10th Hussars, encamped near us.—Aylesford is laid up, but his indisposition is not severe. I write frequently to the mothers, wives, or sisters of my companions to report on their health.

* Agur firdous be rui zamin ust!
Hameen ust! hameen ust! o hameen ust

If there is a paradise on earth
It is this! it is this! oh, it is this!

This I promised to do before I left England; no doubt it is a satisfaction to them to have my reports.

Friday, 14th January.—Thermometer fell to 34° last night; it is a bright, clear day. Visited all the hospital and sanitary arrangements, and saw a patient with Dr. Kellett. Despatched my home letters and papers.

The Prince accompanied by his suite and many of the staff, rode out to see one part of the Delhi force, commanded by General Hardinge, attack the other, which, under General Reid, is to defend the ridge and the approach to it. We were in the saddle great part of the afternoon, galloping about watching different manœuvres, and points of attack. It ended in General Reid's force maintaining its position. It must have been interesting to some of the party who were here at the real fighting in 1857. I rode my grey Arab, and he carried me well. We went over much ground, and some of it was rather rough—the Prince rode his English horse, Coomassie. Dined with Lord Napier, Commander-in-chief, and at dinner met many old friends. The chief himself is one of the oldest; he came into my house at the relief of Lucknow, in 1857, shot through the leg; Outram with him, shot through the arm.—The day was beautiful, and galloping about on the sham battle field was exhilarating.

Saturday, 15th January.—Saw General Bubber Jung with Kellett this morning; he is suffering sharply from dysentery, and is not very discreet. I gave very strict injunctions to the old Nepaulese Colonel, who is with him, as to what should be done. Went with the Prince and suite, and the General, to see the continuation of the sham-fight, and rode many miles across country. General Hardinge's force could not overcome General Reid's.

We returned about 4 p.m., and had a picnic in a tope of trees—there were many ladies present. Lords S., C., A. and G. are better; Sir B. F. has had a bad cold, but he is better. The alternations of temperature are very trying, but the health of the camp is good!

Dined with the Rifle Brigade this evening; Duckworth and others of the suite were there also. There was a circus performance given by some of the Hussars in a tent prepared for the purpose; the Prince and some of the suite, I believe, honoured it with their presence—I did not go.

Sunday, 16th January, 1876.—Cloudy night; thermometer did not fall below 44°. The air feels much milder, and not so parching and dry. My invalids are all doing well. Service in open air in camp, with a large military attendance; the Prince and suite, Commander-in-Chief and staff also present—my old friend Adams preached. I met Dr. Mazuchelli, another old Calcutta friend, at the service.

Letters from home; all well. Telegraphed to tell my wife that our second boy is to leave Rugby and go to the Rev. Mr. Smith's, where D's. boy was so well trained. Wrote home, and to friends.—Warm day; cloudy; air damp; a few drops of rain fell. General Bubber Jung is still very ill. I have bought some Delhi pictures, Rampore Chudders, and ornaments, &c. Went to dine with General and Mrs. D. Stewart in their camp in the 4th Division. Met General Crawford Chamberlain, Sir H. Daly, T. Hope and two Miss Stewarts. I rode to the camp on a fine tusker elephant named Furudun.

Monday, 17th January.—Cloudy night; thermometer 45°. This morning the Prince inspected the cavalry, and especially the 10th

Hussars; the brigade was commanded by Col. J. Watson, C.B., V.C. H.R.H. was much pleased with their appearance and work. G. is still suffering from dysenteric symptoms, and is laid up in his tent. Bubber Jung is worse; Lord C.B. has an inflamed leg. I was knocked up last night to take something out of Major Clarke's eye. Weather beautifully fine and clear again. Went to see soldiers' games—tent-pegging, sword exercise and races. Dined in our own camp; some of the party dined with the Commander-in-Chief.

We leave Delhi at 9.40 p.m. by train for Lahore—Glyn is not well enough to go; he remains with Col. Greathead, and will be well looked after. The station was illuminated, and there were fireworks, guard of honour and salutes. Many people, including ladies, were at the station to see the Royal train start. We were off at about 10 p.m., and made ourselves comfortable in the saloon carriages with blankets and resais, the night being cold. I slept pretty well, though it was cold and draughty, and was hardly conscious of the various stoppages. We arrived at Umritsur at about 8.40 a.m.; it was cold, and there was hoar frost on the ground.

Tuesday, 18th January, Umritsur.—We had chota hazari, and put on full dress to enter Lahore, where we arrived at about 9.40 a.m. The station was decorated; the Lieut.-Governor Sir H. Davies, with military and civil authorities and native chiefs were waiting to receive the Prince. We drove in procession to Government House, passing the encampments of the native chiefs, pitched along the roadside. They had elephants, troops and followers drawn up, and were all waiting the Prince's arrival. The road wound round the fort, and the sight was most interesting, with the elephants in their gay coloured trappings, the camels, sowars and every variety of native troops; salutes were fired and bands played as the Prince passed. There were great crowds of natives along the whole route. The forts, the mosques and minarets looked very picturesque, and the groups of elephants and attendants in front of each chief's camp were most imposing. Each chief was seated on his elephant, and rose and salaamed as the Prince passed.

We had breakfast soon after arriving at Government House, where the Prince was received by Sir Henry and Lady Davies—then a numerously attended levée, and a reception of native chiefs. An address from the municipality was read, and presented in a rich casket. About thirteen native chiefs were presented with the usual ceremonies, a salute, according to his rank, being fired for each. There was the Nawab of Bhawalpore, the Rajahs of Fureedkote, of Chumba, of Mundi, of Sukeet, Sirdar of Kulsia, Nawabs of Patowdi, of Loharoo, of Dojarra, Rajahs Shumshir Sing, of Goler; of Maler Kotla, of Kupurthulla, of Nabha, and, I think, some others, but I do not remember their names.

After lunch we drove to the central jail and saw all the arrangements and the manufactures—carpets, clothes, towels—of the prisoners. We also visited the Thuggie Department, and several noted old Thugs, whose lives had been spared on turning approvers—that is who saved their lives on condition of betraying others—were brought before the Prince. They can hardly be considered prisoners now, and some of them are most venerable and respectable-looking old gentlemen. One or two of them told us how many lives they had taken with the Rumal (handkerchief), and one showed

how the strangling process was affected, and exhibited it, with a handkerchief, on my arm—instead of a neck—giving it such a wrench that I felt it for days afterwards. Several prisoners—one or two Europeans or East Indians, whose conduct had been good during their confinement—were liberated at the Prince's request; about twenty-five men and twelve women (natives) were released.

Some purchases of manufactures were made. We then drove to the fort, went over it and the citadel; Runjeet Sing's house and the Sheesh Mahul, where there is a beautiful view of the plain on the banks of the river, where Runjeet used to review his troops, and where, perhaps, Alexander's troops may have exercised. There was a glorious view of the distant snowy ranges from the roof. The sun setting over Runjeet's Tomb and the Badshahi Mosque, was very beautiful. We dined at Government House at 8 p.m. Lord S. is laid up with symptoms of dysentery. Put him regularly under treatment in bed. The day cold, but beautifully bright and clear—air dry. Met many old friends—Col. Williams R.E., and others. Heard from Mrs. R. at Peshawur. There was a ball given at the Montgomery Hall; I met several old friends. Left pretty early, before supper, and went to bed at 11.30. The night was cold, but fine. I am in a large tent in the camp surrounding the Government House, which itself is an old tomb converted into a dwelling-house. The reception rooms are large, but the accommodation is not very extensive—several of our party are in tents. It was so when I was here in 1870 with the Duke of Edinburgh.

Wednesday, 19th January, Lahore.—The night was not so cold; thermometer only 42°. Lord S. is better; C. is better also—his collarbone is fast consolidating; A. is out of sorts! I went with Sir B. Frere and General Maclagan to the Museum, and saw, among other objects, some very interesting Greco-Buddhistic sculptures, and got a copy of a picture of the artificial nose-makers of Kote Kangra. We visited the Mayo Hospital, and were taken over it by Drs. Burton Brown and Neil; it is a good hospital, and seems to be very popular. I remained at home the greater part of the afternoon writing letters.

The Prince returned the visits of several of the native chiefs and opened the Soldiers' Institute at Mean-Meer. In the evening, after dinner, we all went to a fête at the Shalimar Gardens. It was very crowded—many native chiefs with their followers, and all the European inhabitants were there. The tanks and fountains, which are numerous and beautiful, were splendidly illuminated, and there were fireworks and music. It was very cold, and a great coat was most acceptable. It was certainly a lovely night, such as perhaps only can be seen in India. The drive home was very cold.

Ellis's servant has dysentery, but is better to-day. I have a good many patients at present.

The Prince is very well, but he often complains of the cold, and says he prefers the moist warmth of Southern India.

I have bought a few trinkets of Gujeratee work and from the North-west and Afghanistan.—Sir F. Pollock is here, and has made his Afghans bring down a variety of specimens of their work, which are exposed for sale, with prices all ticketed—carpets, Pushmeenas, Puttoos, lamb's-wool dresses, Chogahs, and Posteens! The men who have brought them—Beloochies and Afghans, fine, picturesque-looking fellows—hang about the camp; they are very different from the

presented to the
College of Surgeons, London.

mild Hindoo of the plains of Hindostan. The articles are very cheap, and many of them are exceedingly pretty. It has been very cold; in the tent, even with a fire burning, the thermometer in the daytime was only 64°.

We go on to Jummoo to-morrow. Lord S. is better, but he is not well enough to go on with us, so he remains under the care of Dr. Duke, surgeon to the Lieutenant-Governor, one of the most active of his extra A.D.C.'s., and most indefatigable in providing for everyone's comfort. Nothing can exceed the kindness of Sir H. and Lady Davies, and of all the staff.

Thursday, 20th January, 1876.-- We left Lahore at 8 a.m. by special train for Wuzeerabad. The usual ceremonies were observed and honours paid to the Prince on arriving and leaving the station, which was prettily decorated. The rail here is the narrow gauge, and very narrow it is! The saloon carriages are well made and ornamented, but they oscillate frightfully. The road is very dusty. We reached Wuzeerabad in about three hours. The view of Lahore when crossing the river is very picturesque, but the country beyond it is flat and uninteresting.

At Wuzeerabad we found breakfast prepared in tents by Mr. Kelner, who purveys for this expedition, as he did for the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. Mr. K. is ill, and not able always personally to attend to the work, so it is not always quite so well managed as on the former occasion! After breakfast we found carriages and drags prepared for our conveyance to Jummoo.

We got over the ground at a great pace, most of our carriages being drawn by artillery horses, driven by gunners, and soon reached Sealkote. Here we rested for a couple of hours, which were spent at lunch with the 9th Lancers. I met Col. Graham, of the 17th Cavalry, Lord W. Beresford, Captain Abadie and other old friends and acquaintances. We resumed our journey, making frequent changes of horses, and travelled rapidly. On entering the Jummoo territory we found that the Maharajah of Cashmere had made a cutcha road all the way, beginning where our metalled road ended, so that there was no impediment. We galloped on to the bank of the River Towie. The Maharajah met us about seven miles from Jummoo. On arriving at the river-side we exchanged our carriages for gorgeously caparisoned elephants, on which we crossed the river, ascended the steep on the opposite bank, and entered the city of Jummoo in great state just as the sun was setting. We did the journey from Wuzeerabad very quickly—in about eight or nine hours, including the halt at Sealkote. The Maharajah, with his son and sirdars, his body-guard in helmets and cuirasses, made a splendid show. The elephants crossing the river in procession, and the troops—some fording the clear, pebbly stream of the Towie, which was at this season low and shallow, and some crossing by the bridge—made a most picturesque foreground to a lovely scene! The hills, the river, the forts on the heights, and the city of Jummoo, with the distant snowy ranges of the Pir Punjal, made a glorious picture.

There was the usual accompaniment of music, salutes, fireworks, and every sort of demonstration of joy and welcome as the procession moved up the hill and entered the gateway of the old city. The windows, the streets, the roofs of the houses and the balconies were occupied by picturesque groups of people in every variety of costume

and

from Cashmir, Tibet, and the plains. We entered, in single file, passing under the arch of the gateway of the city, and very picturesque it was to see the line of gaily-caparisoned elephants, each with its howdah occupied by a native chief or an English officer, winding through the narrow streets. On an elevated spot the Maharajah had built an enormous square building, with large reception rooms with the special object of entertaining the Prince. It has only occupied three months in construction, and is really wonderful, considering the short time. The rooms were beautifully decorated, but so very damp they were not desirable sleeping-places. A number of tents had been pitched on the surrounding plateau for the Prince; they were decorated and hung with shawls. We each had a very good tent, in which shawls formed part of the furniture and decoration.

We went at once to the great hall of the new building, where a Durbar was held, and mutual presentations took place with the usual Oriental ceremony—attar-pan, &c. We then adjourned to the front terrace, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. On the plain below there was a grand display of fireworks. The city was illuminated, and the effect, as darkness came on, was very beautiful. We then adjourned to our tents, and dressed for an immense dinner party given by the Maharajah. All the officers and ladies from Sealkote, and many from other stations, were present. After dinner there was a nauch, which was as tame and stupid as those entertainments generally are.

The day had been beautiful, the air clear, and the drive very pleasant, barring the dust and certain misgivings that the carriage might be overturned at the rapid pace at which we galloped. The country, until near Jummoo, is flat and uninteresting, but as one approaches the lower ranges of hills in which that city is situated, and sees beyond them the snowy peaks of the distant ranges of the Pir Punjal, it is very lovely, especially towards evening, when the lights are very effective. It was just sunset as we completed our journey. We had some accidents on the way. One of our wheelers kicked over the traces and fell, we had some trouble to extricate him. The horse of one of the escort, a native sowar, fell and crushed him severely; we stopped and drew him from under his horse, not much hurt, but we had very nearly run over him. Some minor accidents occurred, but we got to the end of our journey safely.

Friday, 21st January, 1876, Jummoo.—A fine, but cloudy day: it was not nearly so cold during the night as it was at Lahore. After breakfast we set off on elephants on a shooting expedition to the low jungle at the foot of the hills. We forded the river where we crossed it yesterday on the elephants, and then getting into carriages drove to a covert, where a beat for deer and nilgye was organised. There was not much sport at any of the beats—a few pigs and nilgye only were seen. Probyn and I sat on some boulders in the half-dry bed of the river. Nothing passed, but we saw pea-fowl and jungle-cock rise, and heard shots from the others in the distance. We re-assembled, mounted the elephants which had followed us, and went on to beat over a grassy plain intersected by a stream, where a few more pigs were shot, and one or two speared by those on horseback; the Maharajah killed one this way. Neither deer nor other game was seen here. The Prince returned to a bungalow near the road, where lunch had been prepared, and after it there was an exhibition of

acrobatic performances and cheetah hunting, in which one or two antelopes were killed; lynx hunting of hares, foxes, &c., and hunting with different kinds of hawks. We then drove back and re-crossed the river on elephants, some of the party went to see the river dragged for fish. There was a little rain, it was cloudy, and rather close.

We got back to our tents about 5.30 p.m. I then examined some Cashmere work, and bought a couple of rugs for 11 rupees. We had a grand entertainment at the Maharajah's palace, and a dinner party in European style, which must have cost an immense sum. It had been a tiring day.

The approach to the palace through the city on elephants, was very interesting; the streets were illuminated, decorated, and crowded with people of all sorts. On arriving at the palace there was a Durbar, at which all the Sirdars were presented to the Prince, and offered their nuzzurs. We all sat in a semi-circle as usual and watched the ceremony, which was like that we have now so often seen in other parts of India. We then adjourned to dinner in another large room, which we reached after passing through several court-yards and galleries. It was draped with Cashmere shawls, and hung with pictures. The dinner was laid out in European style. The hall looked on to a court-yard with fountains, where there was a beautiful alcove inlaid with mosaic; all the windows and doors were draped with beautiful Cashmere shawls. The carpets, too, were of lovely Cashmere work with coloured embroidery on a white ground. After dinner we adjourned to the great Durbar hall, where we found not only the native chiefs, but the European officers and ladies from Sealkote and neighbouring stations.

Then followed a grotesque dance of Ladak and Lassa Llamas in hideous masks, accompanied by the wildest and most barbaric music, part of it produced by long copper tubes, like Alpine horns, on which the performers blew the most dismal blasts of discordant sounds. There were cymbals and other instruments altogether, making wild and fantastic music, to which they contorted themselves in a grotesque sort of dance. It reminded me of the masks in a Christmas pantomime at home.

After this there was a display of fireworks in the court-yard, so near that the smoke nearly suffocated us. Some animals were led into the hall and presented to the Prince, among others a fine Barasingha stag, which looked wild and frightened. He is to go home with us in the *Serapis*. There were crowds of European ladies and gentlemen, who seemed much interested with the entertainment. We then took leave of the Maharajah and his son, mounted our elephants and returned through the illuminated city to the camp; it was a clear night—not too cold, and the fresh air and bright starlight were very pleasant after the heat and smoke of the palace. Among other things presented to the Prince by the Maharajah was a magnificent sword, richly jewelled, said to be worth a lac of rupees, with a magnificent diamond in the belt. There was also a great collection of skins, horns and heads of Himalayan and Cashmerian animals.

The weather had been cloudy all day, a few drops of rain fell in the morning; the air quite mild. The distant mountain range generally hidden, but the nearer hills looking lovely.

Saturday, 22nd January.—We left Jummoo this morning, after taking farewell of the Maharajah and his sirdars. I should not omit

to mention Pundit Bukshee Ram, an old student of the Calcutta Medical College, who is physician and confidential adviser of the Maharajah. He speaks English perfectly, and was very kind and attentive to us; he promised to procure for me certain skeletons—that of *ursus tibetanus*, which is much wanted, and was specially asked for by Mr. Busk. He also got me some good heads of Cashmere animals: sambur, barasingha, *ovis-ammon*, &c. The young Maharajah, too, was very amiable, and promised to procure contributions to natural science.

We crossed the river on elephants, as before—salutes, music and crowds of people all doing honour to the Prince, as he took his leave. On the other bank we got into carriages, drags, &c., in which we set off at a gallop for Sealkote, where we again lunched with the 9th Lancers. Here we left Lord W. B. and took on Mr. Lascelles of that regiment. We arrived at Wuzerabad at 3.15 p.m., having galloped with artillery horses great part of the way. I was rather late in reaching Sealkote; having got into one of the native carriages with Duckworth and Annesley, of the 11th Hussars, who had joined us when we left Delhi, and our horses having broke down, we got into a Dak carriage that was bringing on some of our belongings, and arrived at Sealkote just in time to get some lunch and go on with the others to Wuzerabad. Near Wuzerabad one of the Prince's horses broke down, and brought the carriage to a sudden stop, the drag following, loaded with passengers, nearly ran into the carriage, only avoiding it by a sudden dexterous swerve, nearly capsizing as it did so, being a very top-heavy vehicle.

We got safely to Wuzerabad, an event which seemed rather doubtful at times, and found a train waiting, in which we took our seats without delay, and went on a few miles to the new railway bridge over the Chenab, which the Prince opened formally by driving in a key. The bridge was gaily decorated with flags. We then had lunch at the station, at which some speeches were made in honour of the occasion, and immediately after, we were off on our return to Lahore. At the station I met an old friend, Story, who is principal engineer of the line; he was second officer of the *Bentinck* when I went home in 1858, after the Mutiny. He has most deservedly risen high in his new profession.

I found that our return journey from Jummo had not been quite free from accident after all. A jemmadar had been jerked off one of the carriages and had hurt his head—Mr. Hardinge had seen and bandaged him. We arrived at Lahore about 6 p.m., and dined in state at Government House. After dinner we went to an entertainment given by the native chiefs and gentlemen at the new College. Here, again, presentations of native gentlemen were made to the Prince. There was a supper, and we saw from the roof and windows a display of beautiful fireworks. There were some games carried on by the light of the illumination and fireworks, but I could not see them very distinctly.

It was a mild night, the thermometer not falling below 48°. It is strange how the temperature varies; the least cloud stops radiation and keeps the earth and air warm; there was a change of wind, which no doubt caused the clouds.

I find Lords S., A., and C. all doing well; better reports have come, also, of Bubber Jung and Glyn, from Delhi.—This had been

rather a tiring day, and I was not sorry when I got back to my tent. I am very well, but suffer more or less if I am very long on my legs from pain, the result of former troubles of a malarious origin.

Sunday, 23rd January, 1876; in Lahore again!—Fine morning, but not cold, as it is cloudy; thermometer 48° last night. Letters from home up to 31st December. There was service in the house at noon by Duckworth. I went to lunch with my old friends Mr. and Mrs. Boulnois, who drove me home; called on Dr. and Mrs. Neil. Saw the zoological collection and the Lawrence Gardens. I was writing, and busy all the evening, so dined quietly alone in my tent. My invalids are all well; Ellis and Lord Suffield's servants are both doing well.

Monday, 24th January, 1876, Lahore.—Up early, baggage all sent off at 8 a.m. We start at 10.20 for Umritsur. Among the people collected about Government House were some Afghans, with large eagles trained to pull down deer and hares, they were perched on their wrists like hawks.

We took leave and started after breakfast for the railway station, and here we witnessed some experiments under the direction of General Reid, for putting a battery of artillery, with horses, guns, &c., into railway carriages, by making the carriages communicate with each other. An entire battery was in the carriages in about 20 minutes, and ready for a start. Several of the residents of Lahore accompanied us to Umritsur, where we arrived at about 12.30. The battery was taken out of the train, and was ready for action in a very short space of time. Sir H. and Lady Davies were with the Prince, and were met by General Reynell Taylor and other high officials.

The Prince drove to the Town-hall where there was a presentation of native chiefs and others, and then examined the shawls and other fabrics which were laid out for inspection. The artisans themselves were also at work, so that the Prince was enabled to see exactly how all the fabrics are made. He then visited one of the missions, whence he had a fine view of the surrounding country. A number of officials and ladies were at lunch. We then went to General Taylor's house, where shawls, &c., were brought for inspection. I made some purchases of Rampore Chudders; one of a very pretty blue colour. The Rampore Chudders were 33 rupees each; I also got some scarves. Here I met my wife's cousin, Nat Spens, of the 72nd; he was commanding the guard of honour, and I presented him to the Prince. At the Golden Temple I met my old friend Sir Sahib Dhial.

At 5 p.m. the Prince drove through the city; the narrow streets were beautifully decorated with coloured cloths and shawls, and as it got dark they were illuminated. We went to the tank and Golden Temple, which were beautifully lighted, but it was not dark enough to do justice to the illumination. The city, the towers, the Golden Temple, and the tank, looked very beautiful; there were illuminated inscriptions in Persian on the exterior of the temple. We did not go inside as there was not time to do so. Thence, through a dense crowd to the station. At the tank a very old Sikh Sirdar, was noticed by the Prince, who spoke most kindly to him, much to the old gentleman's delight. The people were picturesque, and some fine faces were to be observed among them. At the station I saw some fine old Sikh officers, who may have fought against us during the Sikh war.

We started, under the usual salutes, at 6.20, for Raipoora, and arrived at 11.30. The station was brilliantly illuminated and salutes were fired, though it was midnight, by the Maharajah of Puttialah, in whose dominions we are. He met the Prince at the station, gorgeously apparelled in a General's full-dress uniform. We wore our full dress, and drove off to the Maharajah's encampment, where a Durbar was held, at which his sirdars were presented. We then went to a magnificent supper, at which the Maharajah was present. After the banquet he made a capital speech in Hindostanee having first proposed the Prince's health in English, to which H.R.H. returned thanks. All this occurred between midnight and 2 a.m. We then drove back to the train. Puttialah had this encampment here as it was the only opportunity the Prince had of paying him a visit—a great honour, for which no pains nor trouble had been spared. The Maharajah is a fine, handsome young man, of dignified appearance, but he looks ill, and it is said his habits are rapidly undermining his health. I know not how far this may be true, nor from what he suffers, but he looks aged and wretchedly ill, though not above 25 to 30 years of age.* As we got into the train the band played "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and amidst a glare of lights and roar of cannon we started for Agra.

Tuesday, 25th January. — We got to Ghazeabad at about 9 a.m., where breakfast was prepared. The night had been cold, and the carriages rather draughty, so all our wraps were required. C. Beresford, Durrant and I travelled in the same saloon. There was a strong breeze and much dust. At Ghazeabad Lord Napier and Col. Dillon met the Prince. We reached Toondia at about 2 p.m., where lunch was prepared. We then changed our dress—full dress again—and entered Agra at about 4 p.m., where the Prince met with a grand reception at the station, which was extensively decorated. The Lieut.-Governor, all the high officials, and many natives of rank were present. I find that Prince Louis of Battenberg is suffering from rheumatic pains, caught in the carriage last night—it was so cold and draughty, I don't wonder at it! The nights are very cold and the days are so hot that one is very susceptible to chills. We mounted most gorgeously caparisoned elephants, and formed a grand procession, in which we proceeded to camp, which is situated on the Maidan, where the Duke of Edinburgh's camp was in 1870. The Prince rode a magnificent tusker, specially selected for the occasion, with a splendid howdah, and gold and scarlet trappings. A very famous old tusker, well known for many years, and that has carried all the Governor-Generals since Lord Cornwallis's time, it is said, was to have had this honour, but he died two months ago; his *locum tenens* was certainly a noble animal. There were, I hear, about 170 elephants, including those of native chiefs. They made a glorious sight as they slowly moved on past the fort, and up the rising ground to the camp.

On reaching our camp the Prince, the Lieut. Governor, Sir J. Strachey and the suites halted and faced about, whilst the rest of the elephants in the procession marched past. It was a grand sight! The day was fine, but very windy and dusty, rather detracting from the pleasure of the spectacle. The road to the camp was

* He died soon after this.

decorated with triumphal arches, flags, and inscriptions in honour of the occasion. Stands covered with gaudy drapery were erected on the road-side, in front of the houses, and in the gardens, and crowded with well-dressed people; the balconies were hung with red and other coloured cloths. There was much cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The road was lined with troops, salutes were fired, and bands played "God Save the Queen," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," &c. Altogether the occasion was a most gorgeous and festive one.

We dismounted and found our way to our tents, the camp being pitched in the same fashion as at Benares. Dinner took place at 8 p.m. in the great tent, a number of the principal persons in Agra and from the neighbouring stations being present. The Lieut.-Governor's party was the same as that we met at Benares. After dinner there were private theatricals, in which Mr. and Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Hatch, Dr. De Fabek, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Goad and others acted with great spirit. There was a scene from *Pickwick*—the trial; the madman making love to Mrs. Nicolby—and some excellent singing. The theatre and the acting were wonderfully good, considering that it was by amateurs, and in a tent.

The weather is mild; the temperature here last night was not below 40° Fahrenheit. We were not sorry to go to bed, as the day had been rather tiring. The Prince keeps very well, and in good spirits; his strength and energy are wonderful, he never seems to tire!

Wednesday, January 26th, camp, Agra.—After breakfast this morning there was a levée and reception, in the Durbar tent, of native chiefs, European officers and civilians from Agra and other stations. This occupied great part of the day—18 or 20 native chiefs were presented with the usual ceremonies. This is the 20th levée the Prince has held. Among the native chiefs presented were Bundi, Bikaner, Kishenghur, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, Tonk, Dholepore, Oorcha, Rampore and Datta. The Agra municipality presented an address before the levée.

At 3 p.m. there was a march past of the native princes and their followers. The elephants, horse, foot, and artillery, &c., made an imposing display. After this we drove to the Taj and went over the garden and precincts of this beautiful monument. The Prince examined it closely, went into the interior, and was much delighted with this, perhaps the most beautiful building in the world. In the evening there was a fête given by the Lieut.-Governor—which, for beauty, probably has never been surpassed; the illuminations were splendid. We went over the interior of the fort, Moti Musjid, Dewan-i-am and Khas Mehal; from the balcony we had a lovely view of the Jumna. It was quite cold at the supper, and the wind was keen—the temperature must have been very nearly down to freezing point. The gardens were lighted with coloured lamps, and altogether it was quite a fairy scene. We were rather tired when we got home to bed. I met many old friends: Capt. Kellow Pye, Col. Williams and others. We are all well; Prince Louis is better.

and

Thursday, 27th January, camp, Agra.—After breakfast the Prince devoted the morning to returning visits to native chiefs, whose encampments are near ours. The sanitary arrangements are very good, and the most perfect order and regularity are maintained in the pitching of the chief's encampments in a sort of street, each having

the limits of its enclosure defined, with a Durbar tent varying in pattern and decoration according to the taste of the owner. In these the Prince was received, and the usual ceremonies were observed—a short consultation, the presentation of the sirdars, the gift of attapan, and hars (necklaces of tinsel), then an inspection of the presents which were laid out for the purpose in a neighbouring tent; a salute, and so on to the next chief. It was all most admirably arranged. There were some curious offerings made: the Nawab of Tonk, for example, had two half-grown tiger cubs led in—they are to go home with us in the *Serapis*.

I went to see the Nawab of Rampore, who is ill; by the Prince's desire Probyn and Bradford went with me. The Nawab received us in his Durbar tent; he looks ill, as though suffering from some internal disease. I recommended him what to do, and prescribed. He promised to follow my advice, but I doubt his doing so! Shortly after, I returned to camp, his minister, Nawab Ally Ashgur, came to see me, and brought me a fee of 100 gold mohurs, which I declined with thanks. In the afternoon we drove to Secundra, Ackbar's tomb; it is a magnificent building, but has been much injured. I think, in some respects, it surpasses the Taj, the mixture of red stone and white marble, with the domes, towers, and marble screens are exquisitely beautiful. As a work of pure Saracenic architecture I think it cannot be surpassed. After dinner we went to see the Taj illuminated, and very beautiful it was, with the trees and the gardens hung with coloured lamps, and thousands of little lights floating slowly down the Jumna, and disappearing in the distance in faint streams of chequered light. I have seen this before, and thought it one of the prettiest sights I had ever witnessed. The Taj was illuminated by the lime light thrown on it from one of the side buildings, and very lovely the pure, soft, white marble looked. We walked about for a long time on the platform, watching the effects of the light, and went into the interior, which was also brilliantly illuminated by the lime light, managed by Dr. Christison. On the whole, I think I prefer the Taj without a crowd, and by moonlight, lovely though it was when illuminated!

The nights are moderately cold and clear, with bright starlight; the thermometer falls to 45° or 46° at night, but rises in the tents to 70° or 80° in the day.

Friday, 28th January, camp, Agra.—To-day, a limited party left Agra at 8 a.m. by State railway for Bhurtpore. Aylesford, Ellis, Annesley, O. Williams and I accompanied the Prince. The Maharajah met H.R.H. at the station, and after visiting the palace and driving through the city we went off to the jungle. The country is preserved for game; it is one large Rumna in the neighbourhood of the fort and city; low jungle of corunda, dak, and other small trees, with open ground and glades here and there. There were plenty of deer, antelope, and nilgye. The Prince shot a nilgye buck at 115 yards, and some other game: black buck, cheetah and wild ducks. The day was fine, and he enjoyed it much. We got back to camp about 8, and after dinner we went to a ball at the Dewan-i-am given by Sir J. Strachey. The magnificent hall was beautifully decorated and filled with visitors; the lighting, music, and arrangements generally were splendid. They had been carried out chiefly under the supervision of my old pupil, Dr. Tyler, who is now superintendent of

of the great central jail of Agra. Mr. Halsey, Col. Fraser and Capt. Beauchamp, I hear, also had a large share in the management of the entertainment, which was most superbly done. I got home early with some other members of the suite.

Saturday, 29th January, camp, Agra.—After breakfast the Prince, Sir J. Strachey, with the ladies, and the suite, drove to Futtehpoore Sikri. We got there very quickly, as the road was good, and the horses excellent. The day was fine, but the kunker road very dusty. We went over these magnificent ruins of Akbar's short-lived city. Visited the tomb of Shekh Selim Chisty, the ~~British Tower~~ *Burh's House*, the Elephant Tower, the Begum's Houses and other interesting buildings; watched the divers spring into the well from fearful heights; looked at the inscription on the Bulund-Durwazah, in which our Saviour is mentioned, and then went to lunch in one of the deserted palaces. It reminded me of a week I once spent here, years ago, with the Durands. What changes since then! After lunch we drove back to Agra, arriving there at about 8.30 p.m. I dined with my old friends the Pyes. Whilst walking about the ruins of Futtehpoore Sikri to-day I tripped over a stone and hurt my great toe; I find the nail quite black this evening.

The weather is getting warmer: at night the thermometer still falls to 45° or 48°, but it rises to 75° in the day in the shade, whilst the sun's rays are very powerful.

Some of my party are affected by the alternations of temperature, but none seriously. I sent a letter to ~~H.M.~~ the Queen to-day, besides several others home, and to friends.

Sunday, 30th January, camp, Agra.—There was service in camp under a Shamianah at 11 a.m., the men being out in the open. The sun was very hot, and some of the 10th Hussars had to fall out. Captain H., who was on duty with them, fainted. I took him to the Duke of Sutherland's tent, being the nearest. He was rather out of sorts, and had been on duty late the night before. It was an ordinary case of heat exhaustion.

The weather is getting much warmer, but the thermometer still falls to 48° at night. In the evening I rode down to the Taj and looked at it by sunset, when it is very lovely—but when is it not! I got off Freddie (my Arab) and walked about in the gardens; I went all round and looked at it from every point of view. I shall probably never walk over it again! Dined in camp with the Halseys; their tents are near mine.

Durrant is not very well; he and several of the suite went out hog hunting when we were at Bhurtpore, and the sun was rather strong for some of them. I don't hear that they had much sport. Another group of the Prince, the suite and others was taken to-day by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's photographic artist.

Monday, 31st January, Agra.—I should have mentioned that after lunching with the 10th Hussars the Prince and several of the suite went to visit some of the institutions of Agra, the Convent and schools, among others.

We left camp at 8.30 a.m. for Gwalior, in carriages drawn by artillery horses, and went rapidly over the kunkered road, galloping all the way. An officer riding escort, had a fall, and narrowly escaped being run over by the Prince's carriage; he was bruised, but not seriously hurt. At Dholepore, about halfway, the Prince was received

and entertained at lunch by the Rana of Dholepore, a very bright intelligent boy of 12 or 14, who speaks English well, and is under the charge of my old friend Major Dennehy, his political agent. He had a good display of elephants, horses, and camels in attendance. Tents were pitched in front of the palace, in which we brushed off the dust. After lunch we were off again for Gwalior, and arrived there about 4.30 p.m.

The road crosses the Chumbul near Dholepore, and there Scindiah's territory commences. His officials met us at the ghât. The clear blue river looked very bright and refreshing after the hot, dusty road, and parched ground on each side of it. The banks of the Chumbul here are intersected by a number of deep ravines—terrible ground to get into at night! Near Gwalior we halted at a bungalow, and some tents, where we made preparations for entering the town in state. We had come 75 miles due south of Agra, the day was hot and the road very dusty. Scindiah met us; we then mounted elephants and went in a stately procession to the Phool Bagh, the palace where we are to be lodged. We passed through the Lushker, the name given to the city; its narrow streets were decorated, and crowded with people. On arriving at the Phool Bagh, a large, Italian-looking quadrangular building under the fortress on the rock of Gwalior, Scindiah held a Durbar, at which we were presented to him. General Sir H. Daly, Mr. T. Hope, and many other officers from Morar, the military station near Gwalior, were present. We were then taken to our rooms, which were fitted up with everything, from soap to tooth brushes, and after a rest, dressed for a state dinner. The quadrangle of the palace is laid out as a garden in formal squares planted with orange and lemon trees.—I had letters from home to-day; all well.

All the officers and ladies from Morar and other neighbouring stations were at the dinner.—Fitzgeorge is suffering from a wound, having cut his hand in opening a bottle at the 10th Hussars' Mess at Agra.—Weather fine: days hot, but nights still cool. Gwalior is, I believe, one of the hottest stations in India. The rocks are of a reddish brown colour, and look as if they could radiate intense heat.

Tuesday, 1st February, Phool Bagh Palace, Gwalior.—The Prince is not very well this morning, and required some medicine before going to review Scindiah's troops and to see a sham-fight, which took place on the plain, near the palace. The troops looked well, particularly the artillery, and as they marched past the Prince they really looked nearly as good as our own native troops, especially some of the cavalry, which manœuvred cleverly, passing in review at full gallop. Hall and I watched the proceedings from an elephant; others rode on horseback. I dislike riding strange native horses!—The sham-fight was said to have been good. We did not get back till 1 p.m., when we had lunch. I wrote to-day, with the Prince's consent, to General Ramsay and Mr. Girdlestone, who are to accompany us in the Terai, to diminish the number of followers in our shooting camp, as a precaution against cholera, of which there has been a rumour. The disease is abroad, more or less, everywhere. This certainly has been a cholera year!

At 4 p.m. we went to visit the rock fortress of Gwalior, which towers above the palace. It looks impregnable, though we took it easily enough, by surprising the defenders. Scindiah is exceedingly anxious

that it should be restored to him by the British Government, as one can easily understand, seeing that it is in the very heart of his camp, its guns commanding the city and palace: I have not heard that it is at all likely we shall give up so strong a position. We drove to the fort, and then climbed its steep approach and saw the place where it was scaled by our men when we took it years ago. We went over the garrison on the plateau, and here met Sergeant Abbott, who had been with me during the defence of Lucknow. He had heard I was coming, and asked for, but did not know me when he saw me. This tells a tale of the effects of time! I might have said the same of him. We examined some of the Jain and Hindoo temples and carvings, and then hurried down to overtake the Prince to be in time for the Scindiah's Durbar in the afternoon. We found that our carriage had gone—some one having driven off in it. When we got back to the palace, the salutes after the Durbar were firing. Captain F. took pity on our party—Sir B. Frere and two others—and drove us back. We missed the Durbar, but could not help it. There was a dinner party in the evening, and the rooms were beautifully decorated and illuminated with chandeliers, obtained from Europe at a great cost. All the ladies of the station were present, and a ball followed the dinner. I met my old friend McRae, the engineer, whose arm I saved at Lucknow. He was looking strong and well. It is odd that I should have met two old Lucknow men here, one who was wounded in the shoulder (McRae), the other in the hip, (Abbott).—It is very much hotter here than it was at Lahore or Agra.

Wednesday, 2nd February, Gwalior.—The Prince is better. But how can any one keep well long in so much racket and fatigue? We left Gwalior in carriages drawn by artillery horses, after breakfast, on our return to Agra. S. Hall remained behind to take a likeness of the Maharajah. Several offerings were here presented to the Prince—a necklace of pearls for the Princess, and many other things. We were each requested to take with us a surai (water jar) that had been placed in our bedrooms. Mine was made of zinc, with a brass neck, decked with red cloth, not of much value, but it will serve as a memorial of Gwalior.

In the morning I went into the Bazaar with Colonel Williams and Major Ralph Kerr, who came with us from Agra, and they bought some old brasses. I got some Mehndi (henna) for Miss R. according to promise. We returned just in time to start with the Prince. Great demonstration; salutes, music and crowds as H.R.H. drove off.

We travelled back by the same road, and halted at Dholepore, when the young Rana again entertained us at lunch. My carriage was rather late, and lunch had begun when I arrived and took my place. Probyn came to me and said that the Prince wanted General Browne himself, and me, and that we were to follow into a side room as soon as he rose and went there. I was puzzled, and wondered what was going to happen. Lunch over, the Prince rose from table and went into the next room; we three followed. The Prince smiled and said he had something to communicate, and then told us very graciously and kindly, that a telegram had come to the Viceroy from the Queen, saying that we were to be made Knights' Commanders of the Star of India. The Prince also told me that Lord Northbrook had said something very

kind about me. H.R.H. said he hoped to hold a Chapter of the Order and invest us himself before we left India. This was the first I had heard of it, and I have no doubt the Prince must have recommended it to the Queen, who has telegraphed assent. The telegram from the Viceroy had only just reached Dholepore. It also announced that Glyn, Ellis, Bradford, and Henderson, the political officer, who is always with us now, are to be Companions, as well as Colonel Earle, the Military, and Captain Baring, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. We immediately received congratulations from all our companions. Directly after this we set off for Agra, where we arrived at about 6.30 p.m. We found the weather much cooler than at Gwalior, and at 10.30 p.m. thermometer was down to 40°, with fires in our tents.

The Prince narrowly escaped an accident. The carriage very nearly got into the ditch, owing to the swerving of the horses, but the gunner riding the leader averted the accident by great presence of mind and dexterity. I hear he has been rewarded.

Thursday, 3rd February, camp Agra.—Last night was fresh and rather cold; thermometer 42°. The contrast between night and day temperature is great; it is very hot now after sun-rise, and the air is very dry.—Packing and preparing for the Terai, and for a trip to Jeypore. Shooting things to be sent on, and spare baggage to go to Allahabad. Whilst at dinner a message came to say that Prince Louis of Battenberg, who had gone with some others on a pig-sticking expedition near Muttra, had met with a bad fall, and that his head was injured. I went to the Prince, who was dining at the mess of the 10th Hussars close by, and told him. He asked me to go off immediately to see him. Sir J. Strachey lent me his carriage, I got four artillery horses, and sent on four others as a relay, giving them an hour's start. It was a bitterly cold, though bright, starlight night: I had a very bad cold at the time, so I wrapped myself well up in a fur cloak of Sir J. Strachey's, took Mr. Hardinge and some bandages with me. We drove out 25 miles on the Muttra road with the same horses, for those sent on in advance had strayed, and we could not find them; indeed, we ourselves went the wrong way for a short distance. Our horses were tired out before we arrived, and did the last part of it at a walk. About six or eight miles before we got to the place we passed a native carriage, so I made them take me on, and found Prince Louis lying in a little two-roomed dak bungalow near the road-side, just 25 miles from Agra. He had been thrown when pig-sticking in some rough ground, and was picked up insensible. I found he had had a concussion of the brain and a broken collar-bone, but had regained consciousness before I arrived. I bandaged up his collar-bone, and after seeing that all was well, left him with C. Beresford, and one of the medical officers of the 10th, who had come out from Muttra to see him, got into my carriage, which had come up soon after me.—The horses had only a short rest, before they returned—50 miles in one night—and I was in Agra by 7 a.m. and reported to the Prince. I then took a hurried breakfast, got a few things together and started for Jeypore at 8 a.m.

Friday, 4th February, Agra to Jeypore.—We went by train to Jeypore at 10 a.m. At Bhurtpore, the Maharajah, his sirdars and political officer received the Prince, and drove to the palace to lunch. In the city, we had a passing glimpse of the streets, and the earth-fortifications. After lunch we continued our journey to Jeypore,

where we arrived at 5 p.m., and were received by the Maharajah, his sirdars, Colonel Beynon the political officer, and others. There were salutes, music, crowds of natives, with all the show of colour that a native crowd can so well display. We drove for some distance in carriages, but near the gates, mounted elephants and went in procession through the city. It is regularly and picturesquely-built, and was beautifully illuminated. The streets, the windows, and balconies swarmed with people who seemed enthusiastically delighted to see the Prince. We could see only what the illumination revealed—but that was very beautiful—for darkness had set in. There was a magnificent procession of beautifully caparisoned elephants, and they jostled each other as they crushed along. We went to the Residency outside the city—Colonel Beynon's—where dinner was prepared for a large party. The nights are still cold; thermometer fell to 40° last night. It rose to 70° to 75° in the day. The weather is lovely, and one feels really braced by it, but it is necessary to avoid the direct rays of the sun as much as possible. We are lodged in tents in or near the compound. The Prince and one or two of the suite, are in the house, which is a rambling sort of bungalow, with a drawing-room, beautifully and tastefully decorated. Major Bradford is with us—he was formerly Resident and lived in this house. He lost his arm from a tiger bite. It is curious that two of the officers of the Prince's Indian suite, General Browne and Major Bradford, should have each lost an arm, Browne from a sabre cut during the Mutiny; Bradford, from a tiger bite. Preparations are being made for tiger-hunting and pig-sticking to-morrow. The Prince and the suite are well.

Saturday, 5th February, Jeypore.—At 8 a.m. the Prince, Aylesford, Carrington, Rose of 10th Hussars, Lord A. Paget, Bradford, Hall with myself, and one or two others rode or drove out to some cover on the spurs of certain hills covered with low jungle, about four miles from the town, where there are some tigers, more or less preserved, I imagine. We had only two or three elephants, as the shooting is to be from a block-house, built on one of the ridges, and commanding the direction a tiger is likely to take when the beaters begin to move forward. Carrington and I remained at the foot of the hill on an elephant, on broken ground, cut up by ravines, masses of rock, mounds of earth, and low jungle of a scrubby character—just the place for hog, deer, pea-fowl and other game. The Prince and attendants rode along a path which led up the hill, and soon we saw them on the top of the block-house ready. The beat then advanced from the other side. Carrington and I keeping an eye on the jungle below the Prince, and ready, if the tiger should come our way. I had a No. 12 rifle. We were both on the same elephant. After a time we saw movements on the block-house, and heard shouting and tomtomming from the beaters. Soon after we heard a shot or two, and then I saw a tiger come over the brow of the hill slowly, as if wounded. As it crept along the side of the hill I saw it roll over and fall into a clump of bushes. I immediately got off the elephant and sent it up for the Prince to mount and follow the tiger. We then moved slowly towards where it was lying wounded, about 200 yards ahead of us. The ground was very difficult here; we had mounted the other elephant. The Prince by this time was coming down the hill. We pointed out the place where the tiger appeared, and just at this moment he fired. The tiger had got up, and turned back round the shoulder of the hill.

We followed with the Prince but could not find it. Beaters came up, and threw in stones and anars (fireworks), but it made no sign. The Prince was standing in a spot where, if the tiger moved, it must be seen, and as we felt sure it had not passed, I expected a good charge, as I thought the animal was wounded and lying close, sulking, in the low thick jungle, the Prince waited very steady and cool! I went round a hillock to get at the spot where I thought the tiger might be lying, to try and make it move, when suddenly I heard some of the beaters shouting that it was there. I got off the elephant and scrambled up the side of the hill, and there we found it lying quite dead in a thick clump of grass. She was a fine tigress, 8 ft. 2 in. in length. She had been hit twice, if not thrice. The Prince had hit her from the Oody (block-house), and again when she turned, after he came down the hill. The Maharajah was much pleased as this was the Prince's first tiger. We then left the jungle, and had luncheon in an old palace. The shade of fine trees and some deliciously cool running water was very refreshing; here we drank to the Prince's first tiger!

We rode back; I was on a native horse, which carried me beautifully. Before dark the tigress was brought in, laid out on the terrace, and photographed, with the Prince and those of his suite who were with him when he killed it. The pig-sticking party came in soon after; they had had capital sport, having killed fourteen pigs, after some good runs. Some of the party had been shooting black buck.

In the city great preparations were made for a grand Durbar and dinner party in the European style at the palace; and for this we had to prepare immediately to make our appearance in uniform. The Durbar was attended by many Europeans and natives. There was a nautch after dinner. The dancers, who were elaborately dressed, were considered to be very clever. One old lady, who looked sixty at least, was evidently the prima ballerina. After the Durbar came the dinner party, to which many European ladies and gentlemen came from neighbouring stations. The Maharajah came in at dessert, and proposed—in a written speech—the Queen's health; the Prince then proposed the Maharajah's health. We next went on the terraces to see the illuminations. The gardens of the palace were illuminated, and the fountains playing, looked well in the light of the coloured lamps. On the sides of the hills overlooking the city were words of welcome to the Prince, in illuminated letters of sixty feet high; fireworks concluded the entertainment. The weather is becoming warmer, but the nights are still cold, and the palace was very draughty—the dinner party especially so, as it was held in a large, open hall, only screened off by canvas. I hear from Agra that Prince Louis is doing well. The Maharajah of Jodhpore's brother is with us, acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Prince. He was with H.R.H. at Delhi, and is a fine specimen of a young Rajpoot chief; rides and shoots well. I should have mentioned that Major Hedayat Ally, a native gentleman, who has done good service in Bengal, is also acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Prince.

Sunday, 6th February, Residency, Jeypore.—The Maharajah is a very agreeable, clever little man, a Rajpoot of ancient descent; slight in frame, but vigorous in intellect, he has done, and is doing, much for the improvement of his state, having almost rebuilt the city, which is really one of the most picturesque in India, being regularly and systematically laid out in wide streets, with buildings of considerable

architectural pretensions. We rode or drove through the streets, and admired houses, shops, fountains, &c. At the end of one of the streets there are several tigers in cages—they appeared very quiet, as if accustomed to be looked at.

The Maharajah was operated on for cataract not very long ago, and now sees very well with spectacles. To-day, after service in the Residency, he took us over his palace, which is a very tall building with a great variety of rooms, beautifully furnished, and containing some good statuary. It is several stories high, and is ascended by a winding incline, without steps. We then visited the gardens, which are laid out in terraces and squares, fountains and reservoirs of water. These sparkled in the sun, and had a very cooling and refreshing effect. We then examined an exhibition of art manufactures laid out in a great hall near the palace, and made several purchases of cloths, trinkets, and jewellery. We next paid a visit to the ancient city and fortress of Ambeer. After driving some miles we mounted elephants and slowly ascended the hill. This ancient city and fortress are most picturesque, and reminded me of the mediæval castles in Europe. As we looked down from the castle on to a deep pool of water that lay in a hollow below, some alligators were basking on a little spit of land. Lunch was prepared here, at which there were many ladies and gentlemen. We wandered over the ancient buildings, saw the magnificent ruins, court-yards, gardens, and temples, all in a neglected state, but showing how magnificent they have been in former times, when this was the capital of Jeypore. After lunch we returned to our camp at the Residency.

On our way back the Prince stopped with some of the suite to lay the foundation stone of the Albert Hall. I returned to the Residency to meet some of my old pupils who are at work here, and who had been kind enough to ask me to do so. Accordingly, four of them, Baboo Srinath Buttacharjee, Judonath Dey, Apendro Nath Sen, and Mr. Patten appeared and presented me with an address, and a pretty little casket of inlaid work. It was very good of them, and shewed that they remembered the days kindly when I was their teacher in Calcutta. I made a little speech in reply, and took leave of them. Poor fellows, I hope they will do well. I shall always have a pleasant remembrance of my old Indian pupils. They have given many proofs of warm heartedness, and of regard for those who have tried to do them good.

We had a dinner party at the Residency this evening. My cold is better. The weather is getting warm, and we are all well. I made a few purchases of garnets, strings of beads and other trifles to take home to the children. This visit to Jeypore has been very interesting and pleasant. I had never been here before. Letters from home yesterday; all well!

Monday, 7th February, 1876.—I went to see the Mayo Hospital, a fine stone building, built by the Maharajah in honour of Lord Mayo, and I was very much pleased with it. It was not very full of patients, but all seemed well cared for. It is under the care of a Baboo, who is one of my old pupils. I then went to see the statue of Lord Mayo, which has been erected near the hospital. It is a good likeness, and recalls him vividly to my memory. The Maharajah and people of Jeypore were devoted to Lord Mayo, and well they might be, for he was one of the best friends they ever had. The

Maharajah has presented the Prince with many beautiful specimens of Jeypore work, which is justly celebrated. He also intimated his desire to present each of the suite with a souvenir. These we shall receive later, as, in the case of some presents from the Maharajah of Cashmere, which will be sent to meet us at Bombay.

We returned to Agra by rail, and found Prince Louis recovering. The Prince wished to send him to Muttra, but I thought the exposure to the heat would not be safe, so he is to remain at Mr. Edwards's (the Commissioner's) house, when we go on to the Terai, and will rejoin us when he is well enough.

I went to pay the Central Jail a visit; it is under the care of an old pupil, Dr. Tyler, whose administration gives great satisfaction to the Government. We saw all the fabrics made by the prisoners, and I got a few specimens.

We left Agra with the usual state in the evening, and arrived at Moradabad at 7 next morning.

Tuesday, February 8th.—We were met by General Ramsay, Mr. R. Drummond and other officials; got into carriages—some of them drawn by artillery horses, some by mules—and galloped along the road towards the hills at a rapid pace. The day was lovely, and the distant hills looked beautiful.

Mr. R. Drummond, commissioner of the district, was in a carriage with me; on the way our mules, going at a rapid pace, swerved and dashed the carriage violently against a tree. Wings and lamps were knocked off, and if I had not jumped out I must have been crushed also; the impetus made me roll over in the dust up against the tree, but I was not much hurt, got into the carriage again and went on after the others, but presently changed into a waggonette, with artillery horses, as there was risk of being left behind in the mule carriage, and so arrived with H.R.H. at our first camp, at Barainee, on the edge of the forest which skirts the lower range of hills in the Terai. Here we found numerous tents, with elephants posted here and there—all the requirements of a shooting camp were prepared. We had lunch, and then a party, composed of the Prince, Lord Suffield, Probyn, C. Beresford, Fitz-George, Lord A. Paget, Rose and myself—drove on as far as Kala-Doongee, where we found ponies waiting to take us up to Nynee Tal.

The distance from Moradabad to Barainee is about 36 miles, and the road lies over a level plain, which appears to descend slightly as one approaches the forest. The nearer ranges of hills, covered with forest, with the back-ground of occasional peeps of the distant snowy ranges, are very beautiful, and the lights on them were lovely as we got nearer. Leaving Barainee the road runs through the forest, with here and there tracts of long grass. It is a most wild and tigerish looking place, and no doubt, at little distances from the road, tigers are to be found. Wild elephants sometimes pass this way, and, I am told, it is not so many years since a rogue obstructed the pass for weeks. The road begins to rise as you approach the spurs of the hills; at Kaladoongie, a wild, picturesque-looking place in the forest, there is a rest house. We left our carriages—for here the carriage road ends—and mounted ponies.

I rode up the hill with Lord Suffield; the others, with the Prince, were just ahead, whilst some were behind. Half way up, about nine miles, we changed ponies, and found refreshments were prepared. I had a

capital pony, and he went up the hill gallantly, trotting the whole way. The view is very beautiful, as the road winds round spurs and across ravines always ascending, and the view over the plains is very fine, but it was hazy, so that we did not see it so well as we might have done. In ascending, the flora gradually changes, and the pine begins just about where the plantain ends, though they may be seen growing side by side. We rested a short time, then were off again, passing along some ledges with fearful khuds (precipices). When near Nynee Tal we diverged from the path, and ascended a higher ridge, where we had a fine view of the snowy ranges in the distance. Nunda Devi—over 25,000 feet high—and other snowy peaks were visible. There was much cloud gathered about the lower parts of the snowy range, but the snow-capped summits were seen above. We passed the pretty little lake of the Bheemtal, with its deserted mills, and at length, after descending from the ridge, arrived at the station of Nynee Tal, with its houses picturesquely perched on ledges and terraces at various heights above the lake, which fills the crater of an extinct volcano. Entering the station I met an old friend, Miss B., whose brother is chaplain of Nynee Tal. We were lodged at St. Loo, a house belonging to Mr. Drummond, beautifully situated high above the lake. There is a lovely view of the lake and the surrounding peaks, though the snowy ranges are hidden by the hills that rise just behind the house. Fires were burning, and they looked quite English: we dined and went to bed. It was not perceptibly colder than the previous night in the plains, though I imagine we have ascended nearly 8,000 feet.

The garden, with its terraces, is very pretty; and contained a great variety of vegetation. The hills are clothed with pine, ilex, and other trees. There are lovely peeps of the lake, and the mall, and the houses of the village at the head of the lake below, something like looking at Windermere from Cringlemire, above Bowness, only steeper, and more shut in.

Wednesday, 10th February, 1876, Nynee Tal.—I got up early in the morning, went to a point on one of the higher ridges to get a view of the "abode of snow," and had a magnificent one of many of the high peaks far beyond the intervening ridges which rise to a variety of elevations, until they culminate in tremendous mountains -- Mount Everest, which is best seen from Darjeeling, being nearly 30,000 feet, the highest peak in the world.

Soon after breakfast we rode down the hill, leaving the station by a different route; passing through the village at the head of the lake, and making a short cut, joined the road by which we came up, a mile or two from the station.

A few rhododendrons were in blossom, and very lovely they were with their clusters of red flowers. Later, when they are all in flower, it must be a blaze of colour. We had a pleasant ride down, and after reaching Kaladoongie, rode on for a mile or two, where we met the elephants, with howdahs, and then began the first beat for large game and tigers. I had a good race on my pony, with Probyn on his, as we came along the level.

On the way up, I met my old friend, Dr. Govan, who was with the Sirmoor battalion, on its way from Almorah to form part of the Prince's escort in the Terai; they had been countermanded in consequence of the necessity for reducing numbers in camp. Dr. Govan

and I served together in the field hospital at Rangoon during the last Burmese war. They had halted when we met, and were about to retrace their steps.

Before leaving Nynee Tal, Miss B. presented the Prince with an oil painting, done by herself, of the snowy range. She requested me to ask H.R.H.'s acceptance of it, and he graciously complied with her wish.

We got into our howdahs, and with a line of elephants beat over a variety of excellent cover for deer, pigs, tiger, and small game. We did not find a tiger, although we might well have hoped to do so. A few hog deer, cheetah, pig, and some black partridges were bagged; we then went into camp at Barainee in time for dinner, which was laid out in a large tent very like that we had when the Duke of Edinburgh was in the Terai in 1870. Mr. Kellner is purveyor, but is prevented by illness from personally supervising the arrangements.

I had been feeling unwell all day, the long ride up and down hill, the changes of temperature and food, probably brought it about; in the night I had severe attack of cramp, and suffered considerably. Dr. Kellett did all that was necessary for relief. The Prince very kindly sent to tell me not to go out in the morning, but when daylight came I was much better, and I was not going to let H.R.H. go out tiger hunting without me.

To-day was merely a beginning, to get the elephants together, and to arrange guns, howdahs, and attendants. I find neither my elephant nor howdah are of much use, and shall change them. We have a large line of Commissariat elephants as well as those supplied by the Nawab of Rampore and other native chiefs. My old friend, the Rajah of Kassepore, Sheo Raj Sing, is in camp. The weather is beautiful, and very cold at night; they tell me there was quite a sharp frost last night in camp at Barainee. It appears, indeed, to have been as cold as it was at Nynee Tal. The day is lovely, and the sun scarcely too warm even at noon.

Thursday, 10th February, 1876, Camp Barainee, in the Terai, Rohilkund.—I had a wretched night of pain, but was better this morning, and could not resist going out. The old familiar sounds of preparation by the elephants and mahouts outside my tent have an irresistible attraction. I dressed and got into my howdah. Colonel A. Dickens, C.B., Captain Ludlow Smith, and Captain Grant of the Quarter-Master General's Department, are with us and have charge of the camp. Sir H. Ramsay has his camp near us; with him are Mr. A. Colvin, Mr. Moore, collector of Bareilly, and Mr. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Terai—all good sportsmen. Mr. J. Robinson is also there, he writes for the *Pioneer*.

We have a large number of followers of all kinds, including escorts. There is a troop of Irregular Cavalry of Probyn's old regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Prinsep, and other guards.

The baggage is to be carried on camels and elephants: of the former there are several hundred; of the latter considerably over a hundred. We have each a small single pole tent. There is a large shamianah, and a larger dinner tent in the centre, whilst the Prince's tents stand at the head of the camp.

I have with me two smooth bores that carry ball or shot, a 12 double rifle, by Moore and Gray, which carries the same cartridge as the guns; its own proper cartridge containing four

drachms of powder, those of the guns only three. Bradford has brought with him some sowars of the Central India Horse, in addition to the other followers of his department—and these he has most kindly distributed among the suite to look after their guns and accompany them in the howdah. I am to have a little Mahomedan named Ackbar Sahib, who will accompany me in the howdah, and remain near me always whilst we are in the Terai. James and Ibrahim are also here. Ibrahim is an invaluable servant. I have also Fuzund of the one eye—one of my old servants of former days, who rejoined me in Calcutta. He used to accompany me on my former Purneah shooting expeditions, and is a good man, but he seems to have lost a good deal of his energy and brightness—he is getting old in fact. Mr. Hardinge, my apothecary, and his compounder are also with me, and have a tent with the medicine chests and other appurtenances close at hand. I shall take a few simple things with me in the howdah daily in case of accident or sudden illness, and Mr. Hardinge will go on another elephant, also supplied. When our party divide, he will go with one, I with the other. He is an excellent fellow—bright, intelligent, active and obliging, always ready and willing—just the sort of man I like!

We started after breakfast with a line of about 100 elephants, and beat across an extensive grassy plain, intersected here and there by deep nullahs. After proceeding some distance we were told by some natives that a leopard had just killed a cow. We beat in that direction, soon came on the leopard, and after rather a sharp chase it broke away wounded; we came upon it in some long grass in a nullah and killed it almost under the elephant's feet. We then went on until we came to some low jungle, and beyond it a heavy swamp with long grass, in which we beat for a tiger. We put a large tiger out, and the Prince had a snap shot as it crossed a nullah, but it got away. The grass is just beginning to be burnt here and there—but it is still boundless in extent. We had plenty of small shooting, such as hog, black partridges, deer; and we saw some florican.

It has been warmer to-day, and was cloudy last night, the thermometer did not fall below 44°. The night before, ice formed on the pools of water about the camp. I felt much better towards the evening, and had a good deal of shooting during the day. The Prince remonstrated very kindly with me in the morning for coming out. I certainly felt much better in the howdah than I should have been in the tent!

Friday, 11th February, camp, Barainee.—We move our camp to-day to Peepul Parao, about twelve miles east of our present position. The camp broke up early in the morning; after breakfast we got into our howdahs and beat in the direction of the new halting place. Two parties were formed—a certain number of elephants with each. I should have mentioned that Sir B. Frere and Canon Duckworth left us at Agra to go to Lahore and Peshawur. The parties took rather divergent lines, though never very far apart, and commenced beating soon after leaving camp. The grass is everywhere very luxuriant. It is too early in the season, and the cover is so extensive that it is quite a chance if we find tigers.

Our beat lay across grassy plains on which the Bhabur Forest encroaches here and there, with occasionally a heavy swamp sometimes bordered by tree jungle, a splendid cover for tigers! We had more than

one promise of a find, but either the tiger got away before we came up, or he had not been there; we found one recent kill, but no tiger: a deer, some partridges, and florican were all we got. One party got two gond (*rucervus duvaucellii*) some hog-deer and partridges.

The country is very wild and beautiful, the lower ranges of hills along the base of which we are skirting looked lovely, and occasionally through a gorge the distant view of a snowy peak lying far back in the distance might be obtained. The forest has a lovely combination of colours. The grassy plains and the swamps are wild and full of game, though it is difficult to find it in such boundless cover.—Col. Dickens, was riding a large male elephant of rather uncertain temper, which in crossing a nullah in the forest knocked the howdah against a tree and broke the rifle; he will not allow other male elephants to come near him. D. says he will change him. I am riding a very good female elephant belonging to the minister of the Nawab of Rampore—Nawab Ally Ashghur; he has brought several elephants, and has lent me this one. She is steady, moderately smooth and fleet, has a very good mahout, and I think will behave well in the presence of a tiger.

When at Agra the Prince invested the Nawab of Rampore as G.C.S.I., and the Nawab Ally Ashghur as C.S.I., I had the pleasure of assisting at the ceremony, as I did in the case of the Prince at Cairo. Ally Ashghur is an old friend; we shot together in 1871, when we went through the Terai with Lord Mayo, and killed nineteen tigers and three leopards. On that occasion I killed a fine tigress at Moondiah Ghat with a single bullet; Ally Ashghur had the skeleton prepared and sent to me at Calcutta; I have it now at home.

The day was pleasant—rather hot in the sun, but the air was cool and fresh. The Terai here, at all events, is said to be quite healthy at this season, but not so from May to December, when malaria is very active. Even now, I imagine, it is not quite free from risk though with care, avoiding chills, and occasionally taking quinine, we trust there is little or no danger. All are provided with light clothing, with quilted pads along the spine, and large solah hats. After dinner in camp, we had a large log fire, round which we sat till a late hour. The night was lovely, the stars brilliant, and the fresh, cool air delightful. The light of the blazing fire, and the hum of voices in the camp, the noise of camels and elephants, and the wild sounds from the forest, made a charming scene, one which, of all others, I think I most delight in!

Saturday, 12th February, 1876, camp Peepul Parao, Terai.—The thermometer fell to 34° at 3 a.m., but the day has been hot in the sun. It is pleasant enough in the howdah, as there is generally a breeze, and a good Solah hat with, if needs be, an umbrella quite protects one. We are 12 or 13 miles from our halt of yesterday. We made two parties—I was with the Prince, and we beat in the direction of our new camp, for we change again to-day. We crossed grassy plains, and belts of forest, and passed on through swamps, which are green and luxuriant with the long grasses that sometimes reach above the howdah. Here we got hog deer, gond (swamp deer), partridges, and florican. Towards the afternoon in traversing a very wild belt of forest, the Rajah of Kassepore and I got rather separated

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from the rest of the party, and as we were working our way through the trees, came on a leopard that had just killed a half-grown spotted deer. There were branches intervening when my eye first caught the object, and at that moment the leopard sprang away into the cover that was thick all round the spot. The deer was hardly dead, and its flank was torn open. I pressed on, and a minute or two after put the leopard up out of some long grass. I got a fair snap shot at, but cannot say whether I hit him or not, the Rajah said I did; we looked about, but it was getting late, the others had gone on some distance, and the camp was distant so we gave up the search, intending, if not too far, to come back the next day. We passed through some beautiful forest glades, deep swamps, and long grass—magnificent cover for game of all kinds. We reached our new camp at Tanda at about 6 p.m. Our bag to-day included three sambhur, four cheetul, a porcupine, two hog deer, and a number of black partridges—a leopard should and would have been added, had we had time to stop and look for him.

After dinner we sat round the camp fire, and the game was inspected.

The day was cloudy and moderately cool, though hot at noon. The hills about nine miles distant, look lovely, and are seen very distinctly; very little if any of the snowy range is visible, being shut out by the lower hills in the foreground. The forest is looking glorious with its various tints of colour in the sal leaves, the bright scarlet of the dak, and cotton trees, and the red seeds of the kamela, which are all in bloom. It is too early in the season though for good tiger shooting, but we came across their tracks several times to-day.

Sunday, 13th February, camp Tanda, Rohilkund Terai.—We halted to-day. Close, sultry weather; hazy atmosphere. Thermometer in tent 82° at noon: hills not visible. No service, as Duckworth is away. The thermometer at 3 a.m. was 46° —a considerable range of temperature! We are all well in camp. Kellett keeps a strict watch on the sanitary arrangements essential in a large camp. He has also taken charge of our messing arrangements, and the supervision of Kellner's men. I have been writing letters in my tent to-day. Our distance from the camp of yesterday is about nine miles. Ally Ashghur not very well. He came to be prescribed for again, and represented that the Nawab of Rampore was most anxious to offer me a nuzzer for seeing him professionally—I again declined, saying that if they insisted on it, it must be done through the Prince's Secretary, as I could not accept anything otherwise. There was a slight fall of rain towards evening; we have had a day of rest, and move camp to-morrow. I find that we have about 200 elephants belonging to the Government and to the Nawab of Rampore; the Rajah of Kassepore has three or four with him. There are 500 to 600 camels, and 1,500 to 2,000 camp followers. All told, we must certainly be over 2,000 people.

Monday, 14th February, Camp Nugla, Rohilkund Terai.—We started as usual this morning after breakfast in two parties. The Prince went in the direction of the place where we encamp to-night. We had a tedious beat through extensive plains of long grass, belts of forest, and passed on through some magnificent nul swamps and pateria grass, but all too dense and extensive. We heard a tiger in one, but could not find him. The range of thick cover is so wide

and extensive that they can escape easily—and a tiger always does so if possible. We continued the search for tigers until 4.30 p.m., when we began general shooting, and got some hog deer, cheetah, hares, and black partridges; it was quite dark and 8 p.m. before we got in our new camp, the Prince had already arrived. He had killed two very fine black bears, two large boars, and several deer, with small game.

The day was pleasant—rather hot in the sun—but the air cool. Towards evening, and before we got to camp, it was quite fresh and cold. We traversed some very wild, desolate country towards sundown. We found some huts as we neared the camp, which, as we approached it, looked like a large town—with its numerous lights and the varied sounds of camp followers. The thermometer last night was not below 48°; it is getting perceptibly hotter every day. It appears that we broke up really into three or four parties to-day, and all got some game: a good bag of bears, deer, hares, partridges and a florican or two.

Got home letters, and one from an old friend—W. Hearsay—who is living at Bareilly, and sent it out with a large pine-apple. I also received a very kind letter from General Ponsonby, written by Her Majesty's direction.

We had a late dinner; after it a magnificent log fire. The game was then inspected. Mr. Bartlett was hard at work skinning the bears and the deer. The bears (*Ursus labiatus*) are the finest I have seen.

Tuesday, 15th February, Camp Uncha Gawn, Rohilkund Terai. —This camp is only six miles, as the crow flies, from the last, but we made long detours and circuits in search of tigers. General Ramsay was fortunate yesterday in shewing the Prince two bears; the cover is too thick yet for tigers—there may be any number but we cannot find them. They wander about, and there are no certain spots for finds until a month or six weeks' later, when the grass will be burnt up. We had not so long a beat to-day, and found excellent cover for tiger. As we were crossing a piece of ground—half grass, half tree jungle, the surface tolerably open—I heard a shot to my left, and found that Colvin had fired at and killed a she-bear, with two cubs, a few weeks' old. She was shot in the head and killed on the spot—it was quite touching to see how the little cubs clung to their dead mother, and fought and screamed when taken away. It was found necessary, at last, to quiet them, by putting them on her body which was placed on an elephant, and sent into camp.

We halted for lunch, and after it we got the first tiger, when beating through a heavy nul swamp; Probyn and I were on the right bank. Lord Suffield, who was on the other side, which joined the forest, saw a tigress rush in and strike down a deer. At this moment she was disturbed by the advancing line of elephants, immediately left the deer and entered the heavy swamp, out of which she was almost immediately beaten by the advancing line. There was the usual trumpeting and noise of the elephants, a growl or two, and out she charged, forty yards ahead of Probyn and myself, across a grassy plain, making for a belt of forest beyond it. We all—or, at all events, all who saw her—fired, and she fell. We came up and found she was almost dead, and had no power of fighting. She was a fine tigress, and probably had left cubs in the forest. The hog deer she

had struck down was picked up and brought into camp; it was quite dead. We beat on towards our new camp, and got six or eight fine deer and a quantity of black partridges.

The day was cloudy—rather warm, but not at all unpleasant. We have had good reports of Prince Louis, who hopes to join us before we cross the Sarda into Nepal. A case of suspicious eruptive disease presented itself among the camp-followers to-day. I told Kellett to have him sent off in a dhooly to the nearest station hospital, at Bareilly, and to have a parade as soon as possible and examine all the others, to see if there are any more cases—all were found completely healthy. Dinner and camp-fire as usual this evening, and an inspection of the tigress. She was full-grown, but I have not noted her exact measurement. There were cheetul and hog deer to skin and distribute among the camp-followers.

Wednesday, 16th February.—Moved to-day to a new camp some miles further east, named Seesona. There had been a few drops of rain during the night, it was cloudy, and the thermometer fell to 48°. The day has been warm, and the air clear after the rain, with a lovely view of the hills. We returned to the swamp where the tigress was killed yesterday, as we thought we might find her mate and kill him too, but were disappointed. We then turned in the direction of our new camp, and beat over grassy plains, through deep nullahs and heavy swamps. We met with every variety of jungle and swamp grass. In one of the Bhughars or swamps two elephants stuck in the quagmire, and were long in extricating themselves, shrieking loudly all the time. We got cheetul, hog deer, black partridges, and on the grassy plain, sambhur, and more hog deer, of which, by the way, there are two kinds, the spotted and the plain. We also got florican. Solitary snipe in the swamps, and more partridges in the grass. We have not yet seen the hispid hare nor the swamp partridge (khaker). I doubt if the latter are ever found west of the Sarda. We found no tiger, the cover being so very extensive, though we beat in a long line of the whole party, in many most likely places, at one time we were near the foot of the hills.

Sir H. Ramsay tells me that the country about Seesona, our new camp, was formerly an extensive swamp, abounding with gond and hog deer. I doubt if the rhinoceros ever came so far west. The country has been so much drained that its character is quite altered, and now there are villages and a fair amount of population; Taroos and others live there all the year round. Many parts of the Terai are habitable for a certain part of the year only, being deadly and deserted at others.

The sun was hot, but it was pleasant in the breeze. Our camp is healthy; no fresh cases of eruptive disease. We got to camp at 7 p.m.; dinner at 9.

Thursday, 17th February, camp, Nanuck Mutta.—The night was rather cold: thermometer 42°. Our camp was sheltered in a tope of mango trees, in a very picturesque spot. Outside on the plain it is colder. Trees, like clouds, stop radiation! Before leaving camp this morning, a photographic group was taken of the Prince and party.

We went in two parties again to-day, and had one beat for a tiger that had recently killed a man near a Bunjarah village, but the grass and forest were too extensive. We beat a nullah and other

likely places, without success. We had tiffin in the forest, gave the elephants a rest, and then went on our way, there was not much shooting, for we got among extensive tracts of cultivation. One thickly-populated village named Sitar Gunge, had some puckah houses, and an officer of the Irrigation Department, with other local officials, residing there. Our road now lay over quite a cultivated country to our next camp, about ten miles from Seesona, called Nanuck Mutta, where there is a Sikh shrine. The camp is picturesquely placed among bamboos and trees, but not so pretty as that of yesterday, where the trees were larger. Though the sun was hot, there was a cool, refreshing breeze. Thermometer fell at night to 42°.

The Prince came in to camp at 7 p.m., after dark. Two tiger cubs of about eight months' old had been killed, and the mother was wounded but got away; she appears to have given sport, but did not hurt anyone. I have been writing letters home, and to General Ponsonby.

Nanuck Mutta is on higher ground, and is surrounded by the cultivated tracts I have mentioned. There is a rising population that has hitherto remained here all the year round, but it is not yet ascertained if they will continue to do so. No doubt it must be malarious at certain seasons.

The draining of the country has almost removed a former swamp—the Mahadeo swamp—once said to abound in game. There is a beautiful view here of the lower ranges of hills and of one or two snowy peaks beyond them. The camp is healthy. It is wonderful how well the Prince stands the work, he seems to enjoy it greatly, but I think some of my companions are rather disappointed with Indian sport so far as they have yet seen it.

Friday, 18th February, 1876, camp Kattenia, Rohilkund Terai. —We left Nanuck Mutta this morning at the usual hour. The night was cold, our camp being more out on the open plain. Thermometer fell to 38°. We had a line of 120 elephants to-day, and beat over a very extensive plain of grass, where we saw many florican, black partridges, hog deer and some fine gond stags. Some of the long grass was set on fire, and made a magnificent blaze; it continued burning for a long time, and the sky was full of smoke. Near a village, and close to the banks of a stream, we found a fine tiger and killed him after some good sport. He made several charges, but had no chance against so many—it would be difficult to say who killed him where so many fired. He was close under my elephant at one time; I did not fire, but was ready to do so if he had got hold of my elephant, or if any other emergency had happened. He was a fine full-grown male, with a splendid head, and must have made great havoc among the cattle in the neighbourhood of the village. We beat again over the same cover for a tigress, said to be consorting with the male, but we could not find her; so, after lunch, commenced general shooting as we proceeded on our way to Kattenia, where we encamp to-night. Here again there is a good deal of cultivated ground. Mr. R. Drummond and Prince Louis had arrived, the latter accompanied by Dr. Deane—his arm still in a sling. C. has been using his arm now for some time; the bone has united pretty firmly.

Dr. Deane leaves to rejoin the Lieutenant-Governor. We go to Bunbussa, on the banks of the Sarda, to-morrow, where we are

to meet Sir Jung Bahadur. After crossing the Sarda we shall be in the Nepaul Terai.

Saturday, 19th February, 1876, camp, Bunbussa, on the banks of the Sarda.—Mounting our horses after breakfast we rode across the plain and through tracks in the forest to our new camp. A space had been cleared in the forest, and a road cut through the sal trees, which abound here, right up to the camp near to the bank of the river. Sir Jung Bahadur with his brother, Ranadeep Sing and two of his sons, my friend Bubber Jung, who was ill at Agra, being one, with many other sirdars and followers met us on horseback, and rode with us into camp, where a durbar tent and some shamianahs were pitched. A reception was held, when Sir Jung formally paid his respects and presented his chiefs. He had by this time changed his dress to a magnificent military uniform, with a head-dress of great value—according to some of £20,000, and on it, in addition, a ruby—round, and big as a marble—given him by the Emperor of China, of countless value. His chiefs were dressed in military uniform, with turbans and ornaments of a crescent form; every man carries the kookerie, mounted in ivory, velvet and gold, plain black leather, buffalo horn, or black wood; each Nepaulese, whatever his rank or condition, carries a kookerie of some kind, and they use these weapons for many purposes. After the reception the Prince told me that Sir Jung's two young grand-children were ill in his camp, across the Sarda, and that the Maharajah was anxious that I should go and see them.

I accordingly mounted a stately male elephant, with a silver and gold howdah, but the Maharajah at this juncture made his appearance dressed in plain white muslin, and mounted on a very clever-looking Chinese pony, so I said that I would ride with him, and called for the grey Arab, which was not far distant. We set off at once. The Chinese pony's pace was marvellous, a sort of running amble, which kept my Arab at a hand gallop the whole way. We rode along a path cut through the forest—very wild and beautiful, and not far from the river; the rapids might be heard rushing close to us; at length we turned towards the river, and found a bridge made of bamboos thrown over it, over which we passed. The Sarda is a beautiful stream of rapidly-flowing clear water, and divides into several branches, as it descends from the hills to re-unite in the main stream. The bed is pebbly, and the water clear and fresh. We crossed six or seven such streams, each bridged by a bamboo ^{shammed} bridge thrown over it by Jung Bahadur for the present occasion. These temporary bridges are strong enough to carry a man and horse or a loaded cart, but not an elephant—they ford the stream. We crossed rapidly and came to Sir Jung's tents on the opposite bank pitched among sissou trees, and surrounded by a large native camp. We entered a sort of shamianah, where the two little girls were brought to me, and I found they were suffering from whooping cough. I afterwards sent Mr. Hardinge with the necessary remedies for them.

Sir Jung is an old friend. I made his acquaintance when with the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. He was very glad to see me, and we talked over our former meeting as we rode to his camp. He showed me a couple of pythons that had been caught by his men. One was coiled in the upper branches of a tree; the other was in a deep hole

dug in the ground for its reception, and covered over with some boards. He also took me to see his favourite fighting elephant, Jung Pershad, who was chained to a large tree near his camp. He was a magnificent brute, the largest male elephant I have ever seen; he has only one tusk, but it is a very fine one. He is kept for catching wild elephants, and we hope to see him perform before long. A man was sitting on his back, and he was playing with some sugar-cane. He will allow no one but his own attendant near him. It was evident from the stream of moisture flowing from his supra orbital glands that he was must. No male elephant dare go near him at present, and at all times he is of uncertain temper. He is said to be nearly 11 feet high, and his bulk is enormous. I never remember to have seen one like him, even in former days at Lucknow, where the largest fighting elephants were kept by the king. I took my leave and rode back at a gallop to the camp, Sir Jung sending some of his people to escort me.

I noticed on my return that Sir Jung has made a splendid collection of pheasants, tigers, and leopards, a thar, musk deer, and some dogs. They are to be embarked at Bombay with the animals from Cashmir.

Poor Ally Ashghur, in coming through some tree jungle in his howdah to-day, met with a nasty accident—a small branch of a tree sprang back and struck him in the right eye. On examination I found that the anterior chamber was full of effused blood. I bandaged him, ordered quiet and rest, put some atropine in his eye, and encouraged him by saying that there was every reason to hope he would recover his sight.

Our camp is very picturesquely situated in the Sâl forest on a space cleared near the bright, rapid Sarda. We dined at the usual hour, and had a blazing camp log fire after it. The night was cool; thermometer fell to 40°. Mr. Girdlestone, the resident at Katmandoo, is with Sir Jung Bahadur, and a large escort of Nepaulese troops. The camp is enormous, he has 800 to 1,000 elephants with him, and 4,000 or 5,000 men of all kinds; he has a few tents only for his own use and for his immediate followers and family. The soldiers and elephant men hut themselves by cutting down branches, and making "lean-to shelters," some large enough for 26 to 30 men. In these they spread the long dry jungle grass on the ground and are very comfortable. They keep off the dew and give as much cover as is required. When Sir J. breaks up his camp the huts are set fire to, and the country is lighted up by the blaze.

Such a camp, with its numerous elephants, extends over some miles of the forest. The Nepaulese prefer the banks of the river, where they get fresh water and generally healthy air. Sir J. is very particular about this, but notwithstanding, he occasionally has attacks of cholera in his camp. He spends the healthy months in the Terai every year, but is careful to get away early in March.

On receiving the Prince Sir Jung presented a letter from the King Maharaj Diraje, of Nepaul, inviting H.R.H. into his country. Sir Jung, on his own part and on that of his sovereign, proffered his services to procure good sport, and expressed their great anxiety to do all in their power to make the Prince's visit agreeable. There is no doubt they will do it.

Sunday, 20th February, 1876, camp Bunbussa.—We did not leave camp until 3 p.m., when we crossed the river to our new camp near

Sir Jung's. We are now in the Nepaul Terai, and the name of the new site is Jummoah. It is a clearing in the sal and sissoo forest. We took the same route and crossed by the same bridges as those I traversed with Sir Jung yesterday. The Prince was received by Sir Jung, his sirdars, troops, a band of music, and a royal salute as we entered his dominions. He looks rather older than he did in 1870, but is still wiry and active, and stoops a little; his Mongolian face is as bright and intelligent as ever. He has rather long straight black hair, the face is smooth, very expressive and full of energy and determination. There is nothing harsh or cruel in his features, and his conduct in early years can hardly be judged by European standards of character or policy!

He is wonderfully active still, and as fond of shikar as ever. He has nearly 1,000 elephants with him, and they are all picketed near the camp, which is in an extensive forest. This particular part of the Terai and many miles more eastward, extending along the left banks of the Mohaan, was British property before 1868, when it was given to Nepaul in acknowledgment for the aid rendered by Sir Jung during the Mutiny of 1857. This was a most valuable gift, as it not only extended the boundary of Nepaul towards the plains of India, but it gave them a large tract of valuable forest land, covered with sissoo and sal timber, and, perhaps, the finest hunting ground in India. This Sir Jung thoroughly appreciates, not only for the shooting, in which he delights, but for the elephants that he captures almost every year.

Before we left Bunbussa the morning service was performed by Mr. Julian Robinson, formerly a chaplain in the Service, now correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and a guest, I believe, of Sir H. Ramsay. Messrs. Simpson and Johnson, artists for the *Graphic*, and *Illustrated News*, are in camp: they will take sketches during the tiger shooting.

Our new camp at Jummoah is four or five miles from Bunbussa, just on the opposite bank of the river. On arriving in Sir Jung's camp the Prince interviewed Jung Pershad, and the two pythons—one of the latter in a hole in the ground, the other on a branch of a tree, and to bring him nearer, as he declined to move or uncoil himself, the branch was cut and fell to the ground, the snake, which was 12 feet long, then uncoiled himself, and shortly after took refuge in the tree again.

We dined in our new camp at the usual hour; after dinner Sir Jung appeared, proposed the health of the Queen and Princess, and expressed his joy at seeing the Prince in Nepaul. Before dinner, and when we were inspecting the elephants and pythons, Sir Jung made some of his men display their skill in cutting through branches of trees, or even the trunk of a young semel (cotton) tree with the kookerie. This they do wonderfully well; some of our party tried, but not being so dexterous with the weapon, were unable to cut so deeply.

A Durbar was held by Sir Jung and his sirdars in full dress and diamonds, when the ceremony of presenting the suite was repeated. The weather is pleasant, the nights almost cold, and one is glad of all one's warm wraps. The sound of the Sarda rushing over its pebbly bed, and the breeze sighing through the trees is very pleasant and soothing, and full of pleasant associations and reminiscences of former days in camp in the Terai. Sir Jung's tents are near ours, which are, as usual, arranged in two lines near the Prince's tents. The camp is

healthy. I don't hear that Sir Jung has any sickness—if he has, he keeps it out of sight. Nawab Ally Ashghur, I am glad to say, is better; there is reason to hope that he will regain the sight of his injured eye. His tents are near ours, and he comes to have his eye examined every morning.

Monday, 21st February, camp, Jummoah, Nepaul Terai.—A great hunt is organized for to-day; there is news of many tigers, and Sir Jung has scouts out in all directions. One tiger was very near our camp, and killed a cow last night. After breakfast we set off with a long line of elephants—some hundreds—the exact number I could not ascertain, in search of the tigers. Having crossed the river, or one of its branches, we rode on horseback part of the way. We then beat a dense patch of tree and grass jungle, which was entirely surrounded by a ring of elephants; only a few howdah elephants entered, Probyn and I went in with the Prince on elephants; Sir Jung was on a magnificent tusker, in a great square box of a howdah. No one was to fire, but the Prince. We saw hundreds of spotted deer that had collected in large herds, numbers of magnificent stags among them, but no one touched them. The elephants soon told us that we were near a tiger, and almost immediately one passed near my elephant, growling; I could then have shot him easily. We were in dense jungle at the time, which almost concealed him for a moment from the Prince's view, but he had a shot and wounded him. Immediately after we came on him crouching in a patch of underwood. Being roused, he charged with the usual short, fierce growls or grunts; the Prince fired twice, and he lay dead.—He was a fine, full-grown male tiger, 9ft. 6in. in length, with a grand head.

We then returned to our horses, mounted, and rode back to camp, and after some refreshment—it was about noon—proceeded in the opposite direction away into the depths of the forest, in pursuit of other tigers. As we crossed a large branch of the river, a procession of some hundreds of elephants filed past. We stopped to watch a sight such as, I suppose, was never before seen by European eye. Our beat lay through the thick forest and near the river, which forms many an island by its diverging branches, whilst trees and grass cover all the plain. After beating for some time we put up a tiger at which the Prince had a shot and wounded, but it crossed the dry bed of a stream, over to a patch of grass in the forest, which afforded dense cover, where it disappeared. We followed, and now there was a general scrimmage, for we got into a nest of tigers on a sort of peninsula, with a branch of the river on one side, and the dry bed of a stream on the other, covered with very long and thick grass, and occasional clumps of forest trees. In a couple of hours no less than six tigers were killed; the Prince killing two with a single shot each. Some of them fought well, and made several charges, but none charged home. Others lay sulking in the long grass, or rushed growling at the elephants, trying to break through the ring, but they stood firm, and though the tigers came right up to their legs, none failed; no opening was practicable, and they had to turn back into the long grass, where the Prince and Sir Jung went right up to them. I saw them frequently, as I was close to the Prince, and kept my rifle ready in case of emergency, and it seemed likely enough in such close quarters as I was that one might arise, but did not fire. Two at last broke away towards the forest, and were shot. In this one beat six

tigers were killed. They had been watched for some time, and fed; I saw the place where a buffalo had been tied up, and not many days ago one of the tigers carried off a man (we saw his clothing lying about) who had come to cut grass. It was one of the wildest, most tigerish places I have ever seen. Had we come in the ordinary way, with three or four howdahs and twenty or thirty elephants, we might have got one, or perhaps two; but the rest would certainly have escaped, probably unnoticed, in the boundless cover. Probyn and I, the Maharajah and Girdlestone were close to the Prince all the time; H.R.H. killed at least four of these tigers with his own rifle.

The day was lovely, but rather warm. The seven tigers were killed before tiffin, which we had on the banks of the stream, which were covered with tigers' foot prints. They have been holding royal court here for some time, and had it all their own way, feeding on deer, which abound, and cattle, which are grazed not far off, where the patches of grass have been burned, and the young grass has sprung up.

We beat back through the forest, to camp, and shot some deer and other game. Seven tigers in one day is perhaps as good a bag as was ever made. They were laid out in camp and measured. Three were tigers and four tigresses—9ft. 6in., 9ft. 8in. tigers; 8ft. 7in., 8ft. 4in. tigresses. The other three were nearly full-grown cubs, averaging 8ft.

I got letters from home yesterday, up to 28th ~~July~~ ^{January}; all well. Bubber Jung's children are improving, so is Ally Ashghur.

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1877, camp Jummoah.—The night was cloudy and not so cold; thermometer 44°. A few drops of rain fell. To-day we made an expedition in pursuit of wild elephants. After breakfast there was a parade of selected pad elephants, and one was detailed for each of our party. We were to ride them in chase of the wild elephants. Mine was a two-thirds grown female, named Heron-Kalli, said to be very fleet. She had a wild Nepaulese, with long black hair, and a kookerie in his kummerbund, with an equally wild looking young savage, who was to ride behind and apply the moogrie, (club) which hung suspended from the ropes that fastened on a very small pad, less than three feet square, with a great opening in the middle to fit the ridge on the elephant's back. On this I was to take my seat, not sideways, but straddling just behind the mahout, who cautioned me in broken Hindostanee, of which he could speak only a few words, to hold on firmly to the rope that secured the pad.

Having mounted we set off—a large party—with an immense number of elephants of all sizes accompanying us; many had gone on ahead, and with them Jung Pershad, Bijli Pershad, and other fighting males, as we expected to capture a big tusker that has long been known in these parts, and who is reported to be with the herd.

The Prince, with some of the party, rode horses for the first few miles, and got on the elephants on reaching the forest. We crossed several miles of ground after leaving camp, and then pushed on at a great pace through the wild and almost pathless jungle. I began to get into the way of it a little in time, having ridden pad elephants by the score, though never on a Nepaulese pad or Nepaulese elephant, which are very different from ours. The pads are so small, and the elephant goes at such a pace; some are smooth,

but others so rough that one has to cling to the ropes to keep one's seat at all. The mahout urges the elephant on with his ankus, sometimes his kookerie, the Piadah standing on the animal's hind quarter, clinging to a rope, and constantly threaten-^{ing} it with the moogrie, which he thumps on the pad, this making the elephant start forward with redoubled vigour, and with a side-long sort of gait that makes retention of one's seat rather difficult. By the time we got into the forest, as I have said, I was getting into the way of it, and we were beginning to understand each other, the mahout constantly urging me to hold tight and never to let go for a moment, giving me proof of the wisdom of his advice when he made his elephant rush on. Now we were going along in single file, again rushing in a crowd, it being all I could do by manœuvring my legs and feet to keep them out of the way of the other pads pressing and pushing on in the race; we must have averaged at least 6 or 8 miles an hour, and often more, for when a Nepaulese elephant goes his best, a horse at a good canter only keeps pace with him. We went on in this way first through the forest, now winding in and out among large trees, sweeping through smaller brushwood, crossing deep nullahs, ascending and descending steep banks, crushing through long grass, ducking our heads to escape branches, which the mahout cleverly pushed aside as we passed near or under them, tucking up our legs to avoid collision with trunks of trees, making an occasional halt to take council on the movements of the wild elephants, which were always said to be ahead of us. We thus pressed on till we had gone 25 miles right away from camp, and still did not come up with them.

A halt was called; we dismounted and had some food. I got off very stiff and rather tired with this novel mode of travelling. Sir Jung soon called on us to mount again and retrace our steps through the forest, for news had come from some of the outlying scouts that the wild elephants were behind. They must have gone very fast to have kept ahead of us all the morning. Some were said to be to the right or left of the path by which we had come, so off we went again, Sir Jung and the Prince leading at a greater pace than ever. We came to Bijli Pershad with his mahout standing in an opening in the front. He had met and engaged one of the wild elephants which had got away; though others were ~~not~~ ⁱⁿ pursuit of him. Why Bijli remained behind I did not hear, perhaps he was too slow. However, on we went, and a mile further on came to a solitary elephant tied securely by the legs, and looking very sheepish and ashamed of himself. This turned out to be a wild muckna that Bijli and others had caught, and there he was left bound, whilst they had gone in pursuit of others. He looked very much like any other elephant, only covered with dried mud and in low condition. At a distance I saw some other pads, scattered over the country; they were, no doubt, watching the scattered herd. We went straight into camp, getting home about 7 p.m. It was a most exciting day, and though we did not actually see any elephants caught, we saw much of the proceedings by which the capture is effected. It turned out that, besides the muckna (male without tusks), some smaller elephants were captured, and were brought in in the evening. I had ridden 50 miles at least on my pad, the only rest I had was when I changed for a short time on to another elephant with Sheo Raj Sing, the Rajah

Kashepore, who had gone part of the way with us on a large and comfortable pad; we overtook him on returning, and for the last few miles I rode with him. I made myself agreeable to my Nepaulese mahout by giving him some birds' eye tobacco, which he ate with great relish. I need hardly say I was stiff and tired after my ride, and glad to go to bed after dinner.

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1876, Camp Jummoah, Nepaul Terai.—Sir H. Ramsay has left us to return to his own district, but his son remains in camp. Mr. Moore is still here, and goes out with us to-day. We made two parties and re-crossed the Sarda into British territory, to a celebrated beat—known as Chiryah Dhan—and had a long beat in grass and jungle, saw plenty of deer, jungle fowl and partridges, but did not fire at them as we had hopes of finding a tiger. In beating a long strip of low tree and grass jungle with a deep nullah running through it, a tiger was put up, at which Russell had a shot, but missing, it got away into the forest which was close at hand. We beat another very heavy swamp, generally a sure find, but the cover was too heavy and we got nothing, indeed we could not beat through the whole swamp, and there may still have been a tiger in it. Towards evening, as we were beating homewards through some long grass, I came on the remains of a newly-killed cheetah, when immediately the elephants gave sign. A moment after a large tiger cantered, breaking from the long grass, across the plain. I fired and hit him—others also fired, and C. Beresford, FitzGeorge and I followed as hard as we could, hit him again and he fell. Mr. Robinson said he saw my shot roll the tiger over. Just at this time C.B. was nearly shot by the man behind him in the howdah, who, in his excitement, let off a rifle. Fortunately no one was hurt; we picked up our tiger, which was a full-grown male, and then beat on—shooting deer, partridges, and hares; re-crossed the river, entered the sissoo forest, and did not get to camp till after dark; it was very wild and weird in the dark forest, and crossing the Sarda, which was so deep and rapid, that some of the smaller elephants had to swim.

The Prince had already arrived, and they had killed a tigress and caught a young cub, about two or three months' old. This, including the Jeypore tiger, makes 12 killed. Several deer, including sambur, were shot, and a quantity of jungle fowl and other small game.

The day was rather warm, but the thermometer fell last night to 42°. At 10 p.m. Sir Jung, his brother, and Bubber Jung walked over to our tents in full dress—a curious costume for the time and place. They brought a number of offerings in the shape of tiger skins—one of which was that of a celebrated man-eater. After the visit they returned to their tents. We sat round the blazing camp fire and smoked our cheroots as usual. It was very warm near the blazing fire, but the chilly night air required an overcoat. All are well.

Thursday, February 24th.—We moved camp this morning from Jummoah to Mowleah. I posted letters to-day for home, and a long one to General Ponsonby, giving him an account of our doings and of the state of health. There was a suspicious case of eruptive disease in a camp follower, it may be small-pox—so sent him off at once to Bareilly. Our new camp is nine miles through the forest from Jummoah; and we rode to it. After lunch we got into our howdahs, Sir Jung, accom-

panying us with about 500 elephants. In the forest, near the camp, having surrounded a leopard with a perfect ring of elephants, the Prince went in and shot him as he was crouching at the foot of a tree preparing to charge. We then beat on through long grass and forest, crossed several deep ravines, put up a tiger and lost it, but soon after found another, and having followed it Sir Jung, by most skilful manœuvring, surrounded it with a circle of elephants. The Prince fired and wounded it. Howdah cushions, hats and other things were thrown at to make it move. One elephant crushed down a tree almost across its back, but it would not break. At last charging through the line it tried to bite an elephant's leg, and then dropped into a deep nullah, and swimming across was killed by the Prince. It was a small but very vicious tigress.

Some of the party are troubled with an irritating rash on the neck; others have it on the arms, hands and legs. Sir Jung has presented each of the suite with a kookerie, mounted in red or green velvet and gold. There is news of a herd of wild elephants not far distant from camp, and among them a celebrated old tusker. We go in pursuit of him to-morrow. I have omitted to mention that the Duke of Sutherland left us at Agra to return to England, and A. Grey went with him from Allahabad, I believe. Colonel Owen Williams was also obliged to leave us suddenly on the 16th; summoned home by the severe illness of his wife, so that five of our party are absent. Glyn and Durrant returned to Calcutta before we came to the Terai to take the ships round to Calcutta. Rose, of the 10th Hussars, and Prince Louis of Battenberg are with us.

Bombay

Friday, 25th February, 1876, camp Mowleah, Nepaul Terai.—Breakfast early, as we are to go in pursuit of the wild elephant to-day. Mounted our horses and rode with Sir Jung in the direction of the hills, the fighting elephants and pads having been sent on before. We are to take post in a valley, where the wild tusker is to be driven, and to be attacked by Jung Pershad. We rode several miles over the plain and through the forest, across ravines and water-courses, the ground being very rough and difficult. We ascended a spur of the hills, and rested whilst enquiry was being made from the people who were directing the movements of the hunting elephants and watching the *hunted*. We were soon required to mount again, and, passing over some very difficult ground and crossing one or two dry river beds—where our Arabs scrambled like cats—we came to the valley between two spurs of the hills, we took our seats and waited on boulders and ledges on the hill-side. The wild tusker was said to be in the forest at the head of the valley, whence he was to be headed and driven down into the water-course of stones and boulders that lay beneath us. Here it was intended that he should be met and encountered by Jung Pershad, who was slowly coming up from below. After waiting some time, however, reports came that the tusker was making off in another direction. Sir Jung immediately descended into the valley, and mounting, not his Arab, but on the shoulders of two of his men, he rode up the valley, crossed and disappeared in the forest on the other side. We soon saw him coming back, when he reported that the tusker had broken away, crossed the hill and made off to another valley leading to the forest in the plain. We mounted, and after a rapid ride over bad ground took post in a patch of tree jungle by the edge of another valley, where we had lunch. This was barely

over when Sir Jung received a report that the elephant was coming right down upon us, and he made us all climb up trees to be out of his way; the men being scattered about in all directions. The tusker did not come, however, and as a report came that he had crossed to the other side and was off as hard as he could go to the forest below, we mounted and galloped after him over very rough ground, across stony beds of water-courses, through the forest, jumping fallen trees, ducking our heads under projecting branches, tearing through long grass, surrounded on all sides by the pads that were making in the direction taken by the elephant. After galloping for some distance, generally hidden from each other by the long grass, we heard a shout that he was in sight, and almost immediately I caught sight of his huge back tearing along ahead of us through the long grass; soon he emerged on an open plain, where the grass was short, and was making off across it to a distant belt of forest. The Prince and several others rode close after him at full speed as he was crossing the plain. He charged several times with his trunk extended, his tail on end, and giving a wild scream. After chasing one or other for a few hundred yards he turned and made again for the forest. My Arab, Freddie, becoming very much excited, plunged and kicked so violently, it was some moments before I could control and turn him in pursuit, and when I did so the elephant was well ahead. He had just disappeared in the forest, and the Prince and the rest were close on him, when suddenly, and whilst at full speed, I saw a deep oblong pit in the grass, open before me, right under my horse's nose; he could neither stop, nor avoid it, so sprang, and down to the bottom we went. Plunging forward on his head, he rolled over on me. In the convulsive effort to keep my seat as he fell I heard and felt something in my right thigh give way with a sharp pain near the hip. I thought I had dislocated my hip joint. He struggled up without hurting me, and the opposite end of the pit being broken down as if by water, he, after one or two ineffectual plunges, struggled out and galloped away into the forest after the others. I picked myself up, and found I was much shaken and in great pain, but as I could swing the leg backwards and forwards I knew the joint was not dislocated and the bone not broken, though the limb was disabled and very painful. Numbers of pad elephants were by this time passing, some stopped, and from among them one of Sir Jung's sirdars brought one up for me; they pulled me out, and lifted me on to the pad; I insisted on following the others, though they wanted to take me back to camp.—I was shaken and stiff, and my leg very painful, but not otherwise hurt.—I had jumped into an old elephant obi—a pit for catching wild elephants, but it had been for years neglected, and becoming partially filled with grass and leaves, was quite soft at the bottom—hence my lucky escape!

One end of the obi had crumbled away by water running into it—and thus the horse got out; had he not been going at such a pace when he jumped in, and had the bottom not been so soft, it is possible we might have jumped in and out, as it was not more than six feet deep, indeed, at the end, where the leaves and grass had been heaped up, it was less, for as I stood in it my face was nearly on a level with the ground.—We pushed on with my pad—a regular wild Nepaulese tusker; passed through the end of the spit of forest and came out on the margin of a swamp in which the wild elephant had taken shelter,

and was hidden in the long reed-like grass. Many of the pads were standing about, and on an eminence overlooking it, just at the edge of the forest, the Prince and the other horsemen were assembled. My mahout pointed out the upper part of the elephant's back, and we could hear him moving among the grass, occasionally snorting, and throwing water to cool his sides. All stood ready for a bolt if he should charge out, and once or twice he threatened to do so, when immediately we were off at a speed that could only be accomplished by a trained Nepaulese elephant. This pace gave me exquisite pain, for my leg was getting momentarily stiffer and more painful; but it had to be endured. However, he did not come out, seeming to prefer the shelter of the swamp, and not liking the look of the surroundings. The object was to detain him there till Jung Pershad should come up, and we soon heard him coming by the tinkling of the heavy bell round his neck. I went round to the other side of the swamp and found the Prince and party on the height. They were glad to see me, as my horse had galloped past them in the forest, and they did not know what had become of me. Jung Pershad now arrived—his great size and bulk make him slow, but he moves in a very stately manner, with his head painted red, well raised in the air. His mahout, a wild-looking, lanky Nepaulese, with long black hair, was on his neck, whilst the piadah was standing on his back near the tail, holding on to the ropes. He seemed to understand exactly what he had to do, as did his conductors, for he went straight into the swamp, and at once engaged the wild tusker, who received him gallantly. The struggle only lasted a minute or two. Jung Pershad, stimulated by his mahout and his own feelings, pressed the tusker hard, who soon gave way, and appearing in the open, produced a general scattering of the pads. He was too much occupied, however, with his own affairs and too hard pressed by Jung Pershad to notice them, and made off followed and butted by Jung in the direction of some broken ground. He soon left his heavy antagonist behind and got to the cover he sought, but did not remain there long, as the horsemen were on his track again; he made repeated angry charges at them, first at one, then at another. It was very exciting and certainly dangerous, and I felt very anxious about the Prince, who was often very near the elephant—if the horse had fallen!! However, no accident happened, and the tusker made off, turning back entered the wood that he had originally come through. We followed, when just as he emerged on the plain he was met and encountered by Bijli Pershad, who brought him to his bearings; with the aid of others who then came up, he was captured, the men getting down secured his legs with ropes. He made one or two efforts to escape, but his captors were too many for him, and he was ultimately secured to a tree. Sir Jung discovering that he was very old—blind of one eye, and having only one tusk—let him go the next morning, having cut off his tusk, which the Prince retains as a trophy. Near the swamp where the wild tusker took refuge, we found the body of a recently defunct elephant, which was tainting the air; it was one of those that had been caught a few days ago, but had made its escape and probably died of its injuries.

On returning to camp I was lifted off my elephant and taken into my tent. Kellett examined me; my right thigh was already discoloured down to the knee, and it was found that I had torn the

tascia and one of the adductor muscles. It became very painful; fomentations, however, gave some relief; I was kept in my bed. The Prince and my companions came to see me.

Prince Louis, who had disappeared during the chase, soon came into camp; he had jarred his recently broken collar-bone, and thought it better to ride quietly home, and find his way, as best he could, out of the forest. We were not very far from camp, at all events the chase ended near it. It has been a grand day's sport, and the Prince is delighted.

Saturday, 26th February, 1876, camp, Mowleah, Nepaul Terai.—I had a restless night, as my leg was painful; it is swollen and discoloured to the knee. I was obliged to keep in bed all day; fomentations relieved the pain. Got letters from home to-day; all well. I also received a very kind and gracious letter from the Queen, telling me that Her Majesty approved of all I had done, and thanked me for it.

Two parties went out in the howdah to-day, the Prince and Sir Jung being with one, they got no tigers; but some deer and small game were bagged. The other party got two tigers and some deer. One tiger charged Robinson's elephant, getting hold of the howdah. It was shaken off, and immediately seized Ellis's elephant, and got on its head, scratching the mahout and getting very near Ellis. He killed it with a shot from his rifle. It was a powerful tiger, very vicious and active; it only measured 9ft. 5in., but was very heavy, had a large head and light coloured skin. As he had just been feeding heavily, it was remarkable that he should be so active. I got out of my tent with the aid of a stick to look at the tiger.

I wrote letters home to-day.—The weather is getting warm; the tent was hot during the day. Thermometer 75° to 80°, but it fell to 44° in the night. My leg is rapidly mending, and every one is very kind! Kellett went out to look after the sportsmen to-day, and dressed the mahout's wounds, who was slightly scratched by the tiger. We are all well, except Sir Jung's grandchildren; they are rather bad with whooping cough and dysentery, but they are getting better. I have been seeing them frequently.

Sunday, 27th February, 1876, camp, Mowleah.—It was a warm, sultry night, and a few drops of rain fell. Thermometer at 8 p.m. yesterday 56°; at noon to-day in the tent 82°. I remained in my tent nearly all day writing letters to the Queen, home, and to friends. Towards evening I felt much better.

My leg is very stiff, but I can just swing it backwards and forwards, and walk with a stick. I dined with the others in the dining tent. The Prince came to see me in my tent to-day, and told me that Lord Aylesford had received news that required him to go off at once to England. He starts to-morrow on an elephant for Mundiah Ghat, where a carriage will take him to the railway at Bareilly. Our bag of *feræ naturæ* is now fourteen tigers and one cub alive, two leopards, three bears, two cubs alive.

Monday, 28th February, 1876, camp moved from Mowleah to Moosapani, only three miles.—It has been a fine day, but the night was very windy. The thermometer at 7 a.m. was 56°. The heat is rapidly increasing, the days are now getting very hot out in the howdah in the sun. Sir Jung's grandchildren are better. I am very lame; my leg is swollen, and quite black and blue, but get about a

little, and can sit in the howdah. I went ^{out} quietly with a small party, and shot a couple of hispid hares, the first I have yet seen. I think this is the extreme range west at which they are found. Their ears are very short, and their hair very stiff; they scuttle about in the long grass, but do not take long runs like the ordinary hare. I also got a cheetah stag, with a good head, and two hog deer.

Aylesford went off for England this morning. A telegram came from Lahore from General MacLagan that Duckworth is laid up there, and typhoid is suspected. The Prince was lucky; he got a tigress and three well grown cubs, twelve or fourteen deer, two hispid hares, some small game, and a good specimen of *felis viverrina* (wild cat). I spoke to the Prince about the telegram respecting Duckworth, who said he thought he might want me to go to Lahore to see him. I ventured to suggest that it would not be right to leave H.R.H., and that I knew Duckworth was in good hands.

There are ugly reports about small-pox prevailing at Bombay. The *Serapis* is there by this time. I suggested to the Prince that she should be ordered out of the harbour, and have written to Dr. Hunter, of Bombay, to make inquiry. The day has been very hot—all the feelings of the hot weather are now coming on! I dined with the others, and am better, but weak and lame. Camp all well. Kellett keeps a sharp look out on all the followers, and keeps me regularly informed. He is a capital fellow!

Tuesday, 29th February, 1876, moved camp from Moosapani to Do-Milla, in the Nepaul Terai.—Our way to the next camp lay over a beautiful country, through belts of forest here and there. We killed some deer and pig, a porcupine, and several hispid hares, which are now becoming quite common. The Prince got a large male tiger, 9ft. 6in., and some deer.

This morning, before starting, the Prince spoke again about my going to Lahore. I represented that I ought not to leave him in such a place and under such circumstances. H.R.H. thought otherwise. On arriving at our new camp in the evening the Prince, who was very gracious, said he was very anxious about Duckworth, but expressed himself satisfied, and postponed the idea of my going, as the last telegram was more favourable. Our camp is situated at the junction of two streams—hence the name *Do-Milla*! Our bag is now nineteen tigers, or twenty including the Jeypore tigress.

Ash Wednesday, 1st March, 1876.—We moved camp to-day, to Bomani Tal. I killed a large tigress with a single shot, when here with Lord Mayo in 1871. I have never been further west in the Terai than this before. There was no shooting on the way from one camp to the other, so I rode straight there on my elephant and got to the top of trees in which the camp is placed, before the tents were ready. Lord A. P. and one or two others were already there, or arrived soon after. Ally Ashghur, who I am glad to say is nearly well again, was there also, and soon after I arrived he came to me with a formal message from the Nawab, and an offering of a trinket, which he had obtained permission to make. I thanked him and the Nawab. Poor fellow! he was very grateful for the recovery of the sight of his injured eye!

The Prince and the rest of the party soon arrived; H.R.H. was riding a bay Arab of Sir Jung's, that had carried him after the wild elephant; it had broken down, and the back sinews were swollen!

The elephants and Sir Jung having arrived, preparations were made to beat for a tiger, reported to be in the Bomani Nullah; within 500 yards of the camp we found, and S. killed it with one shot. The ground was heavy, the nullah so full of phussun (quagmire) that the elephants could not cross it; some had crossed at another place and were in the tree jungle on the opposite side. We found the tiger crouched in some thick jungle, where S. and I came on him close to us, but just on the other side of the nullah, which we could not cross as the ground was so soft and treacherous. The Prince, on the opposite side, was approaching, we were making signals that the tiger was close at hand, and the elephants were all much excited. The noise of someone approaching disturbed the tiger, and with a savage growl he charged. S. shot him as he charged, and he fell into the water, whence he was dragged quite dead. He was a large light-coloured mangy tiger; his feet were ulcerated; he was very lean, and his teeth much worn.

We returned to camp, had lunch, and then went on with a long line of elephants to the celebrated swamp, the Bomani Tal. It was here we had such good sport when I was with Lord Mayo, at Mundiah Ghat, in 1871. Having crossed the nullah, along whose banks tigers are often found—some took the left, others the right. We found one end of the swamp quite impassable, so one party turned and watched those who had gone round the other end, and were shooting gond. There was good reason to hope if they disturbed a tiger, that he would break in our direction, provided he could get through the swamp. Having shot a few deer, and some birds, when evening came on we made our way home, and were soon joined by the others, who had had some trouble in getting through the swamp. The Prince had killed some swamp deer and a tigress; she was a fine animal, and had she lived would have given birth to six cubs.—I am better, but still lame, and not equal to much exertion; the discoloration of the limb is remarkable, but it is beginning to fade. My leg is very stiff, and I can only just walk.

Telegrams report Duckworth not so well, and that he has confirmed typhoid. In the evening Knollys came to me and said H.R.H. was very anxious, wished me to go to Lahore, and that he would telegraph to the Queen that he had sent me. Of course I said I would start at once. However, I could not do so before next morning, as arrangements had to be made for a special train from Bareilly to Lahore, and I had to cross 60 miles of country between the Terai and Bareilly. Sowars were sent off at once to Mundiah Ghat to make arrangements. I wrote to the Queen, General Ponsonby, home, and to others. Sir Jung has not been well lately, and has pain in his chest: I saw him with Kellett, insisted on his remaining in his tent this afternoon, and ordered some medicine. He is getting rather old, about 60, and though active and vigorous for his age, and able to keep up much of the active work he has been accustomed to all his life, cannot bear fatigue as he did formerly. I packed my things for a long journey to Lahore—light marching order—all I leave behind to be looked after by my companions. Guns are all to be packed, the shooting is over! The bag up to to-day is:

Tigers	...	...	22 and 1 cub alive.
Leopards	...	...	2
Bears	...	...	3 and 2 cubs alive.

I have kept no record of deer or small game; but it was numerous.

Thursday, 2nd March, 1876, camp Bomani Tal.—Up early this morning to order arrangements for a start. Took leave of my mahout, Bushir Khan, and gave him twenty rupees. Also of my little Arab Freddie. I am not likely to ride him again and I have not been able to do so since the accident; he has quite recovered, though he was rather stiff for a day or two. Akbar, James and Furzund, take charge of my things. Mr. Harding will look after the medical stores, and Dr. Kellett will take care of the Prince and suite. I leave them all well; the Prince is in excellent health, I sincerely trust that all will go well whilst I am absent. I started at 9 a.m. on a pad elephant, with Ibrahim and my baggage on another, and set off for Mundiah Ghat, which is seven or eight miles from camp. Here, I found a carriage, with a dāk of horses laid to take me on to Bareilly.

It was a lovely morning, and I had a pleasant ride across the open prairie-like country, skirting the end of the great swamp and stretching across grassy plains until I approached the Sarda, where I passed through one or two belts of forest, looking very beautiful with the young green leaves of the sissoo, and the red and white blossoms of various flowering trees. I put up several herds of cheetul, and must have been very near a tiger, for I came on a fresh kill, and the elephant gave sign, but I had no gun, and could not have stopped if I had; so pushed on to the bright, rapidly running Sarda, which I forded, the water being up to the elephant's girth. It was very broad, took some time to cross, and the bright, clear water rushing over the pebbly bed and rippling against the elephant's legs looked very cool and refreshing. Mr. Drummond, the commissioner, was encamped at Mundiah Ghat, and came to meet me. I went with him to breakfast, and met some other civil officers. My carriage was ready, and the dāk of horses laid along 50 miles of road to Bareilly. D. told me that there had been a disagreeable correspondence relating to some of the dāk men who had passed through to the Prince's camp, and had been very insolent, insisting on taking elephants through some cover which was preserved (a tiger being near). I drove in the Nawab of Rampore's carriage to Bareilly; Mr. K., of the Public Works' Department, accompanied me as far as Pillibet. Here I found Ally Ashghur in camp, and was glad to learn that his eye is quite well. With frequent changes of horses I got to Bareilly about 6.25 p.m., and found a special train ready and started for Lahore at once; the distance, I imagine, must be over 500 miles. The day was fine, but warm, and the road very dusty.

I was sorry to leave the Terai, and probably I shall never see it or shoot another tiger again. I am going in obedience to the Prince's commands, but am sorry to leave him still in the Terai, and exposed to the risks of tiger shooting and climate, but I have told Kellett to keep a very watchful eye, but am thankful to have so good a substitute, and sincerely trust that all will be well, but shall not be easy till I rejoin the Prince at Allahabad.

Friday, 3rd March, 1876, travelling by special train to Lahore.—Slept last night in the train, and arrived at Lahore at about 3.40 p.m. Went to General MacLagan's house, where I found Sir Bartle Frere. Met Drs. Penny and Neil, who were attending Duckworth at Mr. Probyn's house, and found him in the second week of an attack of typhoid—no dangerous symptoms, but much depression. Telegraphed to the Queen, and to his brother, Dr. Dyce

Duckworth, about him.—Went for a drive with Sir B. Frere, General and Mrs. Maclagan. Saw D. again at night; he was restless and low, but had no bad symptoms. The days are hot but the nights are cold still at Lahore. D. must have contracted fever at Peshawur.

Saturday, 4th March, Lahore.—I slept well last night, being tired after my long journey from the Nepaul Terai. Saw D. at 7.30 a.m. with P. and N. He had a fair night; pulse 98; temperature 100°; no bad symptoms. I recommended port wine and beef tea.—Some drops of rain fell this morning, and the night was cool. Wrote a full account of D.'s condition to the Prince.

Sir B. Frere and I left at 6.40 p.m. by the ordinary mail train. It was raining heavily, and was quite cool when we left Lahore; I saw D. just before leaving, under excellent care, and doing well.

Sunday, 5th March, 1876. Travelling from Lahore to Allahabad, by train.—Cool day, dust laid by the rain, which did not continue after we passed Umballa, where we picked up Col. Annesley, of the 11th Hussars, who goes to England with us in the *Serapis*.

We travelled all day. Sir B. F. showed me some minutes he had written on the Peshawur frontier. We had breakfast at Ghazeeabad at about 12.30; dined at Toondla at about 6.30. The weather gets sensibly warmer as we run south.

Monday, 6th March, 1876, Allahabad.—Arrived this morning at about 6.30 a.m. Captain Spence, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor, came to meet us, and we drove to Government House, near which our camp is pitched. After breakfast Sir B. F. and I called on General Maud, the Turners and others. I went to the cemetery with Sir B. F., and saw the grave of my little son, who was buried here in 1858, when we came from Lucknow. I gathered some roses near the little tomb, and some seeds that had fallen from a cirrus tree, growing just over it. The little stone and railing were in good repair. How it brings back that sad time. I drove to the Fort and saw the place where the tents were pitched in which we lived when the poor little baby was born, and so quickly died, and where my dear wife was so ill!

The sun is hot, though the air still keeps cool; all indicates that the hot weather is coming rapidly. Dined at Government House, and have a large double-poled tent in the compound. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson, the chaplain, was our clergyman in Calcutta. He promised to see that the little grave is carefully tended.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1876, camp, Government House, Allahabad.—Fine, cold morning; the sun hot during the day. Went with Sir B. Frere to the railway to meet the Prince and suite who arrived at five minutes to 10 a.m. Lord Northbrook and Lord Napier were at the station with the Lieut.-Governor, and his staff. Glyn has also come from Bombay. The Prince seemed pleased at the result of my mission. I hear from my companions that they killed five tigers after I left them at Bomani Tal and Mundiah Ghat. The great room of Government House was arranged for the ceremony of a Chapter of the Star of India, and the principal residents were present. The Prince, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut.-Governor and other high officials were on a raised dais. S. Browne, Probyn and myself, all in full uniform, were led up by Thornton the Secretary of the Order, received the accolade and the Insignia of the Order from the Prince. Glyn, Ellis, Earle, Baring, Bradford and Henderson were then decorated as Companions, and the ceremony was over. We received congratulations from many friends. Lord Napier was

very kind, and said he would telegraph and tell my wife about it. Lunch came next, and after it I went to the Fort to see the Eyres and Broadbents. Mrs. Eyre drove me home in the evening. I had letters from home to-day.

Dinner at 6.30 in full dress, with our new Orders and Stars—borrowed for the occasion, our own not having arrived from England. I hear mine is the property of Sir R. Temple. We took leave of Allahabad and our kind hosts at 11 p.m., and departed by train, *en route* for Indore.

I am sorry to find Akbar Sahib has not come with the rest, but I shall send him a revolver by Bradford; the tent and elephant men and others have received presents. James and Fuzund have arrived with my things.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1876, Allahabad to Jubbulpore and Indore.—We travelled all night in the train, and reached Jubbulpore in time for breakfast. Went to see some of the old Thugs who are kept as approvers, but did not remain long, and set off again, arriving at Khandwa in time for dinner, which was magnificently prepared at the railway station at 7 p.m. After dinner we sat out on the platform in the cool air, and then went to bed in our railway carriages on the Indore line, which adjoins the main line; it is narrow gauge. We started at 2.30 a.m., many being asleep at the time. The night was cool, but we were tormented by mosquitos. Lord Suffield and I were in the same carriage. Having crossed the river, arrived at Choral Chowkey terminus at about 7 a.m., and found tents pitched and breakfast ready; carriages, with artillery horses, were waiting to take us to Indore.

Thursday, 9th March, 1876.—Indore is twenty-five miles from Choral, and the ascent of the Ghats is very picturesque. After the ascent it is a dead level all the way. Five miles from Indore we were met by the Maharajah Holkar, with the usual sowarrie, and the Prince entered the city under the usual salutes, music, &c. The decorations were few, but the crowd was great.

We hear small-pox is prevailing at Bombay, and that some of the ships are affected—happily there is none in the *Serapis*. Glyn and Watson have taken every possible precaution to prevent its being brought on board, and with success, so far. This must again modify the Prince's plans for Bombay. It is very unfortunate. We are haunted by disease.

On arriving at Indore we drove to the Residency, where a reception of Holkar and his chiefs was held. Lunch at 3 p.m. At 5 we went to visit the chiefs of Dhar, Rutlam, Dhewar, Jowra, and Holkar in his palace at the Lal-bagh.—The weather is fine, but hot in the day. The climate of Indore is something like that of Poona, the physical conditions of the country being somewhat similar. It is 2,700 feet above the sea level, and this, of course, implies a diminished temperature. The Prince in presenting us to Holkar, gave us our new titles.

A dinner party at the Residency of people from Mhow and other neighbouring stations. There was also a ball at the Residency, Sir H. Daly, Mr. T. Hope, and many other political, civil and military officers were present. Sir H. Durand was here at the time of the mutiny, and Sir J. Kaye in his third volume has made remarks regarding his proceedings on that occasion that have excited some controversy and disapprobation. I know little of the merits of the case, but I knew Sir Henry, and I am quite certain that what he did was done

rightly. In wisdom and courage he was never surpassed, and I am sure whatever he did was for the best! Sir H. Daly one of my old Lucknow friends of former years, is now Resident here.

In April and May it is said to be very hot here, but there are not hot winds like those of the N.W. The thermometer now rises to 78° or 80° in the day; but falls considerably at night. I am lodged in Hope's bungalow—at least in the one in which he is now living.

Friday, 10th March, 1876, Indore.—There was a reception of native chiefs. Holkar and Dhar presented each of the suite with a tulwar; Holkar also presented each with a spear. We left Indore at 3 p.m. I took Rose in my carriage; he has been feeling the sun a good deal, and is feverish. We got to Choral Chowkey by 6.30, and found our train ready. Found home letters and papers; all well! My wife seems to have quite recovered from the dentist's operations. My son seems to be getting on well with his new tutor.

It was dark when we crossed the Nerbudda, and the effect was very picturesque. We travelled so rapidly that the axles got hot, and our carriage was full of smoke on arriving at Khandwa. Dr. Townsend was at the station. After dinner there were some speeches in honour of the anniversary of the Prince's wedding day. He said some kind things about the services of the suite, and it was a very festive party. Directly after dinner we started for Bombay, where we arrived early next morning.

Saturday, 11th March, 1877, Bombay.—We descended the Ghats soon after daylight, some of the party including Lord Suffield and Knollys went down in trollies; Ellis and I remained in the carriages and dressed as we descended the Ghats; it was very warm when we got to the lower level. H.R.H. was received at the terminus in Bombay by Sir P. Woodhouse, and the civil and military authorities; it was decided, as small-pox prevailed, that the Prince should go on board the *Serapis* at once. The ship fortunately remains quite free, thanks to the strict quarantine that has been observed. The *Doris* and other ships in the harbour have had some cases.

In the evening we dined with the Governor at Malabar Point. There was a delightful sea breeze, with the sea breaking on the rocks close at hand, and bright moonlight; the scene was lovely! The bay is certainly very beautiful, not even surpassed by that of Naples, I think. This seems a very much better residence than Parell, though it appears Sir Phillip prefers the latter. The air is warm, 80° to 82° at noon, and very little lower at night.

Small-pox has been prevailing here for some time, and is very bad at present; forty-five deaths a day shew that the cases are numerous. The strictest quarantine has been maintained for the ships, and the *Serapis* has escaped, though other ships have not. I strongly advised the Prince not to go on shore more than he can possibly help, and to decline doing so at all after this evening. The municipal farewell address is to be presented on board, instead of at the Secretariat, as contemplated. The Prince is in excellent health, the suite and servants are well—better, I think, than when they landed here four months ago. The *Serapis* has lost one man from fever, one from cholera, and one drowned by falling into the river in Calcutta. These are the only casualties, so far. We have reason to be thankful that they have been so few!

Sunday, 12th March, 1876, Serapis, Bombay Harbour.—Weather warm, and damp; thermometer 82° in my cabin. Service on board;

Reading and writing letters. The Prince went to dine with Admiral Macdonald on board the flag-ship *Undaunted*. I went with Sir B. Frere in the evening to dine with Sir M. Westropp, the Chief Justice, having driven previously with the Hunters, and paid them a visit at their house, before going to Sir M. W's., on Malabar hill. It was a lovely night, and the view of the bay from the terrace of Sir M. W's house, which is on the highest part of the hill, was charming. There was a pleasant breeze, and it felt comparatively cool; it certainly is much more agreeable here than at Parell. Bombay is certainly cooler than it was in November.

Monday, 13th March, 1876, *Serapis*, Bombay Harbour.—Warm, oppressive night. Slept in my cot; 82° in cabin. Reading and writing in my cabin; wrote to Sir W. Jenner. The Prince has consented not to go on shore again, and I have urged that all communication with the shore should be as limited as possible. The farewell address from the Bombay municipality was formally read on board by a Parsee gentleman. Dr. Hewlett and others came off with him. Sir P. Woodhouse and the staff, and Sir F. Souter, with many others, came to say farewell, and remained to lunch on board. We took leave of our Indian companions: Browne, Bradford, B. Williams, Sartorius; and of our native servants. I was very sorry to part with Ibrahim; he has been the best of servants! Furzund returns to Calcutta. I gave them testimonials. Mr. Hardinge and the compounder also took their leave. The Prince presented Mr. Hardinge with a beautiful goldwatch, and the compounder with a ring. Mr. H. did his work admirably, and leaves us with the good opinion of all. The Prince presented souvenirs to the Indian members of his suite.

I sent a revolver by Bradford to Akbar Sahib, my attendant in the Terai; I was sorry not to have seen him again. The horses were all left behind to be sold at Allahabad—I wonder who will get Freddie!

At 4 p.m. the anchor was up and we steamed out of harbour, escorted by the *Osborne* and *Raleigh*, Captain Tryon. It is just seventeen weeks since we arrived here from England, and I am thankful to say we are all leaving in good health, except Rose, of the 10th Hussars, who has slight fever; General Hardinge, Colonel Annesley, and Captain Gough are with the Prince, having been invited to go home in the *Serapis*. The usual salutes were fired, ships were decorated, and yards manned.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has sent each of the suite a souvenir, which reached us at Bombay; to me a beautiful enamel bracelet for my wife. The Maharajah of Cashmir has also sent each of us a souvenir of Jummoo; mine is a goblet of chased silver, the peculiar work of Cashmir. We find the animals have all got safely on board: three tigers, several leopards, two bears, one thar, one manis from Nepaul, one Cashmir stag, several Cashmir goats, several cheetul, hog deer and black buck, two elephants (one female, aged seven, presented by Digbijeh Sing, at Lucknow), a small, fleet mucknah, named Jung Pershad, also seven years old, presented by Sir Jung Bahadur in the Terai; a team of grey Arabs that have gone with us all over India; a bay Arab presented by Sir Jung, and the three English horses all safe and well after their long journey in India; certain wild cats, monkeys, and a magnificent collection of Himalayan and Cashmerian pheasants. Mr. Bartlett has a great collection of skins, horns, heads, birds and fish. These, with the living animals to look after, will give him plenty to do on the way

home. The pheasants are placed in cages on the upper deck, protected by canvas coverings from the weather. The ship is a floating menagerie, but all arranged with so much care and neatness that not the least inconvenience or annoyance arises from them. Mr. Bartlett has two natives and a marine to look after the animals; and each elephant has a mahout, so that the best provision is made for their care!

My sick-bay man Duggan has resumed charge of the medicine chests. The ship is in beautiful order, and our cabins have all been repainted. We resumed our old places, as on the voyage out. The *Serapis* feels like home, and we are always glad to come back to her; nothing can exceed the kindness, courtesy and attention we receive from everyone on board.

We left Bombay with fine weather, smooth water, and a fresh breeze from the N.W.; thermometer 82° —it certainly promises to be warm. I am glad we have got away. We are a little later than I recommended, but all are well. I shall be anxious for a few days about small-pox, but hope we have no contagion on board. Thanks to the watchful care of Captain Glyn and Dr. Watson, the *Serapis* has hitherto escaped!

Tuesday, 14th March, 1876, at sea.—Steaming for Aden. Thermometer 80° to 82° in cabin; very little variation from day to night. Light breeze, smooth water, all ports open. We are running 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots, *Raleigh* and *Osborne* in company. Rose is better; the suite are well. The slight swelling on the Prince's leg below the knee, where he bruised it four months ago, is still there, but it gives no pain, a little iodine is applied occasionally; he looks in excellent health, is slighter, and is browned by exposure to the sun and air.

Wednesday, 15th March, 1876, Arabian Sea.—Weather fine, but very warm; thermometer 80° to 82° ; same at night. Light, fair breeze; we are going $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots, all ports open. I am writing letters. Our occupation and mode of spending the day much as when we were coming out; lawn tennis on deck; daily inspection of the animals. The little elephants are taken out for an airing every morning; they have many antics. The *Raleigh* and *Osborne* have each a number of animals on board; the latter has two baby elephants that came from Dacca.

Thursday, 16th March, 1876, Arabian Sea.—Thermometer 82° ; same at night; air very damp and oppressive; all well. Southern Cross beautifully seen.

Friday, 17th March, 1876, Arabian Sea.—Fine weather, fair wind, smooth water; thermometer 80° in my cabin, very little variation day or night. Reading, writing, the usual routine of meals, walks, visits to animals, &c. Rose is better.—The *Osborne* ran alongside to-day, when the two little elephants came to the side and salaamed!

Saturday, 18th March, Arabian Sea.—It gets warmer and closer as we approach the Gulf of Aden. Thermometer day and night 83° dry bulb; wet bulb 79° ; sea water 79° . We have made a good run to-day.

Sunday, 19th March, Gulf of Aden.—Fine day, light breeze, very hot, and gets hotter and closer as we near the land running up the Gulf of Aden—thermometer 84° ; no variation day and night. Service on deck this morning, Mr. York officiating. I should have mentioned that the last telegrams about Duckworth from Lahore were very favourable. He is going to Calcutta, and will come home with Lord Northbrook next month.—Service on deck at 3 p.m. Aden in sight!

We arrived at Aden at 7.30 p.m.; General Schneider, Col. Penn and staff came on board. We take in 170 tons of coal. *Osborne* had gone on yesterday, and arrived at 3 p.m. to-day, so they were prepared; *Raleigh* came with us. The P. and O. mail steamer is lying close to us. No ceremony on the occasion, as it was evening. Here we had the sad news that the Bishop of Calcutta died at Rawal Pindee since we left India. This will be an irreparable loss. Duckworth convalescent. We coaled until after midnight; took on board three full-grown ostriches (presented by General Schneider) and some Aden sheep. The animals are doing well.

Mr. Mudd is on board the *Osborne* with his plants; he reports at Aden that they are doing well. A few of the Himalayan pheasants and black partridges have died; the rest are looking very well.—Got home letters up to the 24th inst.; all well.

Monday, 20th March, 1876, from Aden to Red Sea.—We left Aden at 2 a.m. On going on deck early I found a fresh breeze and smooth water; thermometer in cabin 82° ; air damp and muggy. Passed through the smaller straits of Bab-el-mandeb at 11.30. Fresh breeze and bright sky; as we ran through, the green water, the line of surf, and the men coming down to the point to salute, looked very picturesque.

In the Red Sea.—A register from the sick-bay on the upper deck fore part of the ship, large, airy cabin, shews:

7 a.m. ...	dry bulb	.....	84°	wet	.....	81°
Noon ...	"	.....	86°	"	82°
4 p.m. ...	"	.....	87°	"	82°
8 p.m. ...	"	.....	86°	"	82°

The thermometer registers perhaps slightly too high. Stoke-hole at noon, 137° ; sea water at noon, 80° ; 7 p.m., 80° . Wind S.S.E., force 4.

The animals are pretty well, but look languid! The cheetah is very low, one elephant is ailing slightly, a Tragopan pheasant broke his leg, and a black partridge has died. All our party are pretty well, but the heat is inconvenient. The nights are trying. Some sleep on deck or in the deck-house!

Tuesday, 21st March, 1876, Red Sea. Fresh breeze during the night. We passed a critical point, a channel between two islands, last night at about 8 p.m. Having got rather near the land, altered our course slightly during the night, when a sea came in on the port side and wet some of the cabins. At about 5 a.m. we met the outward-bound mail steamer, and got papers up to the 10th March. The *Gazette* of the 7th March contains our promotion in the order. We stopped at 9 a.m. to repair something about the machinery. The mail steamer *Hydaspes* passed us, but in half an hour we went on again and overtook her.

Temperature in my cabin, 82° ; damp, muggy heat.

7 a.m. ...	dry bulb	.....	81°	wet	.....	78°
Noon ...	"	.....	82°	"	78°
4 p.m. ...	"	.....	82°	"	78°
8 p.m. ...	"	.....	87°	"	78°

Sea water, noon, 80° ; 7 p.m., 79° . Wind S.S.E. to S.S.W. Evening, light breeze; the air feels very damp to-day.

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1876, Red Sea.—Mail steamer out of

sight. It is cooler to-day: we have now a light, northerly breeze—ship going only about ten knots. Temperature in my cabin, 79° ; air bright, clear and dryer; all well.—I visited the stoke-hole and engine-room with Dr. Woods; temperature of former, 130° ; of latter, 114° —men looked well. It is marvellous how Europeans can stand four hours' work in this temperature.

The weather is getting much cooler, the breeze being northerly and fresh. The ship is not going so well, only making $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 knots; this is owing to the weeds on her bottom, and the machinery really is not intended for a continuance of more than 9 to 10 knots of average speed. In the evening at sunset saw the high land of the African coast, distant about 90 miles.—Latitude to-day at noon, $19^{\circ} 50' N.$; longitude, $38^{\circ} 50'$; distance run, 249 miles. Some Thibet dogs that have felt the heat very much, are picking up, and playing about the decks. The pheasants are being placed in new and larger cages.

7 a.m. ...	dry bulb	.....	78°	wet	.....	75°
Noon ...	"	.....	81°	"	75°
4 p.m. ...	"	.....	82°	"	76°
8 p.m. ...	"	.....	70°	"	$72^{\circ} ?$

Sea water, noon, 77° ; 8 p.m., 76° ; specific gravity, 1030; stoke-hole at noon, 130° .

Thursday. 23rd March, 1876, Red Sea.—Fine morning, air damp, but cooler; thermometer at 11 a.m. in cabin, 77° . Last night when I was asleep, one of two native tulwars (sword) fell from where it was hung on the bulkhead, on my forehead, and made a deep cut.

We are going $9\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour; water smooth; light head wind. The engines or boiler are evidently defective at present. Lord S. complains of rheumatic pains, from a chill caught through sleeping in a draught; Rose is well. Reading and writing; writing to the Queen, ready for next opportunity, and home.

7 a.m. ...	dry bulb	.....	77°	wet	.....	72°
Noon ...	"	.....	79°	"	73°
4 p.m. ...	"	.....	83°	"	75°
8 p.m. ...	"	.....	79°	"	73°

Stoke-hole 132° noon; sea water, noon, 76° ; 8 p.m., 75° . Wind N.N.W.; force 1 to 2; sp. gr. sea water 1030. We lose the Southern Cross to-night.

Latitude $23^{\circ} 23' N.$ at noon. Longitude $36^{\circ} 59' E.$ at noon. Course and distance run N., $25^{\circ} 40' W.$, 235 miles. *Dædalus* light N. 34° , W. 14 miles. Suez Lighthouse 465 miles. Land on port side visible.

Friday, 24th March, 1876, Red Sea.—Calm, glassy sea. We are going rather better. Slept last night with a Scotch plaid over me. Thermometer 75° in cabin at noon; air feels dryer! *Osborne* gone on to Suez to tell Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy of India, who is to meet us, that we shall be there to-morrow at about 10 a.m.

The Prince gave me an Abyssinian cross, a masonic token that he has presented to all the masonic members of his suite; also a small silver medal, with plumes and cipher as a souvenir of the expedition. Two more pheasants died last night; the other animals are well except the cheetah. The elephants, horses, and gainies are exercised daily on deck.

Four p.m. we are entering the Straits of Jubal and Gulf of Aden. Water quite green; land on both sides. We cannot see Sinai, though

the range of mountains in which it is situated are seen. The coast is arid, but the fresh ripple on the green water with the bright sky gives a cheerful aspect to the scene. Latitude $26^{\circ} 58' N.$; distance 255 miles; longitude $34^{\circ} 29' E.$; Suez light 230 miles at noon. It is much cooler; thermometer 44° ; breeze now southerly.

Saturday, 25th March, 1876, arrived at Suez.—Fine bright morning; sea looks beautifully green and fresh; many birds about the ship. Hills rugged and barren, but the sandy shore is bright and yellow. It was quite cold during the night. Thermometer 68° this morning, it was much lower during the night. At 8 a.m. we are near Suez, and are going along with a fresh breeze.

Arrived at Suez at about 9 a.m. Directly we anchored, Lord and Lady Lytton, Col. O. Burne, Private Secretary, and other members of his suite came on board. I was introduced to Lord and Lady Lytton.

The Prince was received here with the usual honours, ships decorated, yards manned. We landed and started at once by special train for Cairo, having stopped for a few minutes at Zag-a-Zig to lunch; arrived at Cairo at about 5 p.m. The Prince was met by the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, the Pacha and his sons, with guards of honour and bands playing. The Viceregal carriages were ready, and we drove off to our old quarters at Gizereh. The Grand Duke Alexis dined with us. He seemed amused when H.R.H. described the cause of the wound on my forehead—which by the way is healing—I was cut to the bone, and it is fortunate my eye was not knocked out, which it certainly would have been had the sword fallen there instead of on my forehead. I am indebted to James for this, he had taken the sword down to clean and put it back on the wall, simply resting on two nails; the motion of the ship during the night brought it down on my head. I awoke with a start, and found my forehead wet; on striking a light I found that I was streaming with blood, and cut to the bone; the metal handle had inflicted the wound. Watson dressed it for me. It will leave a permanent scar!

The Grand Duke is a captain in the Russian navy, and his frigate, the *Svetlana*, is at Alexandria, where she will be joined by the *Serapis* and *Osborne*. After dinner the Prince and some of the suite went with the Grand Duke to the opera, I remained at home to write, got no less than three mails to-day from home. The weather is delightful, and to us it feels quite cool; during the day it is hot in the sun.

Sunday, 26th March, 1876, Cairo, Gizereh Palace.—We are glad to be back here again, and I am very sensible how fortunate we are to have accomplished it all so well. We have not lost any of our party. Gray has been invalided, but we hear he is quite well again, and Duckworth left behind, he got his fever when he was away from us, but is now quite convalescent, and will be in England almost as soon as we shall.

Considering all we have gone through, risks from climate, elephant and tiger shooting, pig-sticking, frequent and rapid changes of climate and temperature, heat and damp, cold and dry heat, and that we have been over the whole of India, from Ceylon to Jummoo, during a bad cholera year, and have also been exposed to a small-pox epidemic, with a large party of Europeans, many of them quite fresh to the country, ignorant of the effects of a tropical climate, and frequently rash in exposing themselves to the sun or to extreme cold,

and to possible malarious influences, highly fed; constantly in a state of excitement or fatigue from festivities, ceremonies, hunting expeditions, &c., &c., it is subject for congratulation, that they have come out of it so well, and that the Prince is even in better health than when he left England.

Sunday, 26th March, 1876, Gizereh Palace.—Lovely morning; the gardens of the Gizereh look beautiful. After breakfast I drove with Sir Bartle Frere, Col. Annesley and Dr. Russell to Cairo. We went to General Stauntons, then to Shepherd's Hotel, where Sir Bartle had a long conversation with Mr. Rivers Wilson. We called on Nubar Pacha, and then left our cards at the Grand Duke Alexis', who is living in another Viceregal Palace in Shoubrah. We then drove back to Gizereh. After lunch we returned to Cairo, and I went, by the Prince's desire, to see Captain Percy, who was ill at Shepherd's, suffering from fever, caught by exposing himself too much at the Pyramids, where I met Dr. Grant, who was attending him. We then drove along the Shoubrah road, and saw numbers of harem ladies driving in Broughams, scarcely more concealed than English ladies would be, in close carriages, with the windows and blinds down; some had guards of eunuchs riding behind or sitting on the box in front, others had only a coachman! The ladies are evidently allowed much more liberty now than formerly.

This is the Mall, the fashionable resort of Cairo, and very amusing it is to study the variety of equipages and costumes, from the grandest English carriage to the humble donkey, which will, I suppose, always be a popular mode of locomotion in Cairo.

We drove home and dined quietly there; the Prince dined with the Grand Duke. Some of the suite went to the Opera; l'Africaine was performed. I retired early. My room is near the one I had when last here, and is large and gorgeously furnished. I shudder when I think of the horrors of the last night I spent here, tormented by that dreadful cramp and devoured by mosquitos!

Monday, 27th March, 1876, Gizereh Palace.—The Prince does not wish to hurry home, as he desires to avoid arriving in the cold spring weather. A visit to Spain and Portugal is probable after we have been to Malta and Gibraltar. Sir B. Frere and Lord Alfred are going to leave us, and go home shortly. To-day I drew some money on a circular letter of credit, from the Ottoman Bank at Cairo. Went with Annesley to Cairo, sight-seeing and shopping. We visited Boulac Museum; Marriette Bey was not at home, but we saw the very interesting antiquities. We then went to the Island of Rhoda, and visited an old deserted palace and garden, but did not succeed in finding the Nilometer, as the only man we saw there could speak nothing but Arabic, but we enjoyed the expedition all the same. After returning to Gizereh to lunch, went to Cairo with S. Hall and saw Sultan Hussein's Mosque. We dine with the Khedive to-night.

The day was sultry, very dusty, and the flies a great pest. I wrote home to-day; also to Duckworth at Calcutta, enclosing him a letter from my wife.—I swallowed an Egyptian fly to-day—horror!! it nearly made me sick. There was a dinner party at the Abdeen Palace, and a great reception; ladies were present. It was very grand, but hot and tiring. There were many Pachas and high officials, with endless decorations and grand cordons. Of course, we wore our Turkish orders. It was a lovely starlight night as we drove home. I met more than one Englishman or American dressed and titled as

Pacha. The Khedive appears to have employés of all nationalities in his service.

Hall

Tuesday, 28th March, 1876, Gizereh. — At 7 a.m. Probyn, Annesley, Fitzgeorge, Gough and I set off on an expedition to the Pyramids. We went by train from the Boulac Station to one near the site of the ancient Memphis. Mounting donkeys we rode to Sakarah, about five miles across the desert, passed over the site of Memphis, a few fragments of which remain, and surrounded with the debris of ancient buildings. A colossal granite statue of Sesostris lies prone in the mud, where it is covered every year by the rising Nile. It was presented to the English by Mahomet Ally, I am told, but has been left where it fell, with its grand imposing figure, and placid stone face calmly resting on the slime. At Sakarah we visited the Serapeum, with its underground galleries and colossal sarcophagi, the tombs of the sacred bulls. How they got there is an unexplained marvel. The sarcophagi are empty, the lids having been pushed aside by former explorers. We visited other tombs—that of Tih is curiously decorated with hieroglyphics, which can all now be read as easily as print, and are in a remarkable state of preservation and freshness of colour. It is wonderful how thoroughly the Egyptians, like other Orientals, caught the distinguishing features of character of the animals they depict. We then went over mounds of broken earthenware, with bones scattered here and there—probably former burial places—to a house on a rocky ridge in the desert, a place where Mariette Bey takes up his quarters when investigating the ruins, and here we had lunch. We then mounted, and rode off to the Pyramids of Gizeh, and after a ride of eight or nine miles across the desert, the last part on the margin of the land watered by the Nile, and green with verdure, where I gathered some wild flowers, we came to the Pyramids; the first object we stopped to examine was the grand old Sphynx. We explored one of the excavations, and then passed on to the house, at the foot of the Great Pyramid, where the nautch was held when we were here on our way out. Annesley and I remained below, whilst the others ascended the Great Pyramid, and went into the King's chamber. Having done this on a former occasion, and my leg still being weak, we remained below and amused ourselves by talking to the Arabs and examining their curiosities—coins, beetles, &c.

The Viceregal carriages had been sent to meet us, all preparations having been made by our good friend Mustapha Pacha, who sent an officer to escort us, we drove back to Gizereh, after a very pleasant, though rather tiring day. It had been lovely, the air bright and cool, though the sun was rather trying as we rode over the desert—and a donkey is rather a tiring mode of conveyance. The khamseen was blowing, but did not feel so very oppressive. After dinner we went to the opera—one of Offenbach's, "Les Brigands." There was also a ballet, but I did not remain long; went behind the scenes with others and found a large gathering of Pachas talking to the actors and actresses.

Wednesday, 29th March, 1876, Gizereh Palace.—Fine, clear day; night pleasantly cool. Walked in the gardens early with Annesley, and saw the lions and other wild beasts. About noon we went with the Prince to see the museum at Boulac; crossing the river in a steamer, we landed at the steps of the museum. Mariette Bey escorted the Prince over the museum, and explained the numerous objects of interest; especially pointing out some of the recent dis-

coveries at Sakarah ; it is wonderful how easily the inscriptions and hieroglyphics are now interpreted, and many of the ancient statues identified. Some officers of the *Serapis* have come to Cairo from Alexandria, and called at the Palace. I took them over the garden. We dined at 7 p.m., and then the Prince and suite went in state to the opera. It was "Aida," Verdi's new opera—an Egyptian story ; the scenery and stage arrangements were beautiful ; the dresses, decorations, and scenery have all received Marriette Bey's approval. The Pyramids and the Island of Phyle were beautifully represented ; the "mise en scene" was excellent.

I went behind the scenes with the Prince and we inspected the machinery by which all this wonderful stage effect was produced. What a chaos it seems ! A party of the servants went to the Pyramids to-day. Dr. Sonsino, an Italian physician, called, and said he wished to show me specimens of hæmatozoa. Lord C. B. left for England yesterday in the *Osborne* for Brindisi ; he will rejoin us at Malta. The thermometer in the shade at 10 a.m. to-day was 75°. The climate is delightful, it must be splendid in the winter !

Thursday, 30th March, 1876, Gizereh Palace.—Cloudy, rather sultry morning. The khamseen is blowing, but it is not nearly so oppressive as a hot day in Bengal. Went to Cairo, called on Dr. Sonsino and Dr. Sachs ; they showed me the Bilharzia, and also a filaria discovered by Dr. Sonsino in the blood of a boy suffering from that disease. It is the same as that discovered by Lewis in Calcutta. Went with Dr. S. to the hospital, but as they made difficulties about admitting us, we came away without seeing it. We remained at home in the afternoon ; walked in the gardens with Sir B. Frere, and looked at the lions.

Went to see Offenbach's "Bracconiers," very amusing and sparkling, but not such as one would care to take a young English lady to see. Thermometer to-day rose to 84° in the house. Ellis and Lord de Grey went out quail shooting, and shot thirty couple near the Pyramids. The Prince is visiting the Grand Duke, but dines and lunches frequently at Gizereh.

Friday, 31st March, 1876, Gizereh Palace.—Hot wind, the khamseen, blowing. Went with Annesley to see the tombs of the Khaliphs ; the carpet bazaar, where I bought a small rug ; and then to see the dancing and howling Dervishes ; and very ridiculous and degrading it is to see intelligent men so misconceiving and misapplying religious sentiment ! However, it is something to have seen. One of the Dervishes howled himself into a fit of convulsions, but the others took not the least notice of their *confrere*, and left him to recover as he best might.

Called on Drs. Sonsino and Sachs again and saw the filaria under the microscope. We had lunch, and then I drove with Annesley on the Shoubrah road. Went to the opera and saw a selection from *Barbiere*, *Sardanapalus* and other pieces. Went home early, having letters to write. The khamseen is blowing, but I am told it is never very hot until after the 15th April.

Saturday, 1st April, Gizereh Palace.—Fine morning, but rather hot. The Viceroy came to Gizereh to take leave of the Prince, who left Cairo at about 3 p.m. We had a special train of viceregal carriages, conducted by Betts Bey, our good friend Mustapha Pacha, with other dignitaries in attendance. The road lay over the richly cultivated delta, and across canals and branches of the Nile. We reached the new station at Alexandria at about 7, where there was a great crowd.

The viceregal carriages took us through the city, but though it was almost dark the streets and balconies were filled with people. The viceregal barges were waiting, at the pier, to take us on board the *Serapis*. The Russian frigate *Svetlana* is lying near, and the officers have fraternised with those of the *Serapis*.

Sunday, April 2nd, Serapis in harbour, Alexandria.—Fine morning, cool breeze; thermometer 68° to 70° . The Grand Duke, Baron Schilling his A.D.C., and Dr. De Koudrine, H.I.H.'s physician and medical officer of the *Svetlana* came on board to lunch. We had service on board. Went on shore with Probyn in the afternoon; we were joined by Lieut. Prickett, R.N., and Lieut. Burroughs, R.M., and drove to see Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle and the fallen Obelisk. They were brought here by Cleopatra, and stood at the entrance of a Temple of the Sun; one has fallen, and lies in a hollow in the ground. The hieroglyphics are worn away on the side facing the desert by the impact of the fine sand, which has been blown against it for 2,000 years or more; drove along the canal as far as the Public Gardens and then back to the pier—met the Prince and the Grand Duke driving. We dined on board the *Svetlana* with the Grand Duke, who was most gracious: he asked me about my sword wound. The *Svetlana* has a splendid crew of men of the Naval Guard; they sang Russian songs and danced. I went over the frigate with one of the Lieutenants and Dr. De Koudrine. She is a fine frigate, is heavily armed, and would be a formidable antagonist.

The weather is disturbed, threatening rain and more wind. We returned to the *Serapis* at about 11.30 p.m.

Monday, 3rd April.—The wind has gone down, and the sea is calm. We left Alexandria at about 5 a.m., the *Raleigh*, *Research* and *Invincible* in company. Thermometer 66° ; the air feels almost cold. At 9 or 10 a.m. a fog came on, the ships sounding their fog-horn signals. At noon we were in latitude $31^{\circ} 34' N.$; longitude, $28^{\circ} 46' E.$ Malta distant 75 miles.—In the afternoon the weather was beautiful, sea smooth; thermometer 65° . The bandmaster and Mr. D., assistant-paymaster, have been left behind. About the latter his messmates are rather anxious, as he was in low spirits when he went on shore, and is said to have destroyed his papers. He had been missing for two days. The bandmaster has simply been too late, and missed his passage.

Sir Bartle Frere left us yesterday to go home by the Austrian, Lloyd's steamer. Our party is gradually diminishing. Gough and Rose have gone home; Lord A. Paget left us at Cairo. The manis, the most interesting creature we have brought with us, died to-day. Mr. Bartlett will preserve it in spirits.

Tuesday, 4th April, 1876, Mediterranean Sea.—Fine day, cloudy, with light rain in the morning; fresh, fair wind, sail set. The *Raleigh* and *Invincible* are close to us. The Prince was rather indisposed yesterday, but is better this morning. At noon in latitude 33° ; longitude, $23^{\circ} 48' E.$ Run 268 miles. Thermometer down to 63° ; it feels pleasantly cool. Reading and writing in my cabin.

Wednesday, 5th April, 1876, Mediterranean Sea.—The ports were closed last night, as there was some sea on. Fine weather; it feels quite cold. Thermometer, 63° ; latitude, $34^{\circ} 52' N.$; longitude, $18^{\circ} 51' E.$ Run 268 miles; Malta is distant 221. We are all well. Writing letters and reading. There is a good deal of motion, rolling to-day—land in sight. There has evidently been wind here, but it is quiet now.

Thursday, April 6th, 1876.—Arrived at Malta at about 9. The Governor and officials came off; salutes were fired and the ships decorated. We landed in great state, and drove up to the Governor's Palace, the Auberge of the Grand Master in the days of the Knights of St. John. We are in British territory again, and all the pomp and ceremony of a Royal reception was observed. There was lunch at the palace, and after it the Prince drove out with the Governor to see the Lunatic Asylum near Citta Vecchia. It is a well-built and admirably managed institution, containing about 300 patients; we went all over it, and saw the inmates. Here I met Col. Ray, of the Engineers, who reminded me that he came home with us from India in 1858. There was a dinner party at the palace. It is a fine old building, full of pictures of former Grand Masters, old armour in the Armoury, and many other interesting relics of the Knights of St. John.

I have a room in the palace; some of the suite are accommodated in other houses. Got two mails from home to-day; wrote to my wife and to friends. The weather is pleasant, but rather warm, and there is much glare from the white stones of the buildings, and the white roads.

Friday, 7th April, 1876, Valetta.—Fine weather; it is quite cold at night. I went with C. this morning to see the Church of St. John. The marbles and the tombs of the knights are very interesting and beautiful. The Prince presented colours to the 98th Regiment, with the usual military parade and ceremonies. After lunch I drove with Captain Douglas, Private Secretary to the Governor, to see the church at Murta. It has a dome nearly as large as that of St. Paul's, and was built by voluntary labour. We went to the top, ascending by the outside flight of steps on the dome, and had a fine view of Citta Vecchia and St. Paul's Bay, and the place "where two seas met." The island is well cultivated, though soil is scarce, and looks as if it had all been imported. It is divided into small fields and terraces by numerous walls. There is barley, red clover, potatoes and other produce. Wine, grain and other food is imported from Sicily. Went over the Auberge de Castile, one of the old knightly residences. Met Dr. Fraser, C.B., who is P.M.O., also Dr. Crerar and Col. Delafosse, of Cawnpore celebrity, at dinner. I took Mrs. Delafosse to dinner, and sat next Mrs. Ray, an old fellow-passenger from India in 1858.

A ball was given to the Prince at the Auberge de Provence, now a club. I met Hall, formerly of the 1st Fusiliers, who was with us at Lucknow, in the defence of the Residency. He is now in the 101st, stationed here. The Prince and all my party are well. The ball was very brilliant, and the uniforms and ladies' dresses looked very gay. I met several old friends here.

Saturday, 8th April, 1876, Valetta.—Fine morning, bright, clear sky, cold air. I went out into the town and bought some books—the Knights of St. John and others—went over the Library and the Museum, part of the old Grand Masters' palace; then went with the Prince to see artillery practice from the forts—it did not strike me that it was particularly good. Yesterday, when in the Armoury, I tried on a knight's armour; it was so heavy and stiff that I could scarcely walk in it, and must have weighed at least 30 or 40 lbs.

After lunch I drove out with Drs. Watson and Ross, R.N., to see the garden of San Antonio; they were very pretty, and full of orange trees, flowers, fruit and blossom, the perfume being delicious; the Bauhinia trees in blossom were very beautiful, as also a large white

creeper like the Datura. Am reading Porter's Knights of Malta. The Admiral, Sir J. Drummond, is here with the flag-ship and a fleet of men-of-war; they look very imposing in the harbour. We went in state to the opera, where a Russian *prima donna* sang well. The opera was a selection from Martha, with other pieces.

Sunday, 9th April, 1876, Valetta.—Palm Sunday. Went to St. John's Church in the morning to see the pictures. Afterwards I went with the Prince to St. Paul's, an English Church—the Bishop of Gibraltar preached. Drove with General and Lady Straubenzee to Vadalla, distant about nine miles; it is one of the old knight's palaces, near the shore. Drove back with Sir Adrian Dingli, one of the high officials in Malta. He took me to the Cathedral at Citta Vecchia, and to the churches of St. Peter and Paul, and gave me much information about the island and the people. His accounts of the old knights were very interesting. I found him a most agreeable, kind and instructive companion, and enjoyed the drive very much. Dined with Dr. and Mrs. C.; met Captain Griffin, of the 98th, at dinner. Saw some curiously small Maltese dogs. They are now becoming very rare.

The Prince and some of the suite dined with the 71st Regiment; others dined at the club. The mistral has been quite cold to-day, it threatens rain; there was a shower yesterday with thunder. All are well.

Monday, 10th April, 1876, Valetta.—Started at 7 a.m. with Sir Adrian Dingli, who very kindly drove me to see St. Paul's Bay, distant about eight or nine miles. The day was most beautifully clear and bright, and the expedition was most interesting. I saw the exact spot where the Apostle is said to have been shipwrecked, the place where two seas met, round a small rocky island. I gathered and brought away some flowers. At about 11 a.m. I went with the Prince, the Governor, Lady S. and suite, to visit the schools, and it was most interesting and amusing to watch the energy with which the little boys answered questions, and how anxious they seemed to anticipate each other in doing so. They appear to be well managed and taught; each boy learns English, Italian and Maltese. We then went to witness some torpedo experiments. The charges were exploded by contact or by the electric wire. The Prince applied the wire in some of the experiments; they were successful in several instances, but not in all. The explosions made the solid rock, on which we stood, shake, threw up columns of water, and tore the object to pieces under which they were discharged. We then went by boat to the Naval Hospital, Dr. Bernard went round with the Prince. It is beautifully situated, with pretty gardens, in one of the most picturesque parts of the island.

The day was hot, and the glare from the white rock, especially when we were watching the torpedo experiments, was rather trying, as we did not now wear solah hats. We went to lunch on board the flag-ship *Hercules*, with the Admiral, Sir J. Drummond, and then on board the *Serapis*. Lords Suffield, Carrington and I went to the lodge of St. John and St. Paul, where Lord Delawarre, Dr. Russell, Mr. S. Hall and Captain Gough were made Masons. Mr. Kirkham, paymaster of the *Osborne*, took an important part in the ceremony, being a high Mason. After the lodge we returned to the *Serapis*, where the Prince gave a state dinner-party to the notabilities of Malta; I was asked to sit between two Maltese gentlemen—who could speak only Italian, and I did so. Went, by H.R.H.'s desire, with Ellis on board the yacht *Speranza* to see Col. W., who is very ill. I met his medical adviser, and made such suggestions as seemed desirable.

Lovely night. Very gay party on board, decks lighted and decorated. The bright, full moon made the harbour look lovely. The thermometer to-day has not been above 64° in the shade; tramontana blowing. The party left the ship under a blaze of fireworks, blue lights, and a shower of rockets. We have enjoyed the visit to Malta very much. Major North, Captains Douglas and Dawson, as well as the Governor and Lady Straubenzee, were most kind. I shall not forget Sir Adrian Dingli's great kindness!

Tuesday, 11th April, 1876, leave Valetta for Gibraltar. We got under weigh at 8.30 this morning, and went out of harbour, the ships and forts saluting, bands playing, and yards manned. It was a beautiful sight as we passed each ironclad. Colonel Macdonald, of the 71st, goes home with us. General Hardinge has left us for Italy. Lord C. Beresford has rejoined. Sir A. Dingli has promised to get me a cast made of a very interesting ancient skull in the Valetta Museum. The climate of Malta up to this time is certainly pleasant, and as a winter residence must be very agreeable; but will soon be unpleasantly hot, and after June it is not a desirable abode. There was a beautiful distant view of Etna as we left in the morning early, but the haze soon hid it from sight.

Wednesday, 12th April, 1876, Mediterranean, en route for Gibraltar.—Lovely weather, smooth water; latitude (noon), $37^{\circ} 42' N.$; longitude, $8^{\circ} 44' E.$ Distance run, 286 miles.—Reading English with Sirdar Onoop Sing. I should have mentioned that H.R.H. has invited two native officers of Probyn's old regiment to accompany him to England, and they are with us: Sirdars Onoop Sing, a Sikh, and Afzool Khan, an Afghan; both remarkably fine specimens of their order. They are learning English, and have already made considerable progress in the language! Writing letters and reading. The air feels chilly, though the thermometer stands at 65° ; it is bright and bracing.

Towards evening it became cloudy, and rain fell. Wind rose in the night, and the ports were closed. I am writing home and to friends, and to Sir A. Dingli.—The animals are wonderfully well; the cheetah is getting better.

Thursday, 13th April, 1876.—Ports closed, fresh breeze; dark cloudy weather, and a good deal of sea. Thermometer 62° to 64° ; the air does not feel so keen this morning. Latitude at noon, $37^{\circ} 36' N.$; longitude at noon, $3^{\circ} 7' E.$ Distance run, 266 miles.—No deaths among the animals lately. I am reading Porter's *Knights of Malta*. Rain and fresh breeze in the evening; two reefs in the topsails. A feed pipe breaking, we had to stop for a few minutes.

Good Friday, 14th April, 1876, at sea, nearing Gibraltar.—Fine morning as we ran along the Spanish coast, ports all opened again. Service on deck at 11. At 12 we were off Cape de Gatta. From it a white chalk-like rock crops out, which is very conspicuous. Distance run, 269 miles; Gibraltar, 146 miles. Saw a good-sized whale spouting near us. We are going slowly—32 revolutions—in order to arrive at a convenient hour. Lovely sunset; the coast of Spain only a few miles distant, with the mountainous outline of the Sierra Nevada looking very picturesque.

Saturday, 15th April, 1876, Gibraltar.—We arrived in the harbour at about 8 a.m., the ships and forts saluting. The *Devastation* and several other men-of-war are here. The Duke of Connaught, the Governor and suite with the Military authorities came on board. We

landed in state at noon, and a procession was formed. I asked to be excused from riding on this occasion, on account of my leg, which I was afraid to trust for the first time on a strange horse, so I went in a carriage.

General Somerset is commanding here; the Duke of Connaught is Assistant-Adjutant-General. We passed through the town, which was gaily decorated, to the Convent (Government House), where there was a reception, and then went to the Duke of Connaught's house to lunch. We returned to the *Serapis*, but landed again to attend the Prince at a dinner party at General Somerset's. The *Serapis* and *Osborne* are moored to the pier in the Dockyard, near where the coal is stored on the wharf, so we can walk on shore! The weather is pleasant and all are well. This is the first time I have seen the Duke of Connaught. The Prince presented me to H.R.H. this morning.

Sunday (Easter), 16th April, 1876, Gibraltar. We live on board. Service on deck to-day by the Bishop of Gibraltar. I went to lunch at Dr. Erskine's, and went with him to the burial ground to see my poor little cousin Fanny's grave; she died of fever here last year. Dr. and Mrs. E. were very kind to her. I gathered some geraniums growing near her grave to send to her mother. She was only nineteen years old.

Visited the upper gallery. This is a wonderful fortification! The weather is fine, and quite cool. Writing home letters.

Monday, 17th April, 1876, Gibraltar.—Fine, cool day. The Prince reviewed the troops on the neutral ground; there were several spills. I declined riding, for reasons before assigned. The foundation stone of a new one-gun fort called Alexandra was laid. It seems hardly appropriate to call a thing so destructive after a lady so gentle! The Prince also laid the foundation stone of a new market, with Masonic honours. In the evening we walked in the Almeda Gardens and saw the illumination of the Rock. The ships in harbour were illuminated, and threw up countless rockets and bouquets of fireworks. It was a beautiful sight!

I have met several old friends; Dr. Balfour, C.B., P.M.O., is an old friend. Mrs. G., wife of one the staff officers, is the daughter of an old Bermuda friend, Dr. H. I had not seen her since she was a child, now she has a grown-up daughter. I left the Almeda early, and walked on board. Found letters from home.

Tuesday, 18th April, 1876, Gibraltar.—Showery, windy day. A large party of thirty-five, including ladies, rode to a pic-nic in the cork woods. Dr. Balfour lent me a horse, and I rode, as I knew that if I found it too much for me I could drop out of the party and return. We had a long ride along the sandy shore for several miles, then across a hilly country for several more, till we came to the cork woods, which were very green and picturesque. Here lunch was prepared; we picketed our horses, each being provided with a rope for the purpose. The place was a glade, under the shade of cork trees, near a well, the Venta. We returned by a different and longer route through the forest, and had some jumps over ditches, where one or two had falls, and passed through the picturesque town of San Roque, having ridden nearly 30 miles. There were showers but we escaped a wetting. Lord Suffield's horse fell into a wet ditch when he was trying to assist others, but neither he nor the horse were hurt. I was rather tired, but none the worse; my little Spanish horse carried me well, and was quite

fresh when he came in.—I dined with Dr. and Mrs. Balfour, and met there Dr. and Mrs. Erskine. It was raining when I returned to the ship at night.

Wednesday, 19th April, Gibraltar.—Fine day; went to see the races and athletic sports on the neutral ground. Lord C. B. rode a race. I came back with Dr. E.; went to the bank to get some money. Dined with the 23rd Fusiliers, saw their goat and heard their Welsh piper. Went to a ball given by the Governor, and returned to the *Serapis* at 12.30. The others went direct on board the *Osborne*, in which we are to sail for Cadiz early to-morrow morning. The Duke of Connaught, attended by Captain Fitzgerald and Lord F. Lennox, accompanies the Prince to Cadiz.

Thursday, 20th April, 1876, H.M.S. Osborne.—The *Serapis* remains to coal and make some repairs; we go through Spain, and rejoin the ship at Lisbon. I went on board the *Osborne* at 6.30 a.m., with Glyn, who accompanies us, leaving Bedford in command of the *Serapis*. There was a fresh breeze and a good deal of sea, making the steam launch jump about freely. The *Osborne* dashed out into the Straits at the rate of 15 knots an hour. There was a good deal of sea and much motion. I kept on the bridge all the way, and just avoided being sea-sick. After passing the Straits the sea was very disagreeable, but we were off Cadiz before 1 p.m. We lunched on board with Durrant and his officers, and then landed quietly. The Prince is travelling here *incog*. Two Spanish noblemen (sent by the King) and the civil authorities met the Prince on the pier and went straight to the railway station, where a special train was prepared to take the Prince to Seville.

We left Cadiz at 4 p.m., and passed over flat, marshy country covered with salt pyramids; this is a great salt manufactory. We soon came to Xeres and saw the vineyards where the Xeres' grapes are grown, and reached Seville about 7 p.m. The day was cloudy, stormy, and quite cool. We found quarters prepared for the Prince at the Fonda (Hotel) de Quatre Nations, and at the Fonda Americana, close to the great square. We arrived just at the close of the great fair. After dinner some of us went out and walked about the town, and in one of the principal streets, or rather boulevards, and saw the people of all classes enjoying themselves, dancing Boleros in the booths, which are erected side by side along the street. We went into several and watched the dancing. The ladies were very prettily dressed, and looked and danced well. There were booths for the artillery, the line, and the staff; one, we were told, belonged to the Torreros (bull fighters) a very important class here!

The Duke of Connaught, Captain Fitzgerald, Lord F. Lennox and Prince Louis of Battenberg are with us. The hotels are not particularly good, but Senor Murietta has been very kind in providing for us.

Friday, 21st April, 1876, Seville.—Cold, cloudy day.—We had breakfast at 11, and then went with the Prince to the Cathedral. Saw the beautiful Murillos, and especially noticed the San Antonio from which the head of the saint was cut out and stolen some time ago and found again in New York. It has been so well repaired that it is almost impossible to see where it was cut. There was also a lovely Madonna, by Alonzo Cano. Went to the Library of Columbus, and saw some very interesting books and MSS. After this we went to the races, which were tolerably good, and most interesting from the

costumes of the spectators. The Prince introduced me to Madame Murieta, a Spanish lady, well known in London society, who lives here. We drove home at 5.30 p.m., and dined at 7. After this we went to a public dancing hall, where we saw Spanish dances in costume—the Gipseys danced very like the Indian nautch girls. The Spaniards danced Boleros, and one girl danced beautifully; how she managed it on her high-heeled shoes, I cannot tell; she used the castanets with great effect. I walked home to the hotel with the Duke; he had a bad cold, and I prescribed some remedies. I had good news from home up to the 17th.

Saturday, 22nd April, 1876, Seville.—I went with the Duke of Connaught and Captain Fitzgerald to see the Alcazar, a Royal Palace, of Moorish architecture. I went there again with the Prince of Wales. The gardens, fountains and flower beds, the Moorish carvings and decorations of the Palace are very beautiful. We also went to the Museo and saw the marvellous Velasquez pictures.

We afterwards visited the great factory, where 6,500 women and girls are employed in making cigars and cigarettes—it is a most wonderful place! I went to look at the bull-ring and saw all the implements for bull-fighting—the bandilleros, flags, &c., the places where the bulls are confined, and whence they are let out into the arena. The Prince declined to witness any bull-fights. There had been several the week before we arrived, and numbers of horses and bulls had been killed. Dined at 7.30, and then went in state to the theatre. There was a Spanish comedy, and dancing. I left after the first act and went home. The Duke is quite well again.

I went to the Cathedral with the Duke of Connaught and several of our party this morning, and heard high mass. Saw the Murillos and that lovely Madonna of Alonzo Cano's again. We went to see the Duke of Montpensier's palace, and lunched in the gardens. Madame M. and other Spanish ladies, with several Spanish gentlemen were there. Drove into the country and saw the Spanish gentlemen ride with blunt spears after some bulls, and very dexterously turn them over. It looked easy enough, but Probyn, Beresford and Carrington tried, and said it was not so easy as it seemed. Drove home to dinner and wrote letters. The day has been beautiful. The hotel is very noisy. Dr. Russell presented me with a Spanish vocabulary to-day.

Monday, 24th April, Seville.—Went with Probyn shopping, and bought some gloves, which are good and cheap. Paid another visit to the Museo to see the pictures, then went to the Caridad, where there are some lovely Murillos.

At 2 p.m. we went to the railway station and got into a special train for Cordova. The country is uninteresting until near Cordova. There is a certain amount of beauty in the hills, clothed with olives, but no great variety, though the Sierra Moreno is very imposing as you approach the city. There was a great crowd at the railway station. Carriages were in waiting and we drove at once through the narrow, but clean and picturesque streets to the Cathedral, which is most interesting. It is an old Moorish mosque converted into a Catholic Cathedral, retaining all its Moorish pillars and colonnades, with rich modern additions. The carved work of the chancel is splendid. The organ is one of the finest in the world. We ascended a square tower and had a magnificent view of the hills and surrounding country, dotted with white houses. It was a lovely sunset view.

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We then went to the Casino and Club, where we saw the gambling tables. The club looked uncommonly comfortable; one wonders how so small a place can support such an institution. It is said to be noted for gambling. We then adjourned to the Hotel de Europa, for dinner. I went off to look for an apothecary's shop to get some creosote, the Prince having tooth-ache. I found one, and an apothecary who reminded me of those one reads of in Gil Blas.

After a capital dinner we returned to our train, and made ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night; at 9 p.m. we started for Madrid. I slept pretty well in the train. The night was not cold.

Tuesday, 25th April, 1876.—We arrived at Madrid at 7 a.m. King Alfonso, with many grandees, was at the station to receive the Prince, and welcomed H.R.H. very cordially. Salutes were fired and bands played. We were in full uniform and drove off in procession in the Royal carriages, to the Palace, through streets crowded with curious spectators and lined with troops. On arriving at the Palace the Prince presented us all to the King and to his sister, the Princess of Asturias, who received us very graciously. The King is a slight, active-looking man, of 19, his sister being a few years older. His Majesty speaks English, has been in England, and was a student at Sandhurst when summoned to the throne of Spain.

We are all accommodated in the Palace, and have magnificent rooms, decorated with pictures, tapestry, and all that is splendid and royal. My windows look on the city, and on the chain of the Sierra Guadarama.

After lunch Probyn, Russell and I went out driving in a Royal carriage. Visited the Museo, one of the finest picture galleries in the world—the collection of the Spanish School is unrivalled; indeed, all schools are well represented except the English. We then drove on the Buen Retiro, and saw the fashionable world eating the air on the Mall of Madrid; then to the Prado, a grand boulevard; Calle Alcala, Piazza de St. Anna, and home through the Puerta del Sol. The Prince dined with the King; we dined at 8 p.m., and several of the high officers of the court with us. I have three Princes under my charge now—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The weather is very fine, but the Sierra Guadarama is still covered with snow, and looks very beautiful from the Palace windows. The Palace is on an elevated plateau, and dominates the city. Dr. Jelly, an English physician, practising at Madrid, called on me. I had letters from home to-day—all well.

Wednesday, 26th April, 1876, Madrid.—Beautiful day. Paid another visit, with Probyn and Annesley, to the Gallery, to see the Murillos and Velasquez. At 2 p.m. we went to see a review, or rather march past, of the Spanish army; 25,000 men are here, the rest having gone home on leave since the war concluded. Went with Russell and others to the Palace of the Duke of Sestos, where, from the windows we saw the troops march past. The Prince and the King attended by their suites, were not far from the Duke of Sesto's house. The troops struck me as being particularly fine-looking men—very well dressed and set up.

There was a grand state banquet at the palace and a reception after it—all the *élite* of Madrid present. The reception rooms are very beautiful.

Thursday, 27th April, 1876, Madrid to Toledo.—We went

at 8 a.m. in the Royal train, His Majesty and several dignitaries accompanying the Princes to Toledo. The journey took two-and-half hours, rapid travelling. We had breakfast in the train on the way. Went all over this interesting city, and visited several churches—one in which the old Cortes used to be held; went to the manufactory of arms, and saw the whole process of sword making, from the beginning to the end—it is most interesting. Went to the Cathedral, and saw all the treasures; it is a grand, but very sombre looking building. At one moment I observed a group standing on the steps of the great altar—the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, King Alfonso, Cardinal Moreno, Prince Louis of Battenberg, several Spanish grandees and English peers. Visited the Alcazar, now a military college for cadets; had lunch with the officers. Then a parade of cadets, who cheered the King and Princes. We returned to Madrid; dined at the Palace; went to the opera, and afterwards to a ball at the palace of the Duke of Fernan Nunez. Saw Marshal Serrano and other celebrities. It was a beautiful day, but very hot walking about in Toledo, and in the train on the banks of the Tagus.

Wrote home, and to friends. I was very tired when I got back, after a hard day's work.

Friday, 28th April, 1876, Madrid to the Escorial.—To-day His Majesty accompanied the Princes to visit the Escorial. This Palace is built on the slopes of the Sierra Guadarama. We went over it, and saw the pictures, much very beautiful tapestry, the church, which is built of grey granite, and the room in which King Phillip lived and died—in sight of the grand altar—and the chair in which he sat, the table at which he wrote, and the rest on which he supported his gouty foot. In the gardens we saw a curiously painted and decorated summer-house, and inspected a school, which is especially patronized by the young King. When in the Escorial we saw the burial-place of the Kings and Queens of Spain, and the Sarcophagi in which they rest. King Alfonso pointed out one which he said was for him some day!

On our return to Madrid, the Duke of Connaught and his suite took leave of the Prince of Wales; they go to Paris. We dined at the Palace. There was a dinner party at Mr. Layard's, the British minister, for the King and the Prince. This is the first time, I believe, that a King of Spain has dined out. There was a reception there after the dinner, to which we went; I then walked home.—Another very interesting but tiring day over!

Saturday, 29th April.—A cold night. It is so cold here in the winter that if the sentries about the Palace are not relieved at short intervals they are liable to be frozen at their posts. Called on Dr. Corral (not at home), and Dr. and Mrs. Jelly, who gave me a curious old porcelain Talavera bowl. Went with Probyn to the Armoury, near the Palace. There is a quantity of very interesting old armour, and some of the suits bear strange devices. We dined at the Palace, then went to the theatre and saw a burlesque on the bull-fights, and afterwards to a ball at the Duke of Baillen's. I came home early; it was raining. Two letters from home to-day; I write daily.

Sunday, 30th April, Madrid.—Annesley and I visited the Royal stables with Count Mirasol, who has been most kind to us all the time we have been here. There is a wonderful collection of Spanish and English horses and mules. After lunch, at 2 p.m., there was a final leave-taking, and we drove off in state to the

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After a capital dinner we returned to our train, and made ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night; at 9 p.m. we started for Madrid. I slept pretty well in the train. The night was not cold.

Tuesday, 23th April, 1876.—We arrived at Madrid at 7 a.m. King Alfonso, with many *grandees*, was at the station to receive the Prince, and welcomed H.R.H. very cordially. Salutes were fired and bands played. We were in full uniform and drove off in procession in the Royal carriages, to the Palace, through streets crowded with curious spectators and lined with troops. On arriving at the Palace the Prince presented us all to the King and to his sister, the Princess of Asturias, who received us very graciously. The King is a slight, active-looking man, of 19, his sister being a few years older. His Majesty speaks English, has been in England, and was a student at Sandhurst when summoned to the throne of Spain.

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railway station. The King and great dignitaries accompanied the Prince. The streets were lined with troops, and all the customary honours were paid. The station was decorated, and there was a great collection of spectators. We started immediately for Lisbon, stopped the train near La Mancha and had dinner in a saloon carriage. I noticed many windmills here. Cervantes thought of them, no doubt, when he wrote Don Quixote. Passed through Badajos, and at Elvas entered Portugal. We travelled all night, sleeping fairly well in the carriages. Russell, Lord Suffield, C. Beresford and I had a carriage to ourselves.

Monday, 1st May, Lisbon.—We were met at the frontier by Portuguese authorities and Mr. Morier, C.B., the new minister, who succeeded Lord Lytton; reached Lisbon at 3 p.m., where the Prince was received with all the customary honours. The King, Dom Luiz; his father, Dom Fernando, and the Duke of Coimbra were at the station, with many high officials. The Royal carriages took us to the Palace of Adjuda, where we were presented to the King, and to Queen Maria Pia. We then all adjourned to the Palace of Belem, which His Majesty has placed at the Prince's disposal, and where we are all very comfortably accommodated. Two officers, General Mascarenhas and Captain De Mello, are in attendance on the Prince. We dined here at 8 p.m.; the Prince, Lord Suffield and Ellis dined at Adjuda with the King and Queen. The view of the harbour and the Tagus, as we drove to Belem, was very fine. There are many men-of-war here, Admiral B. Seymour commanding the fleet. The view of the harbour from the windows and garden terraces of Belem is good. I have a comfortable English-looking room.

Tuesday, 2nd May, Belem.—After breakfast Fitz George and I went out in one of the Royal carriages to call on a number of officials, and other high functionaries, and saw a good deal of the city of Lisbon. I had a long talk with the King, who came to see the Prince, about many things, especially hospitals, in which he seemed to take much interest. He asked me to go and visit them, and told his secretary, who is also his physician, to accompany me. Was presented also to Dom Fernando, the King's father, and had a long talk with him. They both speak English. The King wears a naval uniform, and was formerly in our navy. I also had a long talk with Dom Augusto, the Duke of Coimbra the King's brother, who commands the Portuguese cavalry. The Prince dined with us at Belem, and after dinner we went to a state concert at the opera, and heard Madame Harris sing "Home, Sweet Home," beautifully. All the Royal family, the ministers and great officers of state; the Generals and high civil officers were there. I never saw such a galaxy of stars and cordons anywhere. I noticed one old gentleman who had eight stars, besides other decorations, on his breast. The boxes were full. Some of the ladies are very pretty, with black hair and eyes, and a few have a well-developed moustache. The day has been fine, but chilly. The Prince and some of the suite have colds. It was rather a tiring day.

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1876, Belem.—Fine day, but rather cold. Went with the Prince and part of the suite to the Irish Convent of Buen Sucesso. The nuns are Irish, and have a capital school; we heard the girls play and sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Went over the Convent and saw the dormitories and other arrangements, which are very good. The nuns were delighted with the Prince's kind and gracious manner to them. We returned to Belem to lunch.

I then went with Dr. —, the King's physician and private secretary, to see the great hospital of San Joseph and the medical school attached to it. We then visited the Naval Hospital, and were shown over it by a Portuguese naval medical officer. The hospitals were very clean, well arranged and good in everything. The Port wine used for the sick was excellent. I saw several specimens; the darkest was not deeper in colour than brown sherry.

The Prince and some of the suite went on board the *Serapis*. There was a ball at the Palace to-night; great crowd, gorgeous dresses and decorations.

Thursday, 4th May, 1876.—This morning we started in two parties, in carriages, for Cintra, 18 miles from Lisbon. The road is picturesque, and commands some fine views. We crossed the heights of Torres Vedras, Wellington's defences. Near Cintra we saw vestiges of the tramway that has come to grief. S., R., P., K., H., G. and I were one party; the Prince, with the remainder of the suite, the other. We went to visit Mr. Cooke's (Viscount de Montserrat) lovely grounds and magnificent Moorish house, gorgeously decorated and sumptuously furnished. There is a magnificent view from a splendid garden full of rare trees, plants and flowers. We had lunch and walked about the beautiful grounds with Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, who were most kind and hospitable. We rode back on donkeys to our carriages, left Cintra, and drove back to Lisbon in time for a late dinner. We had thunder, lightning and rain in returning near Torres Vedras. Dined at 8.30 p.m. The Prince and party when at Cintra, visited Penas, Dom Fernando's Palace, intending to see Montserrat afterwards, but there was not time, and as it was, we were late in getting back to Lisbon.

After dinner the Prince went to see the illumination of the city and the ships in the harbour. The men-of-war were resplendent with rockets, blue lights, and every sort of pyrotechnic device. The King, Queen, all the Royal family and suite were there. We sat in some upper rooms of a house facing the harbour, where there was an excellent view. Annesley and I drove home together after the best of the fireworks were over. It was a wet and disagreeable night. I gave a copy of my *Thanatophidia* to the King; Captain De Mello, who is taking care of us, took charge of the book for His Majesty, who seems to be much interested in scientific matters.

Friday, 5th May, 1876, Lisbon.—Fine day; cool and cloudy. I wrote and read in my room till 11. Walked with Probyn, Macdonald and De Mello to see the Church of Santa Maria di Belem, a very interesting old church built in commemoration of the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and India, by Vasco de Gama. It is a mixture of Gothic and Byzantine. The choir which is up in the gallery is raised on arches; the cloisters of the old Convent attached to it, very beautiful. The Real Casa Pia is here. In it four hundred boys are educated, clothed and fed for nothing. All is in beautiful order, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent. It struck me that they should have made an Eton rather than a public charity school out of it, which does not need so gorgeous a building; I told the King so, and said I thought it would make a good school for gentlemen. It was from a pier not far from this church that Vasco de Gama set out on his voyage of discovery.

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After lunch we attended the Prince to a review of the Portuguese troops; some rode, others drove. From a palace in a great square,

where balconies and seats were erected, near which the Prince and His Majesty took post, we watched the troops march past, and very well they looked. The artillery (Krupp guns) drawn by magnificent mules.

The Prince and some of the suite dined on board the Flag-ship *Minotaur*, the others dined quietly at home. There was a pigeon-shooting match in which C. was the successful competitor.

Saturday, 6th May, 1876, Lisbon.—We all accompanied the Prince to the races: the course is near Belem, whence there is a lovely view of the harbour and the surrounding country. The races were pretty good. Dom Fernando told me a good deal about Cintra and Montserrat and how good and kind its excellent proprietors are. After returning from the races the Prince summoned all the suite, and on behalf of the King presented us with decorations. Lord S. got the Grand Cordon, and I, the Star of Conception. Probyn, the Tower and Sword. Others the Third or Fourth classes of the Conception; Tower and Sword, the Christ, or Avis.

There was a very grand state dinner at the Adjuda Palace, to which we all went—wearing Portuguese Orders, of course. Our borrowed Stars of India had been given up on leaving Bombay. The banquet was very grand; I sat between Probyn and the Austrian Minister. There were about 100 present, and it was a most stately affair—a blaze of decorations and Grand Cordons. The music was painfully loud from a band in a gallery in the dining room. As I was sitting only six or eight from the King I heard the speaking very well. There were the usual toasts, and the Prince spoke, as he always does, with much grace and facility.

Some of us returned to Belem after the dinner. The Prince and some of the suite went to the Spanish Embassy, where there was a reception. The day was fine and really quite cold.

Sunday, 7th May, 1876.—At 9 a.m. I went with Dr. Lilburne, R.N., in charge of the Naval Hospital here, to see Mrs. H., in consultation—it was a serious case. Accompanied the Prince to the English Church; it is well situated, and the grounds around it are very pretty. Thence we drove to the pier, and embarked for the *Serapis*—the last return to the old ship which has been our home so long. The Prince embarked under salutes, and all the customary honours. King Luiz and Dom Fernando, the Queen, the two young Princes and the Duke of Coimbra came on board to say good-bye. There were also many of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the high Civil and Military Officers. They went over the ship, were shown the elephants and tigers, and then, at about 4 p.m. all shook us kindly by the hand and said good-bye. General Mascarenhas and Capt. de Mello, who have been so good to us, also said farewell. The Prince presented each with a souvenir of his visit, as, indeed, he has done to all who have rendered any service. At lunch, on board the *Serapis*, I sat between the Marquis de F. (Chamberlain) and the Duke de Pombal. At 4 p.m. we weighed anchor and steamed down the Tagus, past Belem and other forts, through crowds of shipping—mercantile and naval—under salutes, cheers, music, ships decorated and yards manned—out to sea, on our last voyage on the homeward route. There was a fresh breeze and a good deal of swell when we got to sea.

The King's yacht kept near us for some time. We felt quite sorry to say good-bye. Here, as everywhere else, we have received the greatest kindness, each place we visit seems more anxious than the last,

if possible, to do honour to the Prince, and to be hospitable and kind to us.

Monday, 8th May, 1876, Serapis, at sea, off the Coast of Portugal.—Beautiful morning—some swell and a certain amount of motion. Some of my companions are qualmish. At noon we were only 680 miles from the Isle of Wight. The weather feels cold; towards evening the breeze freshened and the ship pitched a good deal. At 6 p.m. we were off Cape Finisterre. Captain Glyn and the officers gave the Prince and suite a splendid entertainment—the tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and pictures. All the officers were present. There were some very good speeches made, and the Prince said many kind and gracious things of his companions. After dinner the tables were cleared away and dancing commenced. I spoke to the Prince to day about the slight offered to the other naval medical officers at Lisbon. When H.R.H. went on board the Flag-ship officers were presented, but not one medical officer. The Prince said he had noticed it and gave me permission to write to the medical officers and tell them it was not done with his consent—I shall do so through Dr. Lilburne.

Tuesday, 9th May, 1876, Serapis, at sea.—Fine day, rather rough. We are well out of the Bay of Biscay now. Things are being got up ready for landing—preparations for breaking up our floating home.

Wednesday, 11th May, 1876, Serapis, in the Channel.—This morning, after breakfast, the Prince summoned each of the suite into his cabin, and took leave, saying many kind and gracious things; he presented each with some valuable souvenir of the expedition. To me he gave a beautiful gold bracelet set in diamonds, with his portrait, for my wife; a book (Rousselet's Rajahs of India), a large silver medal, a set of silver things for pic-nics, tumblers, spoons, forks, &c. H.R.H. was most kind in the way in which he referred to such services as I had been able to render during the trip. I spoke about the medical officers of the *Serapis*, and the Prince replied most kindly, saying he would not forget their claims. Arrangements for landing are in progress. We have a head wind and a good deal of motion, but the ship goes well.

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So ends the Indian Expedition. We have all come back except Duckworth, and he will be at home soon. We have not lost a man, have had very few cases of serious sickness, and only three or four

where balconies and seats were erected, near which the Prince and His Majesty took post, we watched the troops march past, and very well they looked. The artillery (Krupp guns) drawn by magnificent mules.

The Prince and some of the suite dined on board the Flag-ship *Minotaur*, the others dined quietly at home. There was a pigeon-shooting match in which C. was the successful competitor.

Saturday, 6th May, 1876, Lisbon.—We all accompanied the Prince to the races: the course is near Belem, whence there is a lovely view of the harbour and the surrounding country. The races were pretty good. Dom Fernando told me a good deal about Cintra and Montserrat and how good and kind its excellent proprietors are. After returning from the races the Prince summoned all the suite, and on behalf of the King presented us with decorations. Lord S. got the Grand Cordon, and I, the Star of Conception. Probyn, the Tower and Sword. Others the Third or Fourth classes of the Conception; Tower and Sword, the Christ, or Avis.

There was a very grand state dinner at the Adjuda Palace, to which we all went—wearing Portuguese Orders, of course. Our borrowed Stars of India had been given up on leaving Bombay. The banquet was very grand; I sat between Probyn and the Austrian Minister. There were about 100 present, and it was a most stately affair—a blaze of decorations and Grand Cordons. The music was painfully loud from a band in a gallery in the dining room. As I was sitting only six or eight from the King I heard the speaking very well. There were the usual toasts, and the Prince spoke, as he always does, with much grace and facility.

Some of us returned to Belem after the dinner. The Prince and some of the suite went to the Spanish Embassy, where there was a reception. The day was fine and really quite cold.

Sunday, 7th May, 1876.—At 9 a.m. I went with Dr. Lilburne, R.N., in charge of the Naval Hospital here, to see Mrs. H., in consultation—it was a serious case. Accompanied the Prince to the English Church; it is well situated, and the grounds around it are very pretty. Thence we drove to the pier, and embarked for the *Serapis*—the last return to the old ship which has been our home so long. The Prince embarked under salutes, and all the customary honours. King Luiz and Dom Fernando, the Queen, the two young Princes and the Duke of Coimbra came on board to say good-bye. There were also many of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the high Civil and Military Officers. They went over the ship, were shown the elephants and tigers, and then, at about 4 p.m. all shook us kindly by the hand and said good-bye. General Mascarenhas and Capt. de Mello, who have been so good to us, also said farewell. The Prince presented each with a souvenir of his visit, as, indeed, he has done to all who have rendered any service. At lunch, on board the *Serapis*, I sat between the Marquis de F. (Chamberlain) and the Duke de Pombal. At 4 p.m. we weighed anchor and steamed down the Tagus, past Belem and other forts, through crowds of shipping—mercantile and naval—under salutes, cheers, music, ships decorated and yards manned—out to sea, on our last voyage on the homeward route. There was a fresh breeze and a good deal of swell when we got to sea.

The King's yacht kept near us for some time. We felt quite sorry to say good-bye. Here, as everywhere else, we have received the greatest kindness, each place we visit seems more anxious than the last.

if possible, to do honour to the Prince, and to be hospitable and kind to us.

Monday, 8th May, 1876, Serapis, at sea, off the Coast of Portugal.—Beautiful morning—some swell and a certain amount of motion. Some of my companions are qualmish. At noon we were only 680 miles from the Isle of Wight. The weather feels cold; towards evening the breeze freshened and the ship pitched a good deal. At 6 p.m. we were off Cape Finisterre. Captain Glyn and the officers gave the Prince and suite a splendid entertainment—the tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and pictures. All the officers were present. There were some very good speeches made, and the Prince said many kind and gracious things of his companions. After dinner the tables were cleared away and dancing commenced. I spoke to the Prince to day about the slight offered to the other naval medical officers at Lisbon. When H.R.H. went on board the flag-ship officers were presented, but not one medical officer. The Prince said he had noticed it and gave me permission to write to the medical officers and tell them it was not done with his consent—I shall do so through Dr. Lilburne.

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So ends the Indian Expedition. We have all come back except Duckworth, and he will be at home soon. We have not lost a man, have had very few cases of serious sickness, and only three or four

accidents. My health is as good, if not better, than when I started. We left England on 9th October, 1875, and have returned on 11th May, 1876—an absence of just seven months.

I at once despatched an official letter to Sir A. Armstrong, Director-General of the Medical Department, R.N., thanking him and the medical officers for their share in the work of the expedition. James arrived with some of my baggage in the course of the evening.

Friday, 12th May, 1876, London.—Paid some visits. Took my wife to the drawing-room, where she was presented by Lady Frere. There was a great crowd, but on this occasion we had the entree, as all the Prince's suite were presented to Her Majesty on their return by H.R.H. The Queen was very gracious, and said she was glad to see me again. I had congratulations from many old friends on having returned, and appear in the *Gazette* to-day as Hon. Physician to the Prince of Wales. It was very thoughtful of the Prince to do this so soon.

Saturday, 13th May, London.—Called to see Sir W. Jenner, Sir W. Gull and Sir J. Paget to give them any information they might desire about the expedition, and to thank Sir W. Jenner for his letters. I also called at the India Office and reported my return to Sir T. Pears.

Sunday, 14th May, London.—Went with Bessie and the children to St. Thomas' Church. Paid some visits. Dined with Lady Mayo, in Hill-street, and went at Mr. Morier's invitation to meet the Prince at the Cosmopolitan Club. Mr. Morier came home with us from Lisbon. Several of our *Serapis*' shipmates were at the club, which meets after midnight.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1876.—I went down to Windsor by the Queen's command to dine and stay till the next day. Her Majesty was very gracious and kind, spoke about the expedition, and expressed herself pleased with the result. The Prince Christian, Duke and Duchess of A., Duchess of R., Lord and Lady O. and Lord D.; Cols. de P. and A. E. were of the party. During the day I walked in the grounds of Frogmore, and wrote letters. On returning to town the next day, was glad to see several promotions of officers of the *Serapis* and *Osborne* in the *Gazette*. Resumed my old work and usual routine of daily life.

Friday, 19th May.—Went with my wife to the banquet and ball given by the Lord Mayor to the Prince on his return from India.

Monday, 22nd May, 1876.—Attended the Prince of Wales' levee. The Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught and Cambridge were there, and shook hands with me as I passed.

Wednesday, 24th May.—Went to a dinner given to me by my Indian brother medical officers, at St. James' Hall—about 80 present; Dr. Forsyth, C.B., presided. They were very kind and made several speeches, to which I replied as best I could. Before separating, they presented me with a parchment on which all their names were inscribed. They were good enough to say that they thought I had conducted my part of the expedition satisfactorily.

Saturday, 27th May.—Dined at Lord Salisbury's—in honour of the Queen's birthday.

Monday, 29th May.—The first really genial day since I came back—it is like summer. Went to meet the Prince and the Princess to see the Indian presents at Kensington. My wife was presented to the Princess.

Tuesday, 20th June.—We dined at Marlborough House. The Duke of Connaught was there.

Wednesday, 21st June.—Dined with the Ironmongers' Company in the city.

Thursday, 22nd June.—Dined at Stafford House; the Prince of Wales and Sir Salar Jung were there.

Friday, 30th June.—Went, by desire of the Prince, to the collection of Indian presents at the Kensington Museum. The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial were there. The Prince presented me to the Empress.

Thursday, 6th July.—Went with my wife to a garden party at Sion, the Duke of Northumberland's. Lovely day.—Dined with Sir Salar Jung; the Prince of Wales was there.

Friday, 7th July.—Went again to see the Indian presents at Kensington. The Queen, Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Teck came to see them.

Saturday, 8th July.—Went with Probyn and the two native officers to visit the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham. Mr. J. Bright was there. Returned the next evening.

Monday, 10th July.—Dinner to Lord Napier of Magdala, at Willis' Rooms; the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were present.

Tuesday, 11th July.—We went to a garden party at Chiswick.

Tuesday, 18th July.—A garden party at Chiswick; the King and Queen of Greece were there.

Friday, 28th July.—We went to Richmond to a dinner party, given at the Star and Garter by Sir Salar Jung. Met many old friends there.

Tuesday, 1st August, 1876.—I presided at an Edinburgh University Club dinner.

With this my diary, as regards the Indian expedition, closes.



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APPENDIX.

HARROGATE,

October 14, 1875.

MY DEAR FAYRER,

I am very sorry I did not see you again before you left for India. . . . Present accounts from Mysore give details of an attack of cholera. It is an unhealthily situated town, given to fever; and though only 500 feet lower than Bangalore, is much less pleasant and healthy. For the past two years, moreover, the water supply has been strangely deficient. I am not surprised, therefore, at the cholera attack. There has been little rain, drinking water scarce and bad, and the place, not well drained, becomes dirty. Probably the cholera may have disappeared before the time for the Prince's visit, but if not, of course H.R.H. will not go there; indeed, there is not very much that is worth seeing at Mysore. If you make out a trip, as proposed, to Mysore, it will be from Ootacamund, and *en route* to Bangalore. I have ridden and driven every inch of the way several times, and at all seasons, so I am competent to give you all particulars. Your journey will be towards the end of November, *i.e.*, about the breaking up of the N.E. Monsoon. There is usually about that time a final plumper of rain, but the seasons seem to have been rather out of gear this year, so one cannot say how this may be. "Ooty" is 74 miles or so from Mysore; about 45 miles of the road—the portion nearest Mysore—is quite good for carriages. The first 30 from "Ooty" includes the descent of the Seegoor Ghat, which is picturesque and steep. From Seegoor, the ghat (12 miles from "Ooty"), to Bandypoor, a traveller's bungalow; about 31 miles from "Ooty" the road is bad for wheeled traffic. It is for the most part unhealthy too, being the Terai of the Neilgherries; doubtless every effort will be made to put the road into the best possible order, but if there should have been a heavy and late monsoon, it cannot possibly be a good road, though it will probably be better than I have ever seen it. When I say it is the Terai of the Neilgherries, I should add that that portion of it has not the very bad name which we give to the Himalayan Terai; still, it is bad enough. Another point to be borne in mind is that the conditions which apply in Bengal do not apply here. The dry season, and not, as in Bengal, the rainy season, is the season in which fever prevails. Part of the road is most unhealthy, *i.e.*, a stretch of about 12 miles or so on the "Ooty" side of Bandypoor; but if you pass through when the sun is up it is safe enough, I think, and November is, as I

The journal with the Duke of Edinburgh's name in blue ink as the book from which these letters were taken. The Duke of Edinburgh's name will be found in Vols. of the autograph.

said, less unhealthy than the drier time later on. In Bengal, when the rains set in, fever usually sets in too; in Mysore, when the S.W. monsoon sets in, fever disappears, and the jungles before that, in many places deadly, become comparatively safe. As a halting place for rest and luncheon the Goonchulpett Traveller's Bungalow is the best and pleasantest; it is about half way, being 36 miles from Mysore. I enclose a list of the staging bungalows; of course, the best and every preparation will be made, and you will have full official information supplied, but I give you these separate details in a friendly, confidential way. You may rely on them, and it will give you, independently, a good idea of the country and route.

There are some points with regard to the Mysore climate, I mean as regards the whole province, which I have learnt by experience, and which I would mention. It is a treacherous climate, liable to cause chill and congestion; the sun is always hot, and there is usually a searching wind blowing. The two points to bear in mind there, are to dress warm and to take plenty of exercise, and in the evening not to sit in the wind; as soon as the sun sets there is a chilly feeling. At Mysore itself the air is rather close and oppressive. Seringapatam is interesting, but very feverish; whenever there is cholera or fever abroad it is sure to be found flourishing about Seringapatam and Ganjam, the neighbouring village. As I said before, a drive through the small town, and a visit in the afternoon to the palace, and another visit to Seringapatam, comprises all that is worth seeing at Mysore, and I advise you not to halt there unnecessarily long. It will take a day to drive from "Ooty" to Mysore, and another to drive from Mysore to Bangalore—88 miles. Seringapatam lies nine miles on the road to Bangalore from Mysore. The drive from "Ooty" to Mysore, and thence to Bangalore, will give a complete idea of the country. It is, for India, pleasant, because it is not very flat; indeed, the undulation is, in parts, so regular as to be rather ugly and monotonous, but it is not bare, and it is green, and some of the parts of road are picturesque. . . . In the Mysore jungle there is game, but the time of year is not very good, and the jungles are extensive and not very healthy. . . . Remember what I have said about dressing warm, for you and everyone. Mysore is, in this respect, very unlike other parts of India, and is very treacherous.

Yours very sincerely,

J. D. G., (c.s.)

H.M.S. SERAPIS, PORT SAID,

October 23, 1875.

DEAR SIR,

The enclosed documents, regarding the unhealthy state of certain districts, have been placed in my hands by Dr. Russell. I would beg of you to read them and favour me with any information you may

obtain as to the probable accuracy of the information they contain. If they at all represent the real state of the risks to which the Prince of Wales would be exposed in visiting this part of the Madras Presidency, it is obvious that it would be most undesirable that His Royal Highness should follow out this part of the proposed expedition.

I have shown the letters to Sir Bartle Frere, and he agrees with me that you should be requested to be so good as to make further inquiry from the medical and local civil authorities, and communicate the result to us at Bombay by the time we arrive there, the 8th November.

It would be very advantageous if you could depute thoroughly competent medical authority to meet us at Bombay, where I might have the advantage of a personal interview and consultation on the subject, before we decide on what is to be done.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

J. FAYRER.

To the Governor of Madras.

The documents referred to were from gentlemen in India, addressed to the *Times*, handed to me by Dr. W. H. Russell. They warned H.R.H. from going where there was cholera and malaria.

TELEGRAPH FROM BOMBAY,

From Dr. J. Fayrer to General Ponsonby, C.B. November 7, 1875.

Visit to Madras Presidency altogether put aside on account of cholera. Go to Baroda, thence to Ceylon. P. of W. and suite in excellent health. Will not do too much; no risk of cholera shall be incurred.

[In reply to a telegram in cypher, expressing anxiety on the above points.]

BANGALORE,

10th November, 1875.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,

I have been looking forward for some weeks to the pleasure of seeing you, and of making your acquaintance at Bangalore, but I

have received orders to proceed at once to the ceded districts on special duty, and I leave Bangalore this evening. You will no doubt have seen, ere this reaches you, the principal facts connected with the outbreak of cholera in the Province of Mysore, and with the reasons which have induced me to regard as inadvisable H.R.H.'s project of visiting Bangalore *via* Mysore. I have no doubt you will concur with me when the papers are laid before you by the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore. Disease broke out at Gundluput, the most southern of the Mysore Talooks, on the 14th of July, having been imported from the Coimbatore district. Thence it extended north and north-east, the evidence of the disease being most distinctly marked in the Talooks on and flanking the lines of road from Mysore and Bangalore.

Gundluput
Mysore Town
Mandya
Haggadevan-kote
Mysore
Narayan Goda
Tulhao
Mahali
Ashtagrain
Chamrajnagore
Periapatna

The Talooks, &c., principally affected are marked on the margin, and up to the 5th inst. there have been 1,280 deaths in the Ashtagrain Division alone.

In the Mysore Province up to the 30th October the mortality returns amounted to 1,704.

It is true that the disease is disappearing, and that in some places it has disappeared; but, on the other hand, it is appearing somewhat more distinctly in Talooks, nearer Bangalore, and in Bangalore itself there have been rather more than twenty cases since the 1st of the month. I do not apprehend that cholera will appear in force at this station. As a rule, it has not done so for many years; but you and I know how little able we are to indicate with accuracy the movements or incidence of cholera; and some experience in the field of epidemics leads me invariably to err on the side of caution. It is no argument against my precaution that cholera has left a particular line of road, for we know that after a time the virus may fail to affect those who have lived through the epidemic, and yet act with virulence upon new-comers. The question of the proposed visit to Mysore and Seringapatam from Bangalore will have to be judged on its own merits when you come here, and have the latest information at your disposal.

Three cases of small-pox appeared suddenly among the servants at Government House. Two of those attacked were Mr. D.'s personal servants; the third was a child. Everything has been done to disinfect the servants' quarters, and no fresh case has made its appearance. Constant reports of the health state of this place are forwarded, and I take it for granted that all of them will be submitted to you. I am very strongly of opinion that H.R.H. should reach Bangalore *by rail*, and that the trip from Bangalore to Mysore should be finally decided on after your arrival here.

I need not tell one experienced in Indian climates that Bangalore, being 3,000 feet above the sea-level, affects comers from the plain by inaction of the skin and tendency to biliary complaints, until the cons-

stitution becomes accustomed to the sudden changes of temperature. The climate is very enjoyable, *but not always very safe*. Severe heat about 9 a.m. follows a pleasant English morning, and continues the greater part of the day, at present, till evening, when the air becomes more or less chilly. Practically there are two points to be noted: chill after heat, and trying heat between 9 and 11 a.m. The N.E. monsoon is setting in irregularly, and rain may alter all these changes of temperature. It would be wise to avoid bathing in cold water, to suggest an occasional warm bath, and to advise that morning exposure to the sun—as at Reviews, &c.—be brought to an end, as concerns all who are not under cover by 9 a.m. Fêtes in the evening may commence at hours when the sun is yet warm, but with the setting sun comes on a chill air very far from safe.

All clothing should be determined more for cold than for heat here. Diseases of the liver are by no means uncommon. I much fear I shall be unable to reach Bangalore from my trip to the ceded districts in time to see the Prince. . . .

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

GEORGE SMITH, M.D.,
Deputy-Surgeon-General, Mysore.

SHOLAPUR,

16th November, 1875.

HONOURED SIR,

I received your telegram yesterday at 3 p.m., and accordingly at once repaired to the railway station to make inquiries whether cholera or any other disease prevailed on the railway line between Sholapur and Cuddappa. I knew, myself, about the line as far as Shahabad and as far down as Raichore, from the railway servants, passengers and the railway medical officer at Sholapur, that no cholera or other disease was to be apprehended, but as your Honour wanted to know about as far down as Cuddappa, I telegraphed to the railway medical officer at Raichore to let me know, after inquiry, whether cholera or any other disease prevailed on the line between Raichore and Cuddappa, and he informed me at 8.30 p.m. what I informed you at 8.45 p.m., that there was cholera at Rampoor, two miles from Tunga-Buddra, the third station from Raichore towards the Cuddappa side. I hear from people who have arrived here last night from Raichore that a little cholera lingers about Rampoor and other villages close to it for the last two weeks, so I think it

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is objectionable for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to travel by rail to Madras. I have as yet received no reply to the telegram despatched to Cuddappa yesterday. When that is received, the information will be at once submitted to you.

I am, yours obediently,

KASSUM VIRGI PETEL,
Assistant Surgeon, Acting Civil Surgeon,
Sholapur.

To Dr. Fayrer, Poona.

From Madras, dated 16th November, 1875.

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government
To Bombay.

To Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., on the Staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Have had sixteen weeks of cholera in different parts of this Presidency. Last week returns seventeen hundred deaths; fifty in excess of lowest week of all, and seven hundred and eighty lower than previous week.

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

22nd December, 1875.

From Surgeon-General Edward Balfour,
Indian Medical Department, Fort St. George.

To Surgeon-General Fayrer, C.S.I., on special duty with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the information asked for by you, as to the deaths from cholera in the Madras Presidency during the current year, up to the end of November, 1875.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BALFOUR.

Deaths from cholera in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1875, up to the 30th November, 1875.

Ganjam	84	Kurnool.....	768
Kistria	15	Cuddapab	3012
Nellore	2297	Bellary	1694
Madras	954	North Arcot.....	3064
Chingleput	891	Salem	1455
South Arcot	4037	Coimbatore	5509
Trichinopoly.....	3086	South Canara	6
Tanjore	11233	Malabar	1659
Madura	6860	Mysore	1420
Tinnevely.....	3795		
		Total	51839

E. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General,
Indian Medical Department.

Fort Saint George, 22nd December, 1875.

MICHAEL'S VALLEY, ANAMALLAY CAMP,

18th November, 1875.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

I received a telegram yesterday from Surgeon-General Balfour, dated 14th inst., directing me to proceed to Beypoor and meet you on the 19th inst. I replied that it was impossible to reach Beypoor on that date, and requested further instructions.

The weather up here is very wet, and the roads up the Ghât almost impassable, owing to the recent rain since the 13th. I ought not to call them roads, as they are merely paths for one at a time for nearly half-way up. I expect a break in the weather on the 21st, when it will be delightful up here. Thermometer ranging from 52° to 62° and 66°. If by any means His Royal Highness could visit the Neilgherry Hills first—though we hear here it is reported that part of the Coonoor Ghât has been carried away by the late heavy rain, I presume sufficient hands could be procured to remove any obstacle in the road in the course of two or three days.

There is a camp at Palaar, 31 miles from Coimbatore, where the Prince and party were to sleep the night before proceeding up the Animallais, but as cholera has shown itself there since I left the camp (four cases), it is not considered advisable H.R.H. should stay the night there, but push on for Pulachi, a town 24 miles from Coimbatore. Should no fresh cases of cholera occur during the next week, it will be quite safe to sleep there one night. It will take two days to reach this camp in such weather as we are now having, starting from Palaar. So if His Royal Highness could visit the Neilgherries now, and afterwards come here, I think the weather by that time will be most enjoyable.

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Should you desire it, I shall be happy to meet you to confer on what course should be taken, if you will kindly name a time and place.

We hear that H.R.H. will not now visit Coimbatore, as cholera prevails in the town. The disease, in my opinion, prevails in most Indian towns for the greater part of the year, and should not, in my opinion, prevent the Prince of Wales going to Coimbatore. The European residents live away from the town, on a nicely raised spot, and the house which it is intended His Royal Highness should occupy, is well situated.

All will be well if you could go to the Neilgherries before coming here.

I remain, yours truly,

LESTOCK STEWART,

Deputy Surgeon-General.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

BOMBAY,

18th November, 1876.

The latest advices show that cholera is widely spread over Southern India; some districts are suffering more than others, but, with the exception of the North-eastern portion adjoining Orissa, the whole of the Madras Presidency is more or less under the influence of a cholera epidemic.

No doubt every portion of the epidemic area is not suffering from the disease, or will every portion suffer, even in these districts, where it may be most prevalent.

In even the severest epidemics the disease is never universal, but is localized in a comparatively small proportion of the towns and villages. So long, however, as the epidemic influence lasts it is impossible to say what places may be attacked. Cholera may appear in any one of them without the slightest warning.

Experience shows that the month of November is one in which cholera is frequently active in the South of India, and any such activity, when manifested in epidemic movement, is attended with danger. Taking these facts into consideration, and remembering also that persons new to the country are more than ordinarily prone to attack, I am strongly of opinion that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales cannot visit the Madras Presidency at present without more than ordinary risk. This may be regarded as an alarmist's view of the question. Cholera, it may be said, is always to be found in India, and a few cases more than usual are of no importance—a few isolated cases would be of no importance, but wide-spread epidemic, such as now exists, is of great importance. What epidemic prevalence means may be appreciated

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from the fact, that while in 1874, a singularly favorable year, the number of deaths from cholera registered in the whole Madras Presidency was only 313, in 1866, an epidemic year, the number was very nearly 200,000!

What is likely to be the further course of the epidemic? Will it increase, or will it rapidly diminish? Appearances are not promising. Coming after a period of almost complete absence of the disease, I fear it is more likely to go on than abate, and to continue severe, more especially in the more southern districts, during the whole cold season. But on this point no positive opinion can be given; all that can be done is to watch the returns and be guided accordingly.

So long as epidemic influence continues, and for ten days after its cessation, it would not be safe for H.R.H. to visit any affected district. I have asked the Sanitary Commissioners of Madras to supply me by telegram with the most recent weekly returns, and I shall communicate all the facts to Dr. Fayrer, along with my opinion on them, so that he may be able to judge when the circumstances in respect to cholera are such as would warrant His Royal Highness visiting the Madras Presidency.

J. W. M. CUNNINGHAM,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government
of India.

P.S.—I may add, that though the epidemic has covered a great part of Northern as well as Southern India, there is every reason to believe that it will not interfere with His Royal Highness' movements in the North-west. For the time, cholera is in abeyance there, and is not likely to reappear in that quarter till the Spring.

From DR. KYNSEY, P.M.O. Civil Department, Ceylon.

FARIELAND, KANDY,

November.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,

I am glad to say Kandy is healthy. There have been no fresh cases of cholera. I shall see you to-morrow, and you may depend upon being informed if anything occurs.

Believe me, very truly yours,

W. R. KYNSEY.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY,

6th March, 1876.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,

With a view to affording you information on a matter connected with your present onerous charge, I write to tell you that a case of modified small-pox has declared itself in this house in Captain W—, A.D.C. to the Governor. The eruption only appeared yesterday, but the case, though a mild one, is quite distinctive. It is, however, the only one which has occurred within the limits of my charge. You are doubtless fully informed as to the state of things in Bombay generally, but I have thought it right to make you aware of this particular case, as it might possibly in some degree influence your future course.

Captain W— has not been near Malabar Point for a considerable time past.

Very truly yours,

C. S. CLOSE,

Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

From DR. W. G. HUNTER, Principal of the Medical College,
Bombay.

"THE BREACH," BOMBAY,

1st March, 1876.

MY DEAR FAYRER,

I received your note last evening. The reports which have reached you regarding the outbreak of small-pox in this place, are, I am much afraid, rather under than over-stated. We are having, I regret much to state, the most severe epidemic of the disease which has visited us for many years. Government have recognised the severity of the outbreak, and have invested the Municipal Commissioners with extraordinary powers to meet it. Yesterday it broke out in the fleet. Under these circumstances I quite agree with you in thinking it highly undesirable that H.R.H. should stop even for a night in the place, and I would strongly advise H.R.H. being taken straight on board the *Serapis*, and putting to sea without delay. In order further to reduce the risk, it is very desirable that the public should be kept in ignorance of the time H.R.H. is likely to arrive at the station.

Excuse a hurried note; I write to save post.

Ever yours,

W. G. HUNTER.

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H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

PORTSMOUTH, 11th May, 1876.

SIR,

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' expedition to India having now terminated by the return of H.M.S. *Serapis* to Portsmouth, I desire on relinquishing my charge, to express to you officially, my thanks for the excellent medical and sanitary arrangements provided for the preservation of the health of His Royal Highness, the members of the suite, and the servants, whilst on board ship.

Their value has been manifested by the good health enjoyed by all during the time His Royal Highness and suite have been on board.

I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the obligations I have been under to all the medical officers of H.M.S. *Serapis*, for their kind and prompt assistance at all times when required in regard to any matter connected with my own especial charge, and for the very friendly and cordial spirit in which they at all times co-operated with me.

The continued good health and sanitary comfort of the Prince of Wales and his suite, may be very largely attributed to their judgment, and this I venture to point out was most conspicuously obvious in the preservation of H.M.S. *Serapis* from the infection of small-pox when she lay in Bombay Harbour awaiting His Royal Highness' arrival, at a time when the disease was raging in Bombay, and affecting the crews of the ships in harbour. It is not too much to say that to the complete and judicious quarantine and sanitary measures adopted by the Hon. Capt. Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., at the suggestion of Dr. Watson, and the Medical Officers, it is due that H.M.S. *Serapis* was preserved from infection, and that His Royal Highness was enabled to embark with comparatively little risk.

The occurrence of severe epidemic small-pox at the time of the Prince of Wales' arrival and embarkation at Bombay, was a subject of great anxiety to me, as His Royal Highness' physician, and I cannot too strongly express my obligation to these officers for the very satisfactory way in which the risk was reduced to a minimum.

I have to thank Drs. Watson and Wood for valuable counsel on several occasions in regard to His Royal Highness, or various members of the suite, or servants.

I have been very fortunate in the co-operation of my brother Medical Officers of the Navy, and it is simple justice to say that to their efforts the sanitary success of His Royal Highness' expedition—as far as H.M.S. *Serapis* is concerned—is largely due.

His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to signify his approval of the opinion I have above expressed, and to command that it should be conveyed to you.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. FAYRER, M.D.,

Surgeon-General,

Physician to His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales, K.G.

To Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B., Director-General of the Medical
Department of the Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, S.W.,

12th May, 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, forwarded by command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and conveying, in such flattering terms, your appreciation of the services rendered by Fleet Surgeon Dr. Watson, and the other medical officers of H.M.S. *Serapis*, during the recent visit to India, and to express the great pleasure I have derived from its perusal, and the gratification it will afford me to communicate its contents to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours obediently,

A. ARMSTRONG,

Director-General.

Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I.

CHOLERA MORTALITY IN 1874-1875.

CHOLERA MORTALITY FOR ALL INDIA,

From the Sanitary Commissioner's Report.

		CHOLERA DEATHS.	
		1875.	1874.
Bengal Proper and Assam	...	116,606	73,354
N. W. Provinces	...	41,106	6,396
Oudh	...	23,321	68
Punjab	...	6,246	78
Central Provinces	...	14,643	14
Berar	...	22,465	2
British Burmah	...	761	960
Madras and Mysore	...	97,051	313
Bombay	...	47,573	37
Rajpootana, Hyderabad, and Central India	...	14,649	4

MEMO. ON ADEN.

It has occurred to me that advantage may be taken of the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Aden to point out certain defects which might be remedied, much to the advantage of the residents of that station, and to the consequent benefit of all concerned. The following are the subjects to which I would draw attention :—

1. Defective water supply.
2. Defective supply of vegetables.
3. The want of means of rational amusement for European officers and men.
4. The want of a station library, kept up in a condition to offer intellectual recreation and improvement for the European officers and men.

With reference to the first want, that of fresh water, I would remark that the actual supply is derived from three sources.

1. Condensation of sea-water.
2. Occasional rainfalls collected in the tanks—an uncertain and precarious source of supply.
3. Water from a small stream which is more or less impregnated with saline matter by flowing some miles through sand, after it leaves the main stream, a distance of some miles.

To improve the water supply it would be necessary to undertake certain engineering works for the conveyance of pure water in sufficient quantities from the main stream, and freed from such impregnation as it is now subject to. There can be little doubt that this might be effected at a cost which would be amply repaid by the beneficial results to the health of the population. Indeed, it is impossible that, without a due supply of pure water, any continuous or lasting improvement or progress can be made in a station which has otherwise advanced wonderfully, and is destined to be of still greater importance. The supply by condensation is a continual source of increasing expenditure for the coal that is necessary, and though the water so produced is pure, it is not so conducive to health as the water of rivers or springs, which contains a certain amount of mineral substances necessary to the due nutrition of the creatures drinking it. As to the tanks, the water they collect is good, but, like the water of condensation, defective in the proper amount of mineral impregnation. It is uncertain, and in no way calculated to meet the wants of a rapidly developing station. It is worthy of consideration whether a pure stream of water might not be brought, as suggested, from the stream alluded to.

The question of the increased supply of vegetable—green food—follows on the above. There is no reason to doubt that, with water, the supply of vegetables might be rapidly extended. The soil is adapted to produce many of the solanaceous and other vegetables common in India, and there would be no difficulty in establishing gardens equal to the supply of the troops. The rest of the population might be supplied by private enterprise, which would

rapidly increase. With an ample supply of water there would be no lack of vegetable cultivation. The question is, can such a supply of water be procured, and at a cost that would remunerate? I believe it could, and the question is one of so much interest to the Government that an inquiry might be instituted.

The troops and inhabitants of Aden, though wonderfully free from zymotic disease, suffer from scurvy and depression of nervous energy. This is the natural result of the defective conditions above described, and are remediable evils which should not continue.

The duration of the stay of native troops is, I believe, wisely limited to two years; that of the Europeans should be made as brief as possible.

On a barren volcanic rock like Aden, all that can tend to amuse and divert the mind from the impression of desolation that everywhere meets the eye, should be encouraged, and rational means for so doing should be placed at the disposal of those whose fate it is to serve there.

I would suggest that a theatre and racquet-court for men and officers be built; that a certain number of sailing boats be maintained, partly, at all events, at the cost of Government, and that a well-supplied station library, kept up and managed by some local official, and not dependent on the regiments that come and go, should be maintained, and that there should be a capacious public room, in which periodicals and other literature might be available, and where some of the advantages of a club might be given to the officers and men, who have to spend part of their lives on the crater of an extinct volcano!

Aden is a place of great importance. What Gibraltar and Malta are, Aden already is, or will be, but to enable it to be so the ordinary conditions of *mens sana in corpore sano* must be forthcoming, and this, I feel constrained to say, is not the case at present.

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20, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.,

July 23rd, 1875.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Queen is anxious on the question of the healthiness of Ceylon during the period of the Prince's visit. Would it be possible to induce the doctor—Dr. Charsley—you mentioned to me as having resided a long time in the country to call on Lord Carnarvon.

Yours truly,

SALISBURY.

63, BROOK STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE,

July 25th, 1875.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Queen wishes you to go to Osborne in the early part of this week to see Her Majesty about the Prince's visit to India. I am to let the Queen know what day you propose to go.

You can go early in the morning and return to London the same evening, or if you prefer you can cross in the *Elfin*, which comes to Southampton Docks for the Queen's messenger a little before three o'clock, *i.e.*, about 2-45, and sleep at Osborne. Let me know what day and what time you will go to Osborne.

Yours very truly,

W. JENNER.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W.,

5th August, 1875.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that with a view to enable you to meet the expenditure which will be entailed on you on proceeding to India with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Secretary of State for India in Council, has sanctioned the allowance of £500, and the Accountant of the office has accordingly been authorized to issue a draft for this amount.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Surgeon-General Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I.

This sum was sufficient to provide outfit for myself and servant.—J.F.

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SANDRINGHAM, KING'S LYNN,
29th September, 1875.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Prince of Wales desires me to ask you to be good enough to take out to India with you a large quantity of visiting cards. He would recommend not fewer than 400.

He supposes you will put the words "Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" upon them.

Yours sincerely,

F. KNOLLYS.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
7th October, 1875.

MY DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Princess would be glad to see you at 7 o'clock this evening if you would have the goodness to call here then.

Yours sincerely,

F. KNOLLYS.

INDIA OFFICE,
July 27, 1875.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

Sir Bartle Frere desires me to write and authorize you to engage the services of Messrs. Bartlett and Mudd, as taxidermist and plant collector, on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at the rate of £2 per week from the date fixed upon for the departure of the *Serapis*, until the return to England of H.R.H. and suite.

Sir Bartle also desires me to say, in addition, that a sum of £20 will be allowed to each for the expenses of their outfit, and that any extra premium they may be called upon to pay on Life Policies will be refunded to them on cause shown.

Yours truly,

ALBERT GREY.

P.S.—I will let you know as soon as possible, and as nearly as I can, the probable date of departure of the *Serapis*.

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WINDSOR CASTLE,

November 26th, 1875.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Queen commands me to write to you about the Prince of Wales' exertions, which, Her Majesty is afraid, are too severe.

She hears on all sides, and the telegrams report that His Royal Highness is doing too much, and the Queen commands me to say you may use her name if you think it right, in recommending less to be done.

Yours very truly,

HENRY H. PONSONBY.

I write in haste not to keep the messenger waiting.
Received at Bombay. True copy.

CALCUTTA,

23rd December, 1875.

DEAR GENERAL PONSONBY,

We have just arrived, and I have received your letter of the 26th November.

I am glad to say that His Royal Highness is very well; he has done all he has had to do well, and is as strong and healthy as possible.

Pray assure Her Majesty the Queen that I have endeavoured to impress on the Prince of Wales and all who have had to do with the arrangement of the programme, the necessity of making His Royal Highness work as light as possible. My office is a somewhat difficult one, and I only hope Her Majesty will approve of my action in respect of the Bey pore trip!

I trust no more anxiety will exist on the score of cholera or over-exertion; you may rely on my doing all in my power to avoid both!

Meanwhile, I beg to repeat the assurance that the Prince of Wales is in excellent health. I trust the Queen has received my letters; I have also written fully to Sir W. Jenner and Sir W. Gull.

The weather is now quite cool, 74°, and I hope we shall have no more great heat to contend with, especially if we leave India very early in March. I am sensible of the importance of the duty entrusted to me; you may depend on my doing my utmost to discharge it faithfully!

Believe me, yours very truly,

J. FAYRER.

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OSBORNE,
January 18th, 1876.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

I have received and given your letter to the Queen. She has also received your letters. Fearing that you might suppose for a moment that she was not thoroughly satisfied with what you have done, she desired me to telegraph to you that she had received your letters and was quite satisfied with your proceedings.

You certainly were completely justified in abandoning the Beypore visit, and the sad death of Lord Hastings proves you were right.

It was not till I received your letter that I knew any of the circumstances of his death. Some of the telegrams rather alarm one—"Mr. Grey is getting better"—before any one knew he was ill—"no more cases of cholera in the *Serapis*"—before we had heard there had been any at all. At any rate, by your letter, there were none while you were on board.

The Queen observed you had attended a "pig-sticking" on the top of an elephant, and observed that it was very lucky you were there, as an accident actually took place to Carrington, and might have occurred to H.R.H. It is whispered that the worst place he had been was in the swamps at Ceylon, where he was in danger of jungle fever and wild elephants. You have now, I see, cool weather, and probably no more severe heat till you return.

Yours very truly,
HY. PONSONBY.

Received in camp in Terai.

WINDSOR CASTLE,
March 20th, 1876.

DEAR DR. FAYRER.

It was very good of you to devote yourself to writing me a long and interesting letter when I feel you must have had so much to do. Part of it which I knew would interest the Queen, I pointed out to H.M., who was glad to peruse them. You refer to pig sticking, which has brought you most of the misfortunes which have befallen your party, and I learn from what you write that there was very little of it; yet the name stinks in the nostrils of many English people, and there has been more objection made to it than to any other part of the Prince's doings. It is useless to philosophise on these matters, but I think most people look on the whole tour as a grand success, and that all (except Duckworth, who is doing well) have now left India in good health, is owing to your care. I suppose that a gradual acclimatization is necessary, so that the Prince of Wales returns by easy delays to England. I did not know what a pad elephant was till I saw your drawing. I did not know that you combined an artist's pen with your other sciences.

Yours very truly,
H. A. PONSONBY.

I believe that while congratulating you on your well earned honors, I am right in my address, as I did not see whether you were knighted in India.

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OSBORNE,

January 30th, 1876.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

Thanks for your letters, which I have sent on to the Queen. They have been very satisfactory to the Queen, and Her Majesty has commanded me to express her approval, and to thank you for your letters. She evidently appreciates the discretion you have exercised, and the difficulties of your position, and will, I trust, express her approval in some way satisfactory to you. I can assure you that, so far as my opinion is of any worth, you have discharged a most onerous and important duty in the most satisfactory manner, and I consider the Prince of Wales most fortunate in having secured your services.

How wisely you acted in not going to the cholera districts!

The reception, shows, &c., must have been very fine.

Yours truly,

W. JENNER.

OSBORNE,

January 28th, 1876.

From the QUEEN.

The Queen is anxious to express personally to Dr. Fayrer her appreciation of his firm conduct with respect to the various objections to some of the places which the Prince of Wales was to have visited, but which, thanks to his firm and decided language, were abandoned.

The Queen thanks Dr. Fayrer for this as well as for his letters. She cannot help fearing that so much totally unavoidable fatigue will tell as well as prolonged exposure to heat, though it is well borne. After all is over she trusts he will strongly urge *some rest on returning* to England.

The Queen hopes Mr. A. Grey has been sent home. She rejoices to hear that the Prince's legs (one of which cannot bear, since his terrible illness, much exertion) as well as his throat (believed to be not a strong part) were getting better again, and that the servants were well.

Some of the suite she sees were indisposed.

[True Copy, J. F.]

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COLOMBO,

December 2nd, 1875.

DEAR SIR,

I have been requested by all your old pupils (two of whom are my colleagues in the Medical School) to write and offer you a cordial welcome to Ceylon, and to request that you will kindly arrange to meet us for an hour or two, either at lunch or dinner, to permit us to make you a small presentation in testimony of our gratitude to and admiration for you. I hope you will be able to arrange this without inconveniencing yourself, &c., &c.

With kindest regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

EDWIN L. KOCH,

Principal, Ceylon Medical School.

The meeting took place at Dr. Kynsey's house. Dr. Koch made a speech, and I was presented by my old students with an Inkstand, beautifully made of materials produced in Ceylon—ivory, ebony, silver, and tortoise-shell—a Porcupine Quill, with an inscription, in silver, as follows:—

“Presented to DR. FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I., on the occasion of his visiting Ceylon with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the 1st December, 1875, by his late Ceylon pupils of the Bengal Medical College.”

53, WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA,

23rd December, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,

I trust you enjoyed the tour through Western India, Ceylon, Southern India, and Madras. Your return to Calcutta is hailed with joy by all your old friends, and they are naturally anxious to meet you as early as your numerous public engagements will permit you. We have chosen the Council Room of the Medical College as the most appropriate place to meet you on your return to the scene of your late noble labours in the field of medicine. On hearing from you I will issue the cards of invitation to our friends in the metropolis and in the Mofusul.

I shall thank you to let me know the names of your friends on the staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, that we may also invite them to witness the presentation of the address and testimonial to you.

Hoping this will find you quite well,

Yours very sincerely,

SOORJEE COOMAR SURBADHICARRY.

The following is the address; the testimonial was a beautiful tea service, in silver.

To Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., F.R.S.E., C.S.I.

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned Graduates of the Medical College of Bengal, on our own behalf and as representatives of the alumni of that Institution, have met here this evening for the purpose of assuring you personally of the pleasure we feel on your return to Calcutta, the scene of your late noble labours in the field of Medicine. As your stay in the Metropolis of British India will necessarily be of such short duration, we venture also to avail ourselves of this opportunity to give expression to our sincere admiration of your professional talents and our deep sense of gratitude for the benefits we have invariably received at your hands during the long period of fourteen years you were connected with the College as Professor of Surgery and First Surgeon to the College Hospital.

The records of the Hospital and your "Clinical Surgery in India" bear ample testimony to your success as a Surgeon, and your noble work on the "Thanatophidia of India" is itself a monument of your labours in the cause of Science. Those of us who have enjoyed the privilege of intimate personal association with you, either as colleagues in the Hospital or as fellow-labourers in the independent field of private practice, know full well the genial nature of your soul. We know how honestly, sincerely, and ably you performed your responsible duties; we have been deeply impressed with your sincere love of truth—your devotion to the cause of Science—your earnest desire to relieve human suffering wherever it existed—and, above all, we have gratefully realized your noble endeavours to raise the status of the Native Medical Service, and to obtain for its members honorable recognition of their services, and to your influence with the Government of India the bestowal on deserving native medical gentlemen of the honorable titles of "Rai Bahadoor" and "Khan Bahadoor" has been mainly due; and to you also, we believe, we are indebted for the privilege now occasionally conceded to us of independent medical charge of Civil Stations. We now beg your acceptance of the accompanying Testimonial as a small token of our esteem and gratitude, and we hope that when separated from us in the future by many thousand miles of land and sea, you will still continue to bear us in your remembrance. We trust that an all-wise Providence may grant you many years of long, happy, and useful life in your native land, on your return to which we hope you will kindly convey to MRS. FAYRER our sincere good wishes for her health and happiness, and for the health, happiness, and prosperity of her dear children.

Wishing you a hearty farewell,

We remain,

Yours very sincerely,

RAI RAM NARAIN DASS BAHADOOR,
TAMEEZ KHAN-KHAN BAHADOOR,
KANNY LAL DEY RAI BAHADOOR,
SOORJEE COOMAR SURBADHICARRY,
And forty-four other Graduates.

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January 20th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,

I have been desired by several of your old pupils to ask if on your visit to Jeypore you would deign to accept a small memento of their esteem and affection. There are three graduates of the Medical College in Jeypore, and although myself not a graduate of Calcutta, you may perhaps remember that I had the honor of being introduced to you by Dr. Anderson previous to my departure for the Burmah expedition, and also that by your kindness I was invited to attend your lectures and witness your practice in the wards of the Hospital. Allow me to hope that you will give those who were debarred the privilege of testifying their esteem at Calcutta, an opportunity of doing so at Jeypore.

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,
ROBT. PATOON,
Superintendent Museums, Jeypore.

The address was presented in our camp, and the memento was a casket of Jeypore inlaid work, and a pair of earrings for my wife.

The address is as follows:—

To Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., F.R.C.S., C.S.I.

MOST HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR,

We the undersigned pupils of your respected self, in the service of His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, feel unbounded pleasure on your return to India, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to give expression to our sincere admiration and gratitude for your professional teaching at the Medical College, Calcutta, which up to this day is quite fresh in our memory. When we think ourselves placed in the position of students, attending your memorable lectures, your clinical teaching in the Hospital, and listening to your useful advice, which we now find so valuable in the course of our professional career, we feel pleasure that knows no bounds.

We beg most respectfully to request that you will be pleased to remember us to Mrs. Fayrer, and our deep veneration and regard towards her, on your return home, and to accept for her ladyship this little offering as a token of our respect and gratitude for the maternal interest she used to take in our welfare.

Wishing you a safe journey home,

We remain,

Your most obedient and dutiful pupils,
SRINATH BHATACHARYA, M.D.
JODOONATH DEY, L.M.S.
OPENDRO NATH SEN.
ROBT. PATOON, M.D.

Jeypore, the 6th February, 1876.

On the casket is the following:—

“Presented to J. FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I., by his old Pupils,

“SRINATH BHATACHARYA, M.D.

“JODOONATH DEY,

“OPENDRO NATH SEN,

“ROBT. PATTOON, M.D.

“Jeypore, 1876.”

LONDON, April 8th, 1876.

MY DEAR FAYRER,

At a preliminary meeting of some of your old friends and brother officers of the old service, held at Alexander Grant's, to-day, it was resolved to ask you to accept a public dinner from them, on your return with the Prince, and I am commissioned by them to ask you, in the event of your acceptance, if Monday, the 15th of May, will suit you. The dinner will be given by your friends of all three Presidencies.

As at this season it is necessary to give timely notice to secure a proper room, perhaps you will not object to let me have your reply as speedily as possible. You may rely upon the warmest and heartiest welcome from us all, for we feel strongly that, in you, the old service could not have had a fitter representative, and that honors conferred so justly upon you reflect credit upon us all. With our united kindest regards,

Believe me ever yours,

F. MOUAT.

On the 24th May, 1876, the dinner took place in St. James' Hall, Inspector-General J. Forsyth, C.B., in the chair.

Thirty-nine members of the Indian Medical Services, and twenty-nine guests, were present.

My son, R. A. Fayrer, was among the guests.

After dinner I was presented with a parchment, on which the date and names of those present were engrossed and illuminated.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

11, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.,

February 22nd, 1876.

MY DEAR FAYRER,

We are very much obliged to you for what you have done about the Elephants. The Council have endorsed your recommendation of the Maharajah of Bulrampore as an Honorary Member of the Society, and he will be duly elected, I hope, at our next meeting in March; but we wish to defer having the pair of Elephants just at present, because it will be rather an expensive business, and we require all our money this year to finish the Lion-house.

When the Maharajah is elected I shall send him his diploma, and write to him accordingly. I fear you have had rather a tough job of it in India, and do not doubt you will be glad to be (you and your party) safe back again.

I hope Bartlett has been of some use to you, and has done his work well.

With many thanks for thinking of us,

Yours very faithfully,

P. L. SCLATER,

Secretary.

Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I.

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Thursday, May, 1876.

DEAR FAYRER,

The Prince of Wales desires me to let you know that it is his intention to bring the Empress Eugenie to see the Indian loan collection to-morrow, Friday, 3 p.m., and he would be glad if you could make it convenient to be there, as he would like to present you to Her Majesty.

Plain clothes. Needle-work entrance door, 3 p.m. In haste,

Yours,
A. ELLIS.

During the Expedition the officers of the suite wore military or naval uniform—full dress or undress. The civilians, Windsor or court dress. There was also a blue full dress for evenings, and an Austrian patrol jacket with uniform brass buttons. Helmets with a brass spike for the military, and a knob for the civilians. The servants had a plain livery and white helmets.

ICE EXPENDED ON BOARD THE "SERAPIS."

PLACE.	VALUE.			WEIGHT.		
	£	s.	d.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.
Portsmouth ...	150	15	0	28	0	0
Aden ...	47	18	4	5	0	0
Bombay ...	132	18	1	10	5	0
Calcutta ...	18	13	0	1	0	0
" ...	47	11	6	3	0	0
" ...	24	7	6	1	15	0
Bombay ...	6	16	0	0	13	0
" ...	281	8	0	26	10	0
Gibraltar ...	7	0	0	0	10	0
Lisbon ...	7	0	0	0	10	0
£730 7 5				77	3	0

Value includes Boat Hire, Coolies, Carts, etc.

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H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

10th May, 1876.

MY DEAR DR. LILLBURN,

I took an early opportunity of speaking to the Prince of Wales on the subject you brought to my notice, that the naval medical officers had not been presented to His Royal Highness at Lisbon on the occasion when officers of other departments of the navy had been presented.

His Royal Highness was most kind; he had noticed and regretted the omission, which he neither sanctioned nor approved, and he was further graciously pleased to say that I might communicate this to the medical officers.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for showing me your hospital at Lisbon, and for giving me an opportunity of seeing an institution in such admirable order and efficiency.

We have had a favorable passage so far, and hope to reach England to-morrow.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

Dr. Lillburn, R.N.,
Royal Naval Hospital, Lisbon.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

PORT SAID,

23rd October, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM GULL,

I am sure you will be glad to hear that we have got so far on our journey most satisfactorily. H.R.H. is in excellent health and spirits, and seems to enjoy all that he sees and does. He is very careful and anxious to observe all that is necessary to preserve health.

We have had delightful weather since we left Brindisi; the climate is perfect. As we go south it is getting warmer, but the heat is not oppressive, and the thermometer has not been above 76° in the middle of the day. The nights are cool; at Athens they were chilly.

We have laid down a programme of feeding that I hope will conduce to health, and we are all very regular in our hours, both as regards going to bed and getting up. Everything, so far, is most satisfactory, and promises well! We enjoyed the visit to Athens very much, and I hope that to Cairo will be equally agreeable, though it can

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hardly be so interesting. All the suite and the servants are well. An occasional dose has been needed, but I have no sick list. If you see any of our friends will you kindly assure them that all is well with us.

I wrote to Sir W. Jenner from Athens to report progress. Will you be so good as to tell him that we continue as well as when I wrote last.

Of course, we shall find it hotter in the Red Sea, but are getting gradually accustomed to a higher temperature, and I hope and believe we shall not be much, if at all, inconvenienced. You shall be informed of all that concerns our health.

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

We are not actually in port yet, but I close this to be ready at a moment's notice for despatch.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

CAIRO,

25th October, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR W. JENNER,

The mail leaves to-day, so I send you a few lines to say that the Prince of Wales is in excellent health and spirits, appearing to enjoy all the incidents of the journey intensely.

Yesterday he got a small grain of sand or a "black" into the right eye. This caused rather severe pain for a moment or two, but I everted the eyelid, and found the offending particle lodged under the upper lid; this being removed, the eye was soon well again. It was fortunate I was at hand at the moment!

The weather is warm, but not oppressively so—76° to 78°. I am very sanguine that we shall get over the rest of the voyage to India without any great heat.

All the members of the suite and the servants are perfectly well. We are very particular as to what we eat and drink, and I think on the whole you would be satisfied with us.

If you see Lady A. P., will you tell her that Lord A. is in high health and spirits, and very careful of himself.

With kind remembrances to Lady Jenner,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

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H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

BOMBAY,

8th November, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JENNER,

We have just arrived at Bombay, and as the mail leaves for England this evening, I send you a brief report of our state.

We have had a most excellent passage from Aden; fine weather and smooth water the whole way. The ports have never been closed, and there has been just enough of the N.E. monsoon wind to keep the ship cool and well ventilated. The thermometer began to fall as soon as we got out of the Gulf of Aden, and though it is now rising again slightly, we have but little inconvenience from the heat. It has ranged from 78° to 82° since we left Aden, with about six to eight degrees of dryness in the air. We are all perfectly well, H.R.H. the strongest of the party I really believe. He is in excellent health and spirits. The other day he got a slight attack of what he called rheumatic neuralgia in the arm from sleeping in a draught. A liniment has done good, and he has been careful not to expose himself again. I thought he was exposing himself rather freely to the sun the other day, and pointed it out. He is very careful and moderate in all things, and generally in bed by midnight. On the whole, I don't think it possible that I could have a more favourable report to send you. The Prince's health is really good, and his appearance betokens it.

We had rather a hot day on shore at Aden, and he bore it remarkably well. I see no evidence as yet that he is more intolerant of heat than other young men; on the contrary, so far he rather seems to bear it better. I think we shall find it hot on shore in Bombay, and I am anxious, and urge most strongly that he should be spared fatigue as much as possible. I intend to press this on the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The programme laid down has been most carefully gone over, but it can only be considered provisional, and is subject to be interfered with at any time if I think it is pressing the Prince too hard. Everyone seems most anxious to do what is right, and I hope and believe all will go well. The rest of the party are as well as when I last wrote to you. We have two cases of fever among the crew; they are both doing well. The health of the officers and crew of the *Serapis* is otherwise good.

I shall write to the Queen by next mail when we have been in Bombay a week.

You will perhaps communicate to Her Majesty the purport of this letter. I think it would be too soon to write to her again yet. I will write to you or Sir W. Gull soon. Perhaps you will kindly show him this letter.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

Please tell any one who may be interested in us that we are in complete health, and so are the servants.

Sir W. Jenner.

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POONA,

14th November, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JENNER,

We came here yesterday, 119 miles from Bombay, and at an elevation of 1,700 feet. It is much cooler than Bombay, and the N.E. wind now blowing is quite fresh, almost cold at night and in the early morning. Bombay was very hot—84° to 86°—and very steamy, but not at all unhealthy.

Throughout the week H.R.H. had much to do in visiting public institutions, receiving and returning the visits of the native chiefs. The work was curtailed as much as possible, but still it was heavy considering the heat, and I have very strongly urged that on future occasions elsewhere, H.R.H. may be spared as much as possible.

I am delighted to say that the Prince keeps very well; he bears the heat wonderfully; full of energy and in excellent spirits; eats and sleeps well. He is moderate in eating and drinking, and retires earlier than he did at home. He is sun-burnt, and is rather slighter, I think. He looks, in fact, very well. The suite are all very well. E. had a little disturbance of his digestive and hepatic functions; simple medicine, and a few days' rest, have nearly quite set him up again. He was never quite laid up. All the others are as well as they can be. M. has shown no sign of weakness. So far, therefore, all has gone on most favourably. The reception is most enthusiastic everywhere, and H.R.H. is much pleased. I have not seen the *Serapis* for some days, but I hear that the boy whose case I mentioned in my last, died a few days ago. He was improving, and they were, I am told, hopeful of his recovery. His death, I imagine, was caused by pulmonary mischief.

We are undecided yet as to our next move, and shall not determine it until we have had complete reports of the health of that part of India we intended to visit; but that from Beypore, *via* Michael's Valley, Bangalore, Mysore, and Seringapatam, will, I think, entirely be given up; no risk must be incurred, and all or anything must be postponed to health. You may rely on it no vigilance on my part shall be wanting. In addition to my own feelings on the subject, I distinctly remember all that Her Majesty commanded and you advised. You shall hear from me again soon.

I have written to the Queen again.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

BARODA,

21st November, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JENNER,

We left Bombay on the night of the 17th, and arrived here the following morning.

There is a great improvement in the climate, the air is much fresher, less damp and depressing. It is hot in the day, but the nights are cool, the thermometer falling to 60°. The cold weather is really setting in here; it had certainly not commenced in Bombay. I am happy to report that the Prince of Wales is in excellent health, indeed I do not think he could be better. He has become rather slighter in figure, and is browned by the sun. I may safely say that I never saw any new comer bear the climate of India better than His Royal Highness does, and he thoroughly enjoys the new life.

The work in Bombay was very hard, and the heat severe, but he bore it all perfectly, and has not suffered in the least. I have strongly urged that all this fatiguing ceremony shall be as much abridged as possible, and I think he will not again have so trying an ordeal as Bombay proved to be, though there also everything was done to spare him fatigue as much as possible. Poona was comparative rest, and so was Baroda.

We went out yesterday cheetah hunting and black buck shooting, and the Prince thoroughly enjoyed it. During the hottest part of the day H.R.H. rested in one of the Guicowar's houses. We got back to the residency at 6.

On the day of our arrival there was a grand procession of caparisoned elephants to take the Prince and suite from the railway to the Residency. In the afternoon there were elephant and rhinoceros fights, very harmless amusements, and in the evening a dinner party at the military mess. His Royal Highness is indefatigable, and, so far from being intolerant of heat, bears it better than most young men. I hope we shall have very little more hot weather now, but I fear that, until we reach Calcutta in December, we cannot expect much real cold weather.

Our destination has been altered. We were to have gone to Beypore, landed and ridden to Michael's Valley, in the Annamallay Hills, thence to Mysore, Bangalore, and so on to Madras, but I have received such unsatisfactory reports regarding the appearance of cholera in and near the places through which he must have passed, that I have most strongly deprecated *going in that direction at all*. I am glad to say that that part of the route has been abandoned, for the present at all events, and we go south to Travancore. If, at Trevandrum, we have *perfectly satisfactory* reports from the civil and military authorities of the absence of cholera, H.R.H. may shoot there for a few days before going to Ceylon. There we shall receive regular reports from the sanitary authorities as to the state of health of all parts of the Madras Presidency, and, unless the accounts are absolutely favorable, I shall again deem it my duty to recommend that Madras be left out entirely. My reason for being so decided on this point is that there can be no doubt that cholera is moving about in Southern India in an epidemic form. It may not be severe; but who knows where it may make its next appearance when thus in movement, and not appearing as in ordinary years? The Prince of Wales must not be exposed to any risk, and shall not be, as far as I am concerned. I admit that it may not be great, and such as we or others would think nothing of, but in his case it is different, and our course is quite clear. There is every reason to hope that there will be no danger after leaving Calcutta for the N.W., as cholera seems to be in

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abeyance in that geographical area, and I hope no further interference with H.R.H.'s programme will occur, but should it seem necessary, you may rely on it I shall state my views clearly, and recommend what I think right.

I received a telegram from General Ponsonby a day or two ago on the subject. I trust my reply reassured Her Majesty. The members of the suite are all very well. Lord C. Beresford had a fall from his horse at Poona; he was bruised about the loins, but I hope will soon cease to feel any inconvenience. A telegram was sent to his mother in order to prevent any anxiety in consequence of the rumour that might be sent home. On the whole, the report I am able to make this time is as favourable as it can be, and it is very satisfactory to be able to say that all the party seem well fitted to go through the Indian expedition with safety and enjoyment. Please assure any friends you may meet that all are well.

We are so frequently moving that I am unable to write much, will you therefore kindly let Sir W. Gull see this report. I propose to write to the Queen again after our next move.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

Sir W. Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS," AT SEA,

26th November, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM GULL,

We left Bombay yesterday afternoon, and are on our way south to Ceylon. We call at Goa, and thence send back letters to catch the mail leaving Bombay on Monday next. We go next to Beypore, and our future movements will depend on the news we receive then; unless we get a very much improved account of the state of health in that part of the country, our visit to the Madras Presidency will be limited to the city of Madras itself, or will be omitted altogether.

There has been an undoubted development and movement of epidemic cholera in the Madras Presidency and districts we intended to visit, and I have, therefore, felt it to be my duty to recommend that H.R.H. should not travel in that direction. Our programme has, therefore, been altered, and instead of going to Beypore, thence to the Annamallay Hills (to shoot bison), Bangalore, Mysore, Seringapatam, Madras, and Tuticorin, to embark for Ceylon, we are now going to Ceylon direct, merely calling at Goa and Beypore *en route*; and after our stay in Ceylon is completed, we shall go to, or avoid Madras, according to the reports we receive, and unless cholera has disappeared in the epidemic form there will be no alternative but to pass Madras altogether and go on to Calcutta. It is an anxious

duty I have to perform. I know well how great is the disappointment to those who may be deprived of the honour of a visit from H.R.H., but I know also that his health is of paramount importance, and that no risk—I mean no known or obvious risk—may be incurred. I am quite sensible that H.R.H. or any of the party might be exposed to much risk, and yet no harm might result, but to give my sanction to his going through a district in which cholera is moving in an epidemic form would be altogether inconsistent with what is right, in the case of a life so important as that of the Prince of Wales.

Our visit to Bombay, Poona, and Baroda has been very satisfactory. The Prince has seen something of Indian life and Indian ways. He has also felt what an Indian climate is, especially at Bombay, where it was unnaturally close and sultry for the time of the year. The thermometer seldom below 84°, in fact we were there too soon, and it would have been better had my recommendation of not reaching India before 15th November been followed. You will have read an account of all the ceremonies, functions, amusements, and other forms of excitement. It was very hard work in Bombay, but comparative rest in Poona and Baroda. I hope we shall have no recurrence of any such exertion in a hot climate, though that ought to improve daily after we leave Ceylon. H.R.H. is in excellent health and spirits, strong, hearty, and thoroughly enjoying all he sees. He has required no medicine and in all respects is well. He goes to bed earlier than at home, generally before midnight, is always willing to be up early in the morning, and to take any amount of exercise. He eats, drinks, and smokes in moderation. The Prince is at present a good example of what Sir J. Paget described him, "a healthy young Englishman."

The members of the suite are all very well, occasional ailments, disturbed hepatic, and digestive functions, but nothing more. Lord C. Beresford had a fall from his horse at Poonah and bruised his hip, but he is quite well again.

The servants are well. Macdonald flourishing, says he never felt better, and looks so. Allister, the duke's piper, got a fall and a bruise the other day at Poona, but is getting on well. The crew of the *Serapis* are very healthy. They lost a boy from fever after arriving in Bombay. This I mentioned to Sir W. Jenner. I asked him to show you my letter—will you kindly show this to him? Perhaps Her Majesty might like to see it.

I wrote to the Queen lately, and intend to write again soon.

I received a telegram from General Ponsonby a few days ago, in which Her Majesty expressed anxiety about the rumours of cholera and of the Prince's over-work. I immediately telegraphed a reply, that was, I hope, re-assuring. This letter may, perhaps, also be so regarded. I will write again when our future movements from Ceylon are determined.

If you see any friends of our party please assure them that all are perfectly well.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

Sir W. Gull, Bart., M.D.

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H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

BEYPORE,

29th November, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JENNER,

We arrived here this morning from Goa. It is very sultry and oppressive as we get further south. The air is damp, and the thermometer ranges from 80° to 84°! I am glad to say we are all well.

His Royal Highness feels the heat a good deal, but is in perfect health.

Mr. Robinson, (governor of Madras) and the medical authorities have been on board, and, after a conference, it has been decided that the Prince is not to land here; that the shooting in the Annamallay Hills and Travancore is to be given up, and that we are to go to Ceylon, and be guided, as to our movements with reference to visiting Madras by rail or sea, or not at all, by the reports we receive in Ceylon.

There can be no doubt that cholera is epidemic, though, as yet, not severe, in the South of India, and though I am aware that the individual risk to H.R.H. might be slight, I am also aware that there would be *some* risk in taking him into the districts where the disease is epidemic, and I have, therefore, most strongly urged that this part of the proposed trip should be abandoned; I hope you will think I have done right. I am satisfied that *no* risk should be incurred, and it would be impossible to say that there would be none, were we to travel in those parts of the country where the disease has appeared. I will write to you again from Ceylon, and keep you fully informed of all our proceedings, and you may rely on my keeping a watchful eye on all that concerns His Royal Highness' health and protection from disease.

It is very unfortunate that it should be so, but there can be no doubt the year is an exceptional one, and that an epidemic tendency to the development of cholera is universal.

I have not time to write a longer letter on this occasion, as I hear the mail-bag is to be made up at once, but you shall hear from me more fully from Ceylon.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

Sir W. Jenner, Bart., M.D.

QUEEN'S HOUSE,

COLOMBO,

8th December, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JENNER,

I wrote to Her Majesty on the 3rd or 4th from Kandy, as I did not think we should have arrived here in time to catch the mail. However, as we have done so, I must send a few lines to tell

you that we have got over the elephant shooting expedition to Ruanwella very satisfactorily on the whole, although the weather was very unfavourable, the rain being heavy, and the temperature damp and warm, very like a vapour bath, in fact.

The Prince was successful, for he got some elephants, and is much pleased. I confess I had some anxiety about the rain, but all possible care was taken to make the Prince as comfortable as possible, and we received the most positive assurances from the local authorities, medical and others, that there was no risk to health. H.R.H. is in his usual good health, and will, I hope, suffer no inconvenience. I took care to give him quinine, and persuaded him to change as quickly as possible. I believe that the danger of fever is small, and I trust H.R.H. has incurred none.

In travelling to the next camp, at Hangwella, H.R.H.'s carriage was upset into a ditch, but no one was hurt, and the Prince was in high spirits, and treated it as a good joke!

Perhaps you will kindly submit this to Her Majesty, if you think proper; it will explain why my letter was dated four days before the mail went out.

The suite are, on the whole, very well, except Albert Grey, who has got an attack of ordinary fever, not from the Ruanwella expedition, but from over exertion at Kandy.

I was away with the Prince, so did not see him at first; Dr. Coghill saw him, and treated him in the usual way, and he is doing well. He will, no doubt, have one or two recurrences of the febrile condition, but it is a simple case, and gives no cause for anxiety.

The fact is they are all a little tired and knocked up by this muggy heat, as one would expect—all, I should say, except the Prince, whose strength and energy are remarkable. I confess it is an anxious charge. I am obliged to make suggestions at times that may not be quite agreeable, but I do my best, and hope they will think so. We leave to-night for Tuticorin, to go by rail to Madras; the health reports are better, and the general opinion is that there is no danger in running through. Our stay in Madras cannot be long, as we must be at Calcutta by the 23rd inst. I shall be glad when we arrive there—we shall then be in a cool and pleasant climate.

The south of India is still hot and disagreeable. I shall keep a very watchful eye on cholera, and if it appear in any of the places we ought to pass through, I shall urge the omission of such place from our route. But you have no idea of the difficulty of doing so. Political reasons, and the great disappointment it would cause, are much opposed to any change of programme once laid down. However, the Prince's health is of paramount importance to all other considerations, and he shall not be allowed to incur any known or new risk, if I can prevent it. I am sure you will support me in this. Risks that might be run by *all* others are inadmissible in the case of the Prince of Wales.

I fear I may have appeared sometimes rather obstructive, but I have done what I thought my duty, and I trust the Prince thinks so too.

I am very well, and feel quite equal to my work, and am thankful that all has gone on so well hitherto; I hope and believe that the future may be as happy.

There can be no doubt of the benefit to India of the Prince's

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visit, the chiefs and people are simply enchanted with him, and the bond which secures their loyalty and devotion to the English nation is certain to be made closer and more secure by their devotion to their future Emperor.

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

Sir W. Jenner, Bart., M.D., K.C.B.

Excuse the blotted state of the paper, it is so damp that one writes on it with difficulty, the ink runs so. Thermometer 80°. Air nearly saturated with moisture.

GUINDY PARK, MADRAS,

14th December, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

We arrived here yesterday morning, having travelled by rail from Tuticorin, stopping one night at Madura, and one night and part of the next day at Trinchinopoly. The voyage from Colombo to Tuticorin in the *Serapis* was very quickly made, though the N. East monsoon was blowing freshly. The reports we had received seemed to show that cholera is abating—probably the rain had a beneficial influence—and as there was none reported on the actual route, His Royal Highness came by land to Madras in preference to the sea voyage, which would have been longer and probably stormy.

We remain in Madras until Saturday, when we embark for Calcutta, where we ought to arrive on the 23rd instant. His Royal Highness keeps in excellent health and spirits—he has not suffered in the least from the Ceylon shooting expedition, and in all respects is as well and strong as ever. Lord S. and Lord A. have been suffering from sore throat, with fever, the result of exposure to wet; Lord S. went round to Madras from Tuticorin in the *Serapis*, as also did Mr. A. G., who had an attack of fever with liver congestion, the result of heat and over-exertion in Kandy. He was doing very well, and a telegram from Trincomalee says he and Lord S. are both better. The *Serapis* is expected, and I hope on her arrival to find both quite well. Lord A. has recovered; the rest of the party are perfectly well.

The climate here is somewhat cooler and less oppressive than it has been in Ceylon and on the west coast, but it is still warm, the thermometer rising to 82° and even 84° in the day. We shall have much cooler weather as we go farther north, and I hope we may fairly conclude that the worst part of our journey is over.

I trust you think I did right in preventing the shooting expedition to the Annamallay Hills and Coimbatore; there is no doubt that cholera has been active there, the deaths this year far exceeding the ordinary average. The risk to the Prince and the anxiety caused at home rendered this proceeding necessary. I hope we may have no further interference with our plans, but if epidemic cholera come in the way we must avoid it, whatever inconvenience and disappointment be caused by doing so. We return to Madras to-morrow, and remain there until His Royal Highness embarks in the *Serapis* for Calcutta.

I will write again when we arrive there. I have strongly urged that the Prince should not remain later in India than the first

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week in March, and that he should on no account, in any change of proceeding that may take place, think of returning to Calcutta in March; it is always dangerous to arrive in Calcutta about that time, whether from Europe or from the interior; there is a greater tendency to cholera then, and the weather is very hot. I hope that our departure may be made quickly from Bombay, and I imagine there can be no need for any detention there. If you have time to write me a few lines I should be gratified to know that you concur in what I have done.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

P.S.—Lord S. and Mr. G. have arrived, much better.

Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.

BAY OF BENGAL,

NEAR THE SANDBHEADS,

21st December, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

We left Madras on Saturday, the 18th instant, and are now very near the mouth of the Hoogly. We hope to be in Calcutta on the 23rd.

We have already got into a much cooler climate; the thermometer has fallen to 76° and it is much less oppressive.

I am exceedingly glad we have got away from the Madras Presidency, for although the city of Madras was comparatively free from cholera during our stay there, and although we passed as rapidly as we could from Tuticorin by rail, and the route was, at the time, exempt from disease, yet, knowing that the epidemic influence had been active throughout the whole Presidency, I had considerable anxiety.

Fortunately, we have accomplished so much of our journey without any accident, and I am thankful to say that His Royal Highness is in his usual good health. I think you will approve of my proceedings in reference to the change of route. There can be no doubt, that at the time when we were to have landed at Beypore, cholera was active and virulent in Coimbatore and the very districts through which we were to have passed, and where our camp would have been pitched, and though the danger to the Prince and the European members of the suite *might* have been comparatively slight, that to the camp followers would have been great, and I can well imagine the anxiety that would have been caused in England. I therefore strongly opposed the prosecution of the original plan, and our destination was altered to Ceylon first, and thence, as you are aware, by a rapid railway journey to Madras, at a later period, when the reports showed improvement as to cholera.

There can be no doubt that, as far as the South of India is concerned, the present year is a *cholera year*, and the returns from the head of the Madras Medical Department show that there have been

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nearly fifty-two thousand deaths from cholera this year, whereas for the past few years there has been scarcely any at all in the south of India. It was most unfortunate that it should have made its appearance now. You will, I think, in consideration of these facts, approve of what I have done, and I trust Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to do the same. I can assure you I have had a most difficult and anxious duty to perform. I have had the one great object in view of avoiding any risk to the life or health of His Royal Highness, and though I am perfectly aware that great disappointment must have been caused in many places and to many people, I feel assured that I could not, consistently with my duty, have done otherwise, and am indifferent to what may have been said about it! You will have no difficulty in understanding that there have been difficulties to contend with. Happily we have got through the Madras visit successfully, and I sincerely trust that no more anxiety on the score of cholera will interfere with the completion of the Prince's travels in India. Should any difficulty arise I am prepared to act as I have hitherto done.

The Prince of Wales is perfectly well, strong, vigorous and full of energy. I have seldom seen anyone enjoy better health, and as I have before remarked, with such tolerance of heat; beyond a slight alterative pill very occasionally, no medicine has been required. His appetite is good, he sleeps well, and is in excellent spirits. He grazed his leg in getting into a boat; it was a mere abrasion, and has healed; there was a slight contusion of the leg, probably against the corner of a chair or table. These are the sum of the Prince's ailments, and all who have previously known him say they never saw him look in better health.

When we were in the Ruanwella jungles, amidst heat and damp, I persuaded His Royal Highness to take quinine before and after going out. No sign of any malarious affection has followed his exposure, and the time is now gone by when any might be anticipated. We are always suspicious of damp and heat. In tropical jungles there is probably less risk when heavy rain is falling and the ground is thoroughly wetted, than afterwards, and it appears that there is little, if any tendency to malarious fever, at this season in Ceylon, under any circumstances. By changing clothing and avoiding chills there is very little risk. This has been done, whilst the quinine was an extra precaution.

Lord S. has quite recovered from his sore throat, so has Lord A. Mr. G. has had a slight return of his illness from exposure to the sun at Madras—he is now much better and gives no cause for anxiety. If, however, he is not quite well in a few days, I shall seriously consider the question of his immediate return to England, as it would not be desirable for him to undertake the long journey up country now before us, until he is in perfect health. He had slight hepatic congestion and increase of temperature, but is now much better. Perhaps you will kindly explain this to his mother, and tell her that there is no cause for anxiety. I am watching him very closely, and will take care that he shall return if there be any doubt as to the propriety of his going up country.

22nd December.

We are at anchor in the Hooghly, off Mud Point, and cannot reach Calcutta till to-morrow. Grey is rather better to-day.

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23rd December.

We are at Diamond Harbour, close to Calcutta, and I shall not have the opportunity, I fear, of writing more before the mail closes, as there will be much to do on landing.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

P.S.—The death of Lord Hastings at Tanjore, from jungle fever, is reported.

Sir W. Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

CALCUTTA,

28th December, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

We arrived here on the 23rd, as my last letter will have informed you, and find ourselves in a very different climate from that in which we have hitherto been.

It is, in fact, almost too cold, the thermometer falling at night to below 60°. This, after the greater heat we have been accustomed to, feels cold.

His Royal Highness says he prefers the warmer climate, and has not felt so well since he came here. He has a relaxed state of the mucous membrane of the throat, which is troublesome, and causes a cough in the morning, which I am told is the case when he gets relaxed throat. He has also got a slight swelling on the right leg, just inside and below the knee, caused (I think) by knocking it against the corner of a chair or the leg of a table. It is subsiding, and is not likely to trouble him long. In other respects H.R.H. is well; no doubt he feels the effect of the diminished action of the skin. I am glad to say the Prince has given up the expedition to Goalundo for hog-hunting; as riding would irritate his leg, it is much better that he should rest for a few days.

The programme here is not so heavy as it was at Bombay, and I hope it will not fatigue the Prince. I can assure you everything is done that can be done to diminish the work as much as possible.

Calcutta is healthy enough at present, though the early part of the cold season is not generally the most healthy. Old Indians especially feel the change, and the consequent tendency to internal congestion. We have been for weeks in a warm and relaxing climate, and consequently feel the change.

Calcutta is seldom, if ever free from occasional cases of cholera, but I learn that those that occur just now are few, and mild in type, and affect the lower class of natives. I am sorry, however, to tell you that the *Serapis* lost a man a day or two ago. This, unfortunately, is liable to occur in ships coming up to Calcutta at all seasons. The cases are sporadic, and do not imply any tendency in the disease to

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assume an epidemic form. The *Doris*, I learn, also lost a man from cholera before our arrival; otherwise I believe the ships are healthy, and I have not heard of any fresh cases.

We are to leave Calcutta on the 3rd, and I hope that we shall have a safe and pleasant journey to Delhi. The climate will be colder than it is here, the air is drier, and all will become accustomed to the change.

Mr. A. Grey is better; indeed, I may say he is convalescent. He has had a troublesome attack of congestion of the liver, with fever. Both, I am glad to say, have passed away. I have, however, recommended that he should not go up country with us at present, but remain here, at Government House, where he will be well cared for, and join us later, if it be considered expedient that he should do so, or return to Europe, as may be considered best. All the other members of the suite, and the servants, are well. The climate is beautiful, excepting that the change of temperature from mid-day to mid-night is trying; the air is damp and has a tendency to fogs, which are disagreeable. Had we not all been steaming for many weeks in a tropical climate in the south, we should not have felt any inconvenience.

Here, we are just without the tropic, and our future travels will, until we return to Bombay, take us still further north.

I am anxious that H.R.H. should not stay in India after the first week in March. The heat will be great, and the voyage home very unpleasant in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea. I have not heard any further details of Lord Hastings' fatal illness—no doubt it was fever. It is a sad commentary on all that was said and done in reference to the Prince of Wales being taken to the same place. I feel more thankful than I can tell you that I was able to prevent it.

30th December.

Since writing the above, I have seen a letter from Lord Ebrington, giving an account of Lord Hastings' death. There can be no doubt that it was due to malarious poisoning.

His Royal Highness is better. I have applied a weak solution of nitrate of silver to the throat, and used some quinine and spray. His leg is also better, but still slightly swollen, and a day or two of rest is very desirable. This, I am glad to say, H.R.H. intends to take, instead of accompanying the hog-hunting party.

I have been much pleased with the reception I have met with from my old students and the native medical men in Ceylon and Calcutta. I hope to show you the offerings they have made when I return.

31st December.

I have nothing to add; the mail closes to-day. The Prince is very well—the relaxed throat better, and the slight swelling on the leg almost dispersed.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

I find it very difficult to write—so many interruptions!

Sir W. Jenner, Bart., K.C.B.

DELHI,

12th January, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

We arrived here yesterday, and are in camp near the Ridge, the point occupied by our forces during the siege of 1857.

A large force is assembled here—about 18,000 men, I believe. I am happy to say that the health returns are good; there is no epidemic disease of any kind.

We left Lucknow yesterday, and rested for some hours at Cawnpore *en route*. His Royal Highness visited the Residency on Sunday, and has seen all the places of interest in connexion with the siege and defence of the Residency. He also laid the foundation stone of a memorial to the memory of the faithful natives who fell in the defence of the Residency, and the survivors of the garrison were presented on this occasion. At Cawnpore His Royal Highness visited the Memorial Church, erected on the site of Wheeler's ill-fated entrenchment, and the garden in which is the well, down which the bodies of the murdered women and children were thrown. In all these interesting and melancholy objects the Prince was deeply interested.

His Royal Highness, I am happy to say, is in good health, except for a cold, the result of cold nights, which are a great contrast to the heat of the day. At Lucknow the thermometer fell as low as 45° at night, and rose to 70° in the day. The air, however, is bracing, comparatively dry, and when H.R.H. becomes a little more accustomed to the change, which is very great after the moist heat of southern India, I have no doubt he will suffer no inconvenience from it. His throat is much better, the swelling in the leg is free from pain, and will, I hope, subside under the influence of iodine; but though much less worked than before he came to Bengal, the Prince has but little opportunity of prolonged rest.

I have two accidents to record: At Goalundo, near Calcutta, when hog-hunting, Lord C. Beresford managed to break his two upper incisors by riding against the butt-end of his spear.

On Saturday last, when hog-hunting near Oonão, in Oude, Lord Carrington's horse fell with him and fractured his right collar-bone. I was on the spot, and made the necessary applications, the fractured ends are in good position, and he is doing well in all respects. Will you kindly inform his friends that such is the case?

I thought it better to leave Mr. A. Grey at Calcutta, as I did not consider it prudent for him to travel, and think it will be better for him not to rejoin the Prince, but proceed quietly home, probably with the Duke of Sutherland. The reports from Dr. Barnett, Lord Northbrook's medical officer, are perfectly satisfactory; no step will be taken in reference to his leaving Calcutta or proceeding homewards without consultation with the most experienced medical men in Calcutta. Will you also kindly make this known to his friends.

We have now accomplished half of our expedition, and on the whole, I think, satisfactorily. We are at present free from rumours of cholera. The public health seems to be good, and I trust that we shall have no further cause for anxiety. I am anxious that the Prince should leave India early in March, as the heat at Bombay will then be

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increasing, and that of the voyage across the Indian Ocean will, if our return be delayed, be great.

14th January.

The mail closes to-day, so I must finish the letter. We are all well. Lord S. and Captain G. have had slight diarrhoea, the result of cold, but they are better. Lord C.'s collar-bone is uniting satisfactorily, and he will soon be well; his health otherwise is perfect. The extremes of temperature are great; the temperature fell to 34° last night; in the sun, yesterday, it was over 80°; in the tents about 65° mid-day. Of course this is rather trying, but the air is dry and bracing, and the health of the camp is excellent. His Royal Highness is well, except a cold, which he scarcely gives himself the chance of shaking off; otherwise he is in robust health.

To-day the Prince is to witness a sham-fight. We leave on Monday for Lahore, and thence proceed to Jummoo. After that I shall consider that we have turned our faces homewards.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYREB.

P.S.—Will you kindly show this to Sir W. Gull?

P.S.—A letter has just come from Dr. Barnett to say that Mr. Grey is much better, and is coming quietly up country to see Delhi, and Lucknow; then home *via* Bombay.

To Sir W. Jenner, Bart.

ADEN,

18th March, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

We left Bombay on the 13th inst., and have had an excellent passage to Aden. The weather has been fine, the sea smooth, and the temperature moderate—80°, 78° after the first day we left Bombay. I am happy to report that the Prince is in good health; he certainly looks better than when we landed in Bombay on the 8th of November last.

I have had considerable anxiety again at Bombay: this time on account of small-pox, which was prevalent, the deaths amounting to 40-45 a day in Bombay alone. I urged rapid transit through the town to the ship, and this was done by shunting the royal train on to another line, so as to take it to a station close to the pier. The boats were in readiness, and the Prince went straight on board the *Serapis*, and remained there all day.

The sanitary and quarantine arrangements on board the *Serapis* had been so well carried out by Captain Glyn and Drs. Watson and Woods, that she had happily remained unaffected, and we found her with a clean bill of health. Some of the other ships of war had been less fortunate: the *Doris* had three or four cases.

On the evening of the 11th H.R.H. went to dine with Sir P. Woodhouse at Malabar Point, a locality not affected by the disease. The Prince returned to the *Serapis* after dinner, and did not land again. He dined with the Admiral on board the flag-ship. On Monday a farewell address from the Municipality of Bombay was read on board the *Serapis*, as I had recommended most strongly that the Prince of Wales should not land again. At 3 p.m. of that day we left Bombay for Aden, and so completed the Indian portion of H.R.H.'s travels. I sincerely hope the remainder of the voyage home may be equally propitious.

You may have heard that I was sent by the Prince from the Nepaul terai to Lahore to see Duckworth, who was reported to have typhoid fever. I remonstrated earnestly with the Prince about sending me away from him whilst in the terai, and in the midst of tiger-shooting, especially as I could only make a visit of inquiry, and as I knew Duckworth to be under the care of two of the best medical men in India, and as it would be some days before I could rejoin the Prince, the distance being fully 1,000 miles.

It was, however, the Prince's pleasure that I should go, so, of course, it only remained for me to obey. I accordingly went, and found D. in the third week of an ordinary attack of typhoid, but doing well. He had very little diarrhoea, had had only one or two spots, no abdominal tenderness, pulse never over 104 when not excited; temperature not over 101°, when I saw him, tongue clearing, no delirium. There was stupor with the usual typhoid aspect, considerable nervous prostration and great despondency. He was well nursed and treated. I remained there 24 hours and then returned to Allahabad, where I rejoined His Royal Highness on the 3rd March.

The daily telegrams from Lahore, received up to the day we left Bombay, say that D. is rapidly recovering. Of course it was not possible for him to come home with us, but Lord Northbrook has invited him to accompany him in the *Tenasserim*, in April next. From Lahore I sent a telegram to General Ponsonby and to Dr. Dyce Duckworth, telling them that the Canon was doing well.

I left the Nepaul forest three days before the Prince and the rest of the suite, and they had very good sport up to the last day. Twenty-two tigers, two leopards, and three bears was the bag of *feræ naturæ*. Some wild elephants were also caught. In chasing one large tusker my Arab fell at full gallop, into an old elephant pit, six feet deep, called an obi, covered in with grass, and rolled over me at the bottom. I was not hurt by the fall, but in the involuntary effort to grip the horse tightly, an adductor tendon in my right thigh gave way, and lamed me for a few days. There was much effusion of blood, but I am very nearly quite well again, and it gives me little inconvenience. The Prince enjoyed the sport and the camp life in the terai very much, and it has done him good; everyone says he is looking better than ever. I persuaded them all to take quinine, and as much care of themselves as possible whilst we were in the terai, for although the present season is the healthiest, who can say that the con-

ditions that give rise to malarious poisoning for one half of the year, are totally absent or inert during the other? Indeed, I well know it is not so, but I knew also that with care and management the risk of getting fever was small during the time we were there.

I am very much obliged to you for your kind letter, and I am also very grateful to Her Majesty for one expressing approval of what has been done.

I have tried to do what was right, and it is very gratifying to know that the result has been approved.

You will, perhaps, have heard that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give me a step in the Order of the Star of India.

I hope to send you one more written report, and to make the next in person.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

GIBRALTAR,

15th April, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR W. JENNER,

I must send you a few lines to report our arrival here all in good health. We have got into quite a cool climate—indeed, to us it feels cold.

The thermometer down to 60° in the day, lower at night.

We remained at Malta from Thursday till Tuesday morning; the climate was delightful and invigorating.

We had beautiful weather all the way from Alexandria, with the exception of one or two rough days, and have made an excellent passage so far.

His Royal Highness is in excellent health; he sometimes complains a little of the cold, and the other day I had to prescribe for an ordinary bilious derangement. The hot weather really suited him wonderfully, and he never looked better than on the day we landed at Suez. Our party is now considerably reduced, those who remain are all perfectly well and I think you will say when you see us that no one is the worse for the Indian Expedition, notwithstanding all the travelling, fatigue, and frequent and rapid changes of temperature.

I believe we are to remain at Gibraltar for some days; the details of our movements afterwards are not known to me yet, further than that we are to visit Lisbon.

Many thanks for your letter. I am not sure if I have written to you since I received it.

Yours very sincerely,

J. FAYRER.

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BALMORAL,

October 2, 1875.

DEAR DR. FAYRER,

The Queen would like to hear regularly from you once a month, though, of course, oftener if anything requires immediate attention. Everything looks prosperous for your journey, and I hope you will have a pleasant time.

Yours very truly,

HENRY O. PONSONBY.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS,"

IN THE RED SEA,

335 MILES FROM ADEN, AT NOON,

Saturday, 30th October, 1875.

MADAM,

As the *Osborne* is to go on to Aden to-day in advance of the *Serapis* in order to catch the homeward mail, I have the honor to forward by her a report of the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of the suite.

Since leaving England all have enjoyed excellent health, and up to the present moment, beyond trifling ailments, there has been nothing to cause anxiety.

The weather since we left Brindisi has been favourable, and though rather warm since we arrived at Athens, it has not, until we entered the Suez Canal, been above summer heat.

Since leaving Suez it has been warm and somewhat sultry, owing to the air being charged with moisture, the sea-water of the same temperature as the air, and the direction of the wind being that of the ship, thus producing the effect of a calm. The thermometer has not risen above 82° in the cabins, and as we have now reached the hottest part of the Red Sea and may expect southerly winds, there is every reason to believe that such heat as we shall have will be tempered by the breeze.

The Prince of Wales suffers very little inconvenience; his appetite, sleep, and spirits are good.

In all respects our voyage, so far, has been most propitious, and it is a source of great satisfaction that I am able to report so favourably at this stage of our journey, on the health of His Royal Highness and others under my care.

There is every reason to hope that, with care as to diet, the observance of early hours, and the absence of undue fatigue, the health of all will not only be maintained but improved as we proceed. The test to which we have been submitted seems to show that all are in sound health and capable of continuing the journey to India.

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There have been trifling ailments among some of the suite, but only such as were to be expected from a somewhat sudden change of climate.

Lord C. Beresford was slightly indisposed on Wednesday, but is now quite well again.

I merely mention this that your Majesty may be assured that I have omitted nothing from my report. The health of the officers and crew of the *Serapis* is equally good.

I propose to submit a further report on arrival at Bombay, on the 8th of November.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

(Signed)

J. FAYRER.

The ship is most comfortable and healthy, all sanitary arrangements having received due and careful consideration, so far as I have yet been able to form an opinion.

31st October.

P.S.—Since finishing this letter it has been decided that it is not necessary to send the *Osborne* on in advance, and that we shall take on the letters in the *Serapis* to Aden. We are very near Aden now, and I have, therefore, added these lines to say His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and all the members of his suite continue perfectly well.

J. FAYRER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

GUNESH KHIND,

POONA,

14th November, 1875.

MADAM,

In continuation of my letter from Aden I have the honour to report, for your Majesty's information, that up to this date his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the members of the suite, and the servants, continue in good health.

After leaving the Gulf of Aden the temperature fell 4° to 6°, the air was less humid, a steady N.E. monsoon ventilated the ship, and rendered it comparatively cool and pleasant.

The *Serapis* arrived at Bombay on the 8th. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales went to Government House, Parel, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he left for Poona, and arrived yesterday evening.

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The weather in Bombay was hot and oppressive, but not unhealthy, 84° to 86° the average temperature during the day. His Royal Highness has had much to do, but has borne it remarkably well. I have recommended that, if possible on future occasions, the duties may be made less protracted and fatiguing.

His Royal Highness is careful as to his diet; he retires earlier than has been his wont in England, and takes a considerable amount of exercise. I am, therefore, on all these accounts, enabled to submit a favourable report, both on the actual state of the Prince of Wales' health and the effects of the climate on his constitution.

There is reason to hope that we shall not have any recurrence of such heat as we have experienced. Colonel A. Ellis has been slightly indisposed, but is nearly well again. Lord C. Beresford is now quite well, so are all the members of the suite.

His Royal Highness will probably re-embark in the *Serapis* on Wednesday, but our future movements will be determined by the reports we may receive of the health of the districts over which the Prince may have to travel.

I shall submit a further report to your Majesty at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

KANDY, CEYLON,

3rd December, 1875.

MADAM,

I have the honour to report, for your Majesty's information, that the Prince of Wales arrived here yesterday, having landed at Colombo on the 1st December, and that His Royal Highness is in excellent health.

Your Majesty will have learned that the programme for His Royal Highness' progress after leaving Bombay, as originally contemplated, has been changed. The visit to Baroda, which was healthy, was substituted for the intended expedition to the Annamallay Hills, which was set aside; instead of proceeding from Beypore by that route, and through Mysore and Bangalore to Madras, His Royal Highness came direct to Ceylon by sea from Bombay, merely touching at Goa and Beypore on the way.

The reason for this change was the appearance of cholera in an epidemic form at or near several of the stations through which His Royal Highness would have passed. I, therefore, deemed it my duty to urge the Prince not to follow the original route, as I felt there

would be some risk in doing so. I am aware that any change of pre-arranged programme for His Royal Highness' movements must be the cause of disappointment and inconvenience to many, but the Prince of Wales' health is of paramount importance to all other considerations, and no known risks must be incurred. Health reports are, and will be forwarded from all the districts through which His Royal Highness may be likely to pass, and his movements will be determined by the information they convey.

I am thankful to be able to report to your Majesty that the Prince is in excellent health, neither the heat, which has been unusually great for the season, nor the fatigue incidental to his exertions, have been detrimental.

Here, in Kandy, the climate, though damp and relaxing, is cooler; at an elevation of about 2,000 feet the thermometer falls to 70° or 74°, giving a freshness to the air which is not felt in Colombo at the sea level.

His Royal Highness will remain in Ceylon until the 8th of the month; it will then depend on the sanitary reports whether he will proceed to Madras by land from Tuticorin, or by sea, or whether it may be expedient to postpone the visit there until a later period.

The decision of His Royal Highness on these points I hope to communicate in my next letter.

I beg also to report that the health of all the members of the suite and of the servants remains as good as when I last wrote.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

CALCUTTA,

31st December, 1875.

MADAM,

I have the honour to report, for your Majesty's information, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Calcutta on the 23rd instant, having left Madras on the 18th instant.

The passage from Madras was favourable, the weather fine, and the water smooth. The climate is pleasant, the thermometer ranging from 60° at night to 74° in the day. Indeed, it feels cold after Southern India, and warm clothing is required.

His Royal Highness has felt the change, and, for the first time since leaving England, has been slightly indisposed from a cold, which has been attended by a relaxed condition of the mucous membrane of the throat. This, I am happy to say, is much better.

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His Royal Highness has also been slightly inconvenienced by a small swelling in the right leg below the knee, the result of a slight contusion, probably by contact with the corner of a chair or the leg of a table, in sitting down to dinner. In all other respects the Prince's health is as good as usual.

I report the above, as I believe it to be your Majesty's pleasure that any change, however slight, in His Royal Highness' health be mentioned.

Mr. Albert Grey is much better; he has had a rather sharp attack of congestion of the liver, but is now convalescent, and takes a drive in the evening. I think it not expedient for him to leave Calcutta on the 3rd January with the Prince of Wales; he will remain here until quite strong enough to rejoin the suite, or, if it should appear more desirable, return to England.

All the other members of the suite and the servants are in good health.

Your Majesty will have been informed of the death of Lord Hastings, at Tanjore. It appears that his death was caused by malarious (jungle) fever, contracted on the West Coast of India. I feel most thankful that His Royal Highness was dissuaded from undertaking the trip to the Annamallay Hills, and I deeply regret that Lord Hastings and his companions should have been exposed to such dangerous influences.

His Royal Highness' journey, as far as Southern India is concerned, has been a subject of considerable anxiety, on account of the prevalence of epidemic cholera in a severe form, and also on account of the danger of malaria.

I trust that my action in respect of urging certain changes in the route, with a view of avoiding all such risks, will have met with your Majesty's gracious approval.

With regard to the Prince of Wales' exertions, it has been my constant and anxious care to limit and restrict the work imposed upon His Royal Highness as much as possible, and I trust, in some degree, with success. The Prince is very strong, and his endurance of heat and fatigue remarkable, but his energies have been considerably taxed; I venture to assure your Majesty that no evil has resulted, and I believe it is no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of a cold from which the Prince is now recovering, His Royal Highness is in better health than when he left England.

There is every reason to hope that the remainder of the Prince's tour in India will be healthful and agreeable, and that if he will leave India *via* Bombay very early in March, that neither in India nor on the homeward journey will the heat be oppressive. I enclose a newspaper report of Lord Hastings' death.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

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CAMP AGRA,

28th January, 1876.

MADAM,

In continuation of my letter from Calcutta last month, I have the honour to report, for your Majesty's information, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales continues to enjoy excellent health.

Since leaving Calcutta there has been considerable change of climate. It has been much colder, especially at night; at Delhi and Lahore the thermometer fell as low as 32° , and on one occasion to 29° , whilst the days have been comparatively hot, the thermometer rising to 65° or even 70° in the day. The air is dryer and more bracing than the damp, steamy atmosphere of Southern India.

The change has been more or less trying to all; colds and internal derangements have been the consequence of these alternations of temperature, after two months' exposure to the relaxing climate of Southern India and Ceylon.

His Royal Highness has suffered from cold in the head for some time, but I am happy to say is now much better; in all other respects the Prince's health is very good.

His Royal Highness is active and energetic, and apparently takes undiminished interest in all he sees and does.

I have no case of any serious importance to mention, and at present all are in good health.

Captain Glynn had a threatening of dysentery, and remained at Delhi when we went on to Lahore. Lord Suffield, at Lahore, was similarly indisposed, and did not go on to Jummo.

Lord Aylesford was slightly indisposed at the same time.

They are now all in camp at Agra, and quite well. Mr. Grey has rejoined the camp here, but I do not consider his health sufficiently re-established to justify his remaining longer in India, he will, therefore, return with His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

During a hunting expedition in Goalundo, in Bengal, Lord Charles Beresford unfortunately broke his two upper front teeth by coming in contact with the butt-end of his spear. He sustained no other injury, and is now perfectly well.

At Oonao, near Lucknow, Lord Carrington's horse fell, and he fractured his right collar-bone. The accident was attended with no other ill result, and he is now nearly well.

Among the European servants there have been a few cases of bowel complaint, but none of any serious import, as they were at once cared for.

On the whole, I am justified in submitting to Your Majesty a favourable report of the health of all the party.

The climate, though somewhat trying from the extreme range of daily temperature, is really now delightful and healthy out of doors. Camp life is enjoyable, and with moderate care as to diet, and due precaution in avoiding chills, the best health may be preserved.

Of course, it is necessary to pay immediate attention to any ailment, however slight.

His Royal Highness is now experienced in all these matters, and is really looking better and stronger, if possible, than when he left England. The open-air life and exercise have had this effect; he is certainly sligher than he was; he eats and sleeps well, is in

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good spirits, full of energy, and seems capable of almost any amount of exertion.

He seems to be interested and pleased with all he sees and does. The constant succession of new scenes and objects of interest must be a source of fatigue and mental strain, but the Prince seems to have as much capacity for this as for physical exertion; he seemed especially interested at Lucknow and Delhi, as the various events and the scenes of their occurrence in 1857, were brought before him.

I fear Your Majesty may have some anxiety about the hog-hunting. I think its dangers are over-stated, but I am glad to think that His Royal Highness does not intend to have any more of that sport—indeed, there is not likely to be many more opportunities for it, as we go to Moradabad, where the terai shooting will commence early in February.

About tiger-shooting, as the Prince will have it from elephants, and so well surrounded as he will be, there is really no danger.

His Royal Highness has now completed the furthest point of his Indian travels, and the journey homeward may be considered as having begun.

I trust that the Prince will leave Bombay early in March, so as to escape the rapidly-increasing heat both on shore and at sea.

I beg to offer my most grateful acknowledgments for the telegram recently received from General Ponsonby, and

Have the honour to be,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

CAMP, NEPAUL TERAI,
26th February, 1876.

MADAM,

Since I had the honour of submitting my last report to Your Majesty from Agra, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has continued to enjoy excellent health.

After visiting Jeypore and Agra, the Prince paid a short visit to the hill station of Nynee Tal, riding up the ascent one day and spending the night at the station. His Royal Highness and suite returned to Kaladoongie, at the foot of the hill, the next day, and thence drove part of the way to the first shooting camp, situated at Barainie, a village in the Kumaon terai.

The Prince was most fortunate in the weather on the occasion of visiting Nynee Tal. Considering the season, it seemed probable that the cold might be severe, and the weather perhaps wet and stormy. Most fortunately, it happened to be a peculiarly fine day, and really not at all cold; in fact, it proved to have been colder that night in the

camp at Barainie than on the hill 7,500 feet higher, for there was a sharp frost that night in the camp, and there was none at Nynee Tal.

His Royal Highness had a tolerably good view of the distant snowy peaks of the higher Himalayas, and on the whole, I think, had a good opportunity of seeing an Indian hill station and its scenery. The ride up and down the hill was accomplished on hill ponies, the distance being about 16 miles from Kaladoongie to Nynee Tal. The scenery on the road is very beautiful, and seemed to be much appreciated.

Since then the Prince has been living entirely in camp, and the time has been devoted to shooting and hunting of various kinds: hog-hunting, however, is not included.

The first week was spent in the Kumaon terai with General Ramsey, but as the season was too early, not much tiger-shooting was obtained.

His Royal Highness had already killed a tigress at Jeypore. In the Kumaon terai he got four more tigers, one leopard, and three very fine bears, besides deer and small game.

A week ago we crossed the River Sarda into the Nepal territory, where the Prince is attended by the Nepaulese Minister, Sir Jung Bahadoor, who is a noted sportsman, and who preserves this part of terai and its forests entirely for sport.

On the first day (Monday) that His Royal Highness went out with Sir Jung, no less than seven tigers were shot, six of which fell to the Prince's rifle alone—at all events, five; about one His Royal Highness had some doubt, as someone else fired at it. Since that day the sport has continued to be good, and up to this date (26th) the bag is 18 tigers, 2 leopards, and 3 bears, besides a quantity of deer and small game.

But the sport that has probably excited most interest is the pursuit and capture of the wild elephant.

This is done by Sir Jung to perfection. The elephants are pursued, surrounded, and forced by tame ones to submit, and when thus brought to a stand-still, their legs are tied.

Yesterday a very large male elephant was followed and captured, His Royal Highness was much pleased and interested, and, I think, considered it the best sport he had seen.

In tiger-shooting from the howdah, though there is considerable excitement, there is perhaps less of what sportsmen would call sport, especially in the way it is practised by Sir Jung Bahadoor.

He has from 600 to 800 elephants, and with these, or a large part of them, the tiger when found, that is, tracked to his lair, is surrounded, and so has comparatively little chance of escape. The number of guns renders the danger very small, and secures the death of the tiger.

In tiger-shooting, with a few elephants in a line, and with only two or three guns, there is more sport and more excitement, as it does occasionally—very rarely though—happen that the tiger makes his charge good, and wounds the elephant or its driver.

Such, indeed, happened to-day to Col. Ellis' elephant. He was with a small party, and they came on, and wounded a very fine male tiger, which immediately charged and slightly wounded two elephants and their mahouts. It was immediately killed by Col. Ellis by a shot in the head. Even such an accident as this is extremely rare. I have

seen more than a hundred tigers shot, and never saw it happen but once.

The country in which we are encamping and travelling is extremely wild and beautiful. It is the tract of land, a belt of forest and grass, lying at the foot of the hills, and is known as the terai, from the Persian word "tur," moisture. It is indeed for a great part of the year moist, partly because it lies so low, and partly because the water drains to it from the hills, and is, to a very great extent, uninhabited and uncultivated, because for a great part of the year malaria is so active that people cannot live there. A few wandering tribes, such as the Taros and Bunjaras, live or travel about in it for the entire year, but even they suffer.

From May to December or January it is not safe for anyone to come here or to remain any time, but after December and up to May it is healthy, and probably no season of the year is safer than at present, though, of course, care and precaution are necessary at all times, as the conditions which give rise to malarious poisoning, though in abeyance, cannot be said to be extinct. Practically, however, the terai at this season is considered healthy, and it is very enjoyable, for the wild scenery of the primeval forest, the extensive grassy plains, the clear mountain streams, and the variety of vegetation, with the picturesque outline of the adjacent lower ranges of the Himalayas, make a scene of constantly changing beauty and interest.

The freedom of camp life, the complete relaxation from all ceremonial and fatigue, the rest and change, the out-door life, the excitement of hunting, all conduce to do good, and such, I think, has been the effect on the Prince of Wales.

Game abounds in these forests and plains. The tiger, the leopard—or panther, as it is sometimes called (they really are synonymous,) the lynx, wild cats, the clouded tiger (a variety of leopard), and the bear, are the *feræ naturæ* of this region.

The elephant, the rhinoceros, the buffalo (the two latter are found further east than we shall go); the wild boar, of two kinds, are found in the terai; and deer of several kinds abound. The sambur, the barasingha, the cheetul (spotted deer), the hog-deer, the barking deer, the four-horned antelope and the black buck, the hare and the porcupine, are all found. Of birds, the red (or swamp) and black partridge, the quail, snipe, florican and peafowl abound. The enormous python (constrictor snake) of great size, may be found coiled in the branches of a tree, or immersed in a swamp; besides a variety of birds more interesting, perhaps, to the naturalist than to the sportsman.

Such is the scene of His Royal Highness' present camp, and will continue so for another week; he then goes to Bareilly, and thence to Allahabad. The climate, since we came into camp, has really been very agreeable. Since the day we went to Nynce Tal there has been no frost. The thermometer has fallen as low as 38° at night, but more frequently it has been 42° or 44°, and it has not risen at any time in the tents, during the day, to more than 75° or 80°, but it will get hotter every day now, and I believe we shall find it very hot in Bombay on the 11th of March, the date fixed for the Prince's arrival there.

The camp changes frequently, the daily march being from eight to twelve miles, according to the site of the selected spot. On the day

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of changing camp His Royal Highness and suite leave the old camp after breakfast, and get to the new one for dinner, shooting *en route*—occasionally general shooting—that is, of all game that may present itself, more frequently, not at anything but the tiger, for when this is sought for, it is necessary to approach the grass, swamp, or other cover quietly, as the tiger's first and pressing object is to get away, and it is so cunning that it often steals away unobserved. It is only when wounded that the tiger turns and fights, and so with the tigress in defence of her young.

1st March, Camp, Bomani Tal.

The Prince has encamped at the above-named place to-day, having moved camp twice since the first part of this letter was written.

The Prince of Wales and all the party in camp continue to be in excellent health. Several tigers have been killed since the 26th, and to-day two more were shot—one by His Royal Highness, the other by Lord Suffield.

The weather is now getting warmer, especially at night, but not disagreeably so, and during the day the sun, though powerful, is not hurtful with the protection of a good solah hat. Solah is the pith of a marsh plant; it is cut into strips and made into large helmet-shaped, or broad-brimmed hats; it makes a very light and effective protection against the sun. The Prince of Wales has a very good one.

I regret to have to inform Your Majesty that intelligence has come from Lahore that Mr. Duckworth is suffering from an attack of fever, which is pronounced by Drs. Penny and Niel, of Lahore, to be typhoid fever. The telegraphic message says, "There are no dangerous symptoms," and that he passed a better night than the last. I am expecting details in writing, but I fear they will not arrive in time for the mail, which leaves camp early to-morrow morning. Mr. Duckworth is with kind friends, who will watch him carefully and nurse him tenderly. I know both of the medical men, and I am sure that they are both skillful and attentive. I believe that everything that is possible will be done, and as Mr. Duckworth is otherwise healthy and strong, I trust he will pass safely through the fever, which, I am inclined to hope and believe, is not severe. If any telegraphic message reach me before the mail is despatched, it shall be enclosed.

Mr. Duckworth is at the house of General Maclagan, of the Engineers. He will perhaps be removed to Mr. Probyn's, as General Maclagan is leaving Lahore immediately. Should Mr. Duckworth not be able to sail in the *Serapis*, there is every reason to hope that he will still be able to get away before the great heat sets in. Your Majesty may have been informed that when His Royal Highness came to the terai, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Duckworth went to Peshawur. It was while returning from that expedition that he got fever, and I cannot help hoping that it may still prove to be a form of remittent rather than genuine typhoid. A day or two more will, however, if there be any doubt, clear it up.

I am happy to say that Prince Louis of Battenberg has quite recovered from his accident both to the head and to the collar-bone, and is able to attend His Royal Highness when shooting.

Lord Carrington is also quite well, and has regained the use of his arm.

We have only three more days in the terai, and we then go to

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Bareilly, and thence to Allahabad. His Royal Highness, after visiting Indore, will reach Bombay on the 11th, and sail on the 13th inst.

I venture to offer my most grateful acknowledgments for the gracious letter Your Majesty has honoured me with, and also for the promotion in the order of the Star of India that I am to receive, with Generals Probyn and Browne.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

P.S., 1st March.—A telegraphic message has arrived, confirming the existence of typhoid fever. By the Prince's orders, I am about to start for Lahore to see Mr. Duckworth.

"SERAPIS,"

RED SEA,

24th March, 1876.

MADAM,

In my last letter, dated 1st March, I had the honour to report, for Your Majesty's information, that I was about to proceed to Lahore to see Canon Duckworth, who was reported to be suffering from typhoid fever, and whose condition had caused His Royal Highness grave anxiety. I found Mr. Duckworth suffering from that disease, but with no dangerous symptoms, and going on favourably.

I rejoined the Prince at Allahabad on the 7th inst., who, the same evening, left Allahabad for Indore.

Leaving Indore on the 10th, H.R.H. arrived at Bombay on the 11th, and sailed for Aden on the 13th inst.

As small-pox was prevailing in Bombay, the Prince dispensed with ceremonial.

A farewell address from the Municipality of Bombay was read on board the *Serapis*.

Owing to the very excellent sanitary and quarantine measures taken by Captain Glyn and the medical officers of the *Serapis*, the ship entirely escaped infection. I am thankful to say that not a single case has occurred on board.

The last days of the Prince's stay in India, spent in the journey to Indore and Bombay, were exceptionally cool and favourable for the season. The thermometer seldom rose above 80° in the day, and the nights were cool and pleasant. I am thankful to be able to report to Your Majesty that His Royal Highness leaves India in as good, if not better, health than when he landed in Bombay on the 8th of

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November, 1875, and that, as far as I can judge, he has in no way suffered from the climate or the fatigues of the expedition.

I may say the same as regards the members of the suite and the servants.

The latest telegraphic messages from Lahore received at Bombay, and again at Aden, report that Mr. Duckworth is recovering, and that his progress is most satisfactory.

Since leaving Bombay, H.R.H. has had a most favourable passage. The weather has been fine and the sea smooth. It was rather hot for a few days, the thermometer reaching to 82° and 84° . This was just before reaching Aden, and again for the first three days in the Red Sea.

It was the Prince's intention that Mr. Sidney Hall should have remained to accompany Mr. Duckworth to England, but as he has been joined by friends who will take care of him until he leaves India, and as Lord Northbrook has kindly offered to take him home with him, it seemed unnecessary to leave Mr. Hall for this purpose. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Duckworth will be quite strong enough to accompany Lord Northbrook, and that he will quite have regained his health before he arrives in England.

A northerly breeze has set in, the thermometer has come down to 76° , and the climate is very pleasant. It is hardly probable that the heat will again be a source of inconvenience. We hope to arrive at Suez to-morrow about noon.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

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Tiger-shooting Expeditions

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I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your Majesty's most faithful and humble servant,

J. FAYRER.

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Expedition	No. of Tigers	Lengths	No. of Tigers	Lengths	Totals
Teraï (1855)	9	9ft 5in - 8ft. - 10ft 1in 9ft - 8ft. 11in - 8ft. 10in 5ft. 8in - 9ft 7in - 9ft 10in	3	8ft. 9 in	12
Teraï (1857)	6	8ft. 3 in	5	8ft - 8ft 3 in	11
Purneah (1869)	2	10ft - <u>10ft. 8in</u>	5	8ft 2in - 8ft. 7 in - 9ft. 7ft. 5in - 7ft. 10in	7
Purneah (1871)	0		4	<u>9ft</u> - 7ft. 6 in 7ft 8in - 8ft. 8 in	4
Teraï (1871)	10	9ft 7in - 5ft 8½ in - 5ft. 5in 9ft. 6in - 10ft. 6in - 7ft. 9ft. 4in - 6ft. 11in	8	8ft 8in - 8ft. 7 in - 8ft 6 8ft. 8in - *8ft. 11in - 6ft 10 6ft. 5 in	18
Naldah & Teraï (elsewhere) (1870) with the Duke of Edinburgh	6	10ft. 1 in - 10ft. 3 in 6ft. 6in - 6ft. 9 in 9ft. 5 in	2		8
Terrapora Teraï (1876) with the Prince of Wales	13	9ft. 6in - 9ft. 8in - 9ft 5in - 9ft. 6in - 10ft. 1 in 10ft. 3 in - 6ft. 6in - 6ft. 9 in 9ft. 5 in	9	8ft. 7 in - 8ft. 4 in	22
	46		36		82

* killed by Sir J. Fayer
with one shot

Tiger-shooting Expeditions

I have been present at the death
 of the following last tiger during
 in the following list and took
 part in the killing of most of
 all. Some I killed entirely
 by my own gun. occasionally
 one bullet. —

Tiger-shooting Expeditions

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Tigers, leopards, bears, buffalos
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India between 1869-76 (inclusive).

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EXPEDITIONS	TIGERS	LEOPARDS	BEARS	BUFFALOES	BOARS
Purneah (1869)	7			7	8
Terai + Maldah (1870) with Duke of Edinburgh	8			3	15
Purneah (1871)	4			9	8
Terai (1871) with Lord Mayo	19	3			16
Jeypore + Terai (1876) with Prince of Wales	22	2	3	no record	no record
Totals	60 + 22 = 82	5	3		
22 tigers were killed in previous expeditions in the Terai but no numerical record of other game was kept.					

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